

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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Fifteenth Lok Sabha
(Tenth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, April 30, 2012/Vaisakha 10, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour; Q. 341.

...(Interruptions)

11.0¼ hrs.

At this stage, Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao and Shrimati M. Vijaya Shanthi came and stood on the floor near the Table.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

11.0½ hrs.

At this stage Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal, Shrimati Ashwamedh Devi, Shri Kaushalendra Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. 341, Shrimati Tabassum Hasan - not present.

...(Interruptions)

11.0¾ hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Revival of Closed Textile Mills

†*341. SHRIMATI TABASSUM HASAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

*Not recorded

† Since Shrimati Tabassum Hasan was not present, Hon'ble Speaker allowed Dr. Girija Vyas to ask the Supplementary Question.

(a) the number of textile mills closed and workers rendered unemployed during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for closure of such mills;

(c) whether the Government has provided financial and other assistance for revival of the closed textile mills during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated for the purpose; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to provide employment/financial assistance to the workers during the said period?

[English]

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

(a) and (b) 150 cotton/man made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI) having 50151 workers were closed during the 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto February 2012). The details are as under:-

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto Feb 2012)	Total
No. of mills closed	27	11	82	30	150
No. of Workers on roll of closed mills	5370	3322	29900	11559	50151

The State-wise details of closed cotton/man-made fibre textile mills during the last three years are as on 29.2.2012 are given in the enclosed Annexure. The main causes have been cited as financial and labour problems.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Government has no schemes of financial assistance for revival of closed textiles mills.

(e) Government of India under Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) provides interim

relief to the textile workers rendered unemployed as a consequence of permanent closure of any particular portion or entire textile unit in the private sector. Assistance under the Scheme is payable to eligible workers for the purpose of enabling them to settle in another employment.

Annexure

State wise details of closed cotton/man-made fibre textile mills during the last three years as on 29.02.2012

Sl. No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Apr-Feb)	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	2	1	1	4
2.	Bihar	0	0	2	0	2
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	0	1
4.	Daman and Diu	0	0	1	0	1
5.	Gujarat	4	0	11	0	15
6.	Haryana	8	2	4	0	14
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	1
8.	Karnataka	1	0	4	2	7
9.	Kerala	2	0	2	0	4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	6	0	6
11.	Maharashtra	0	2	2	18	22
12.	Odisha	0	0	1	0	1
13.	Punjab	0	0	7	0	7
14.	Rajasthan	1	2	1	0	4
15.	Tamil Nadu	11	1	27	7	46
16.	Uttar Pradesh	0	1	10	1	12
17.	West Bengal	0	1	1	1	3
Total		27	11	82	30	150

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Girija Vyas to ask supplementary.

[Translation]

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to remind the Hon. , Minister that during the last three years four mills have been closed in Rajasthan, out of them one each is located in Udaipur and Beawar, very

famous cotton mills were there. ...*(Interruptions)* In fact, UPA Government had taken a decision to revive them. ...*(Interruptions)* However, that order was withdrawn after one year. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, through you, I would like to call the attention of the hon. Minister towards this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly raise it during Zero Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, I have received your notice, kindly raise it during Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly raise this issue during Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Madam, we are boycotting the proceedings of the House.

11.03 hrs.

Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal, Shrimati Ashwamedh Devi, Shri Kaushalendra Kumar and some other hon. Members then left the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Sharad Yadav ji, have you given notice? Kindly raise it during Zero Hour, at first number.

[English]

Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to call the attention of the hon. Minister that 4 cotton mills have been closed in Rajasthan during last three years. They included very important mills of Udaipur and Beawar. About Udaipur a decision was taken to revive them and orders to that effect had been passed. Suddenly a u-turn was taken in respect of the orders, nobody knows as to when the orders were cancelled. Land was disposed of and more than half of the land was disposed of on through away prices. Some people belonging to a particular party resorted to provoke the people and somehow incited them to agree to ask for voluntary retirement. The situation that exists today is that 90 per cent of people are on the brink of starvation. Many of them have already died while their widows are not able to get one squire meal. Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what action has been taken with regard to the decision about these cotton mills that was taken by the previous Government particularly about the revival of the Udaipur cotton mills?

Even today Land is there, the mill is there whether any decision has been taken to start that mill again?

The second question I would like to ask is what plan Government have towards the people who are suffering as a result of closure of mills.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam, keeping in view the question asked by the hon. Member, I would only say that Udaipur textile mill is under National Textile Corporation and it is under consideration as to how it should be revived. WE are considering this seriously. In the entire country textile sector is passing through a critical phase. As I said in the answer to the question some 150 mills have closed in the country during the last three years. ...(Interruptions) Government has formulated a plan to restructure this entire sector. ...(Interruptions) The mills which come under NTC their number is 119 and 78 of them were closed. We have worked out a policy to revive them. 40 of these mills have stand revived in the first phase. In the next phase i.e. in the second phase 18 of these mills will be revived. In this way 58 mills are being revived. ...(Interruptions) Hon. Member, Girija Vyas has asked about Udaipur, this matter is receiving attention. We will talk to the hon. Member, and will send a team, I mean all possible efforts will be made in this regard. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH P. CHAUHAN: Madam, we all know that cotton is used in textile mills as raw material in the country, However as the cotton is not fetching suitable price, the condition of the cotton growers is pitiable. ...(Interruptions) Cotton is not being purchased at the support price of Rs. 900/- per 20 kg declared by the Cotton Corporation of India. ...(Interruptions) the farmer stands puzzled due to rising prices of seed, power, water and fertilizers. In my home state Gujarat farmers have taken to agitation. Supporting them cost me arrest by police. ...(Interruptions)

Madam, through you I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether cotton will be purchased by Cotton Corporation of India at the rate of Rs. 900/- per 20 kg? ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam, whatever Shri Chauhanji has claimed is true. Particularly Saurashtra, Gujarat is facing this problem. ...(Interruptions) Cotton comes to the mandis, Madam although this question does not relate to cotton, even then, in view of the problem, realising its seriousness, I would like to tell him. The Government of India with a view to ensure a stable market where interests

of farmers remain secured, has asked Cotton Corporation of India to enter commercial operations, though its field of operation is limited to M.S.P operations. ...*(Interruptions)* Cotton Corporation is there to intervene in any mandi where it is required and it is making purchases. I would like to tell the hon. Member that Cotton Corporation or for that matter any of the PSU cannot make any impact in price determining process in any Auction. They can, of course, purchase at the rate that prevailed in the mandi. ...*(Interruptions)* As far as your question pertaining to MSP is concerned, MSP is guided by Agriculture Ministry. Support price is determined after considering that in detail. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, through you I would like to inform the hon. Member that we have proposed to the Agriculture Minister to give a second thought to minimum support price which should be raised. That proposal is receiving Government attention. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam through you, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister since it relates to mill labourers who are passing through a critical time in the entire country today. ...*(Interruptions)* As per reference made by you in UP 12 mills stand closed for the last three years. District Mau is weaver dominated area where. ...*(Interruptions)* Pradha Cotton Mill and Swadeshi Cotton Mill, which was established during Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru's time, are lying closed for quite some time. ...*(Interruptions)* All of the labourers are migrating from there and they have neither been paid any compensation nor offered to opt for VRS. You have a TWRFS Scheme under which the workers rendered unemployed as a result of closure of any Cotton Mill in the private sector can be rehabilitated by absorbing them somewhere. In this context I would like to ask the Hon. Minister that the Swadeshi Cotton Mill and Pradha Cotton Mill which are located in Mau. ...*(Interruptions)* and are closed and with connivance of officials the entire machinery and material of the mill is being sold in an arbitrary manner. ...*(Interruptions)* workers have been shown the doors. As a result thereof they are facing crisis of livelihood. Whether hon. Minister would see to it that the mill is started again or alternately will ensure the payment of arrears to the workers which is due for many years ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to know.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam Speaker, the question raised by the hon. Member is under keen consideration of the Government. In UP, National Textile Corporation UP Limited was set up in 1974. It consists of 11 mills of these 5 were nationalised first. As a matter of fact, these are 11 mills in all which includes Swadeshi Cotton Mill, Kanpur as well. Government plans to revive 3 mills in UP. I can furnish detailed information about this. As far as the issue relating to Swadeshi Cotton Mill, Mau. ...*(Interruptions)* I am coming to that. As of now that is under dispute. Legal dispute is going on that. If that dispute is settled, Government will consider it seriously. It is under our consideration. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Since it concerns workers, Government should take initiative in the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You are correct. As far as workers are concerned, when a Mill get closed, that becomes a matter of concern. I have told in the answer to the question as to how many mills have closed and the number of workers who lost their job as a result thereof. There is a Textile Workers Rehabilitation Scheme to take care of it, I would like to inform the House that I have reviewed this scheme. This scheme is not effective. As long as BIFR does declare it closed, workers are not given money. We are going to amend this immediately. I have full knowledge of it, it is really a serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What make you stand, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Tufani Saroj says.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Madam Speaker, Government has set up several textile mills to make the country self

* Not recorded.

relevant. However, gradually mis-management led to the closure of these mills. Today Government claims that it has no funds to revive these mills. If these closed mills, 11 are in UP. I would like to draw attention particularly about East UP. If we forget Marwadi Mill then East UP is left with Zero Industry. As the hon. Minister has mentioned I had personally handed over a letter in writing to the hon. Minister. I was assured also to the effect that Mau Mill will be re-opened soon. Just now in answer to the questions by an hon. Member, hon. Minister has told that it was matter of court. There is no difficulty in particular. It seems that Government is not keen on reviving that Mill in Mau which is closed. If Government start taking interest in the matter then the matter of court is not a big hurdle that can be settled and the mill at Mau can be re-opened. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to which programme he has in mind to re-open the Mau Mill.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam, I have already told this matter is sub-judice. Let the court pass its verdict, Government will consider it and see whether it can be revived? As a matter of fact a lot of private mills also have been closed and a number of mills under NTC have been closed. 78 of NTC mills are closed. 40 of the NTC closed mills have been revived or modernised in the first phase. We have brought new technology. 18 mills are going to be revived in second phase. We will take it seriously. I would like to inform the hon. Member that Government is free to take a decision in the matter which is under its jurisdiction. Government cannot command court, so we are waiting. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Environmental Clearance to Power Projects

†*342. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

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

(a) whether a large number of power projects are awaiting environment and forest clearances;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the power projects cleared and those rejected during the last three years, State-wise and project-wise;

(c) the reasons for the pendency along with the period since when they are pending, project-wise; and

(d) the time by which the pending projects are likely to be cleared?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) A total of 41 power projects for environmental clearance and 48 power projects requiring diversion of forest land are pending in the Ministry. The details are given in the enclosed Annexure-I.

A total of 165 power projects were granted environmental clearance and 143 power projects were granted forest clearance during the last three years. The details are given in the enclosed Annexure-II. A total of 2 power projects were rejected for environmental clearances and 3 power projects were rejected for forest clearance during the last three years. The status is given in the enclosed Annexure-III.

(c) The main reasons for pendency are delay in submission of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report and Environment Management Plan (EMP) including public hearing report, deficiency in the EIA/EMP reports inadequate data, non-submission of complete information by the project proponents.

(d) The Ministry has taken various steps to facilitate timely decision on the projects by constituting sector specific Expert Appraisal Committees (EACs) including EAC for appraisal of thermal, hydro and nuclear power projects, regular meeting of the EACs, preparation of sector specific technical guidance manuals which are posted on the Ministry's website to prepare EIA reports addressing all the related issues. The EIA Notification, 2006 prescribes a time limit of 105 days from the day of receipt of complete information for according environmental clearance. As and when complete information is submitted by the project proponent, the proposal is considered for environmental clearance.

Annexure-I*Thermal Power Projects Pending for Environmental Clearance as on 31.03.2012*

Sl. No.	Project	Status/Remarks
1	2	3
Gujarat		
1.	2X660 MW Coal based Thermal Power Plant at village Kaj/Nanavada in Kodinar Taluka District: Junagadh, Gujarat Company: M/s Shapoorji Pallonji Energy (Gujarat) Pvt. Ltd.	Appraisal completed Environmental Clearance (EC) recommended.
2.	2x660 MW Thermal Power Plant near Lunsapur/Lothapur Village District: Amreli (Gujarat) Company: M/s Patel Energy Ltd.	Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) has considered the proposal. Additional information sought from Project Proponent is awaited.
3.	1300 MW Gas based power project to be setup at Vaghel village, Taluka Sami District: Patan, Gujarat Company: M/s DMICDC Vaghel Power Company Ltd.	Appraisal completed Environmental Clearance (EC) recommended.
4.	6x660 MW (3960 MW) Super-Critical Technology Imported Coal Based TPP of at village Bhatvadia, in Kalyanpur Taluk, District: Jamnagar, Gujarat Company: M/s Universal Crescent Power Pvt. Ltd.	Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) has considered the proposal. Additional information sought from Project Proponent is awaited.
5.	Proposed 15 MW Coal based Co-generation Captive Power Plant at villages Sarigam & Angam, Taluka Umbergam District: Valsad, Gujarat Company: M/s NR Agarwal Industries Ltd.	Appraisal completed Environmental Clearance (EC) recommended.
Jharkhand		
6.	Expansion of existing Boiler Plant of by installation of 9th Boiler of capacity 300 TPH and 36 MW Back Pressure Steam Turbine within existing Bokara Steel Plant located at District: Bokaro Jharkhand Company: M/s Bokaro Power Supply Co. (P) Ltd.	Appraisal completed Environmental Clearance (EC) recommended.
7.	1x66 MW Thermal Power Plant near Kuchidih, P.S. Chowka District: Saraikela-Kharsawan, Jharkhand Company: M/s Kohinoor Power Prt. Ltd.	EC recommended. Additional information

1	2	3
		awaited for processing file.
	8. 2x660 MW Cpoal based Pench TPP at Village Dhanora, District Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh Company: M/s Adani Pench Power Limited	Appraisal completed Environmental Clearance (EC) recommended.
	Madhya Pradesh	
	9. 3X660 MW Thermal Power plant at Village Bujbuja in Barhi Tehsil District: Katni, Madhya Pradesh Company: M/s Welspun Energy Madhya Pradesh Ltd.	Appraisal completed Environmental Clearance (EC) recommended.
	10. Expansion by addition of 1x500 MW Vindyachal Power Project village District: Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh Company: M/s NTPC Ltd.	Appraisal completed Environmental Clearance (EC) recommended.
	11. 2x660 MW Coal Based Super Critical TPP at Village Chhatai, in Kotma Taluk, District: Armupur, Madhya Pradesh Company: M/s Welspun Energy Anuppur Pvt. Ltd.	Appraisal completed Environmental Clearance (EC) recommended.
	Maharashtra	
	12. 2x300 MW and 1x660 MW Coal Based TPP at village Ghanmukh (Bijora), in Tehsil- Mahagaon, District: Yavatmal, Maharashtara Company: M/s Jinbhuvish Power Generations Pvt. Ltd.	EC recommended. Addl. Information to be submitted by Project Proponent is awaited.
	13. 30 MW Biogas Co-generation project at Pravaraagar, Teduka Rahata, District Ahmednagar, Maharashtra. Company: M/s Pravara Renewable Energy Ltd.	Appraisal completed Environmental Clearance (EC) recommended.
	14. 2100 MW Gas based combined cycle power plant at village Kondgaon, Taluka Roha District: Raigad, Maharashtra Company: M/s Urban Energy Generation Pvt. Ltd.	Appraisal completed Environmental Clearance (EC) recommended
	Orissa	
	15. 3200 MW (4x800 MW) Darlipali Integrated Power Project at village Darlipali District: Sundergarh, Orissa Company: M/s NTPC Ltd.	Appraisal completed Environmental Clearance (EC) recommended.

1	2	3
Rajasthan		
16.	1x250 MW Barsingsar Thermal Power Station extension at Barsingsar District: Bikaner, Rajasthan Company: M/s Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) has considered the proposal. Additional information sought from Project Proponent is awaited.
17.	2x660 MW Coal based TPP, St-II at Chhabra State: Rajasthan District: Baran Company: M/s Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	Appraisal completed Environmental Clearance (EC) recommended.
18.	2x660 MW Coal based TPP, St-V at Suratgarh State: Rajasthan District: Sriganaganagar Company: M/s Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	Appraisal completed Environmental Clearance (EC) recommended.
Tamil nadu		
19.	150 MW Thermal Power Plant at village Kilvelur Taluk District: Nagapattinam, Tamilnadu Company: M/s Nagapattinam Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Appraisal completed Environmental Clearance (EC) recommended.
20.	Expansion of 10x 8.73 MW (94.80 MW) Gas Based Power Plant by addition of 10x8.73 MW each & HRSG (6.0 MW) of at village Valuthur, In Ramanathapuram Taluk, District: Ramanathapuram, Tamilnadu Company: M/s Arkay Energy (Rameswaram) Limited.	Appraisal completed Environmental Clearance (EC) recommended.
21.	6MW Co-generation power plant at village Thuvarasi District: Tirunelveli, Tamilnadu Company: M/s Arjun Pulp & Paper India Pvt. Ltd.	Appraisal completed Environmental Clearance (EC) recommended.
Uttar Pradesh		
22.	2x660 MW Coal Based TPP Phase-II at Villages Bhartauli, Chaperghata, Rasulpur Bhuranda & Kripalpur, Tehsil Bhognipur, District: Ramabai Nagar, Uttar Pradesh Company: M/s Lanco Anpara Power Pvt. Ltd.	Appraisal completed Environmental Clearance (EC) recommended.
23.	2x660 MW TPP at village Amelia, Chaperghata, Kachhgaon & Sihari, Tehsil Bhognipur District: Ramabai Nagar, Uttar Pradesh Company: M/s Himavat Power Pvt. Ltd.	Appraisal completed Environmental Clearance (EC)

1	2	3
		recommended.
24.	50 TPHFBC Boiler & Installation of 8 MW Captive. Power Plant at Thakurdwara, District: Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh Company: M/s Pasupati Acrylon Ltd.	Additional information sought from Project Proponent awaited.
25.	3x800 MW Super Critical Coal Based Thermal Power Plant of at village Bargarh, in Mau Taluk, District: Chitrakoot, Uttar Pradesh Company: M/s Bajaj Power Generation Pvt. Ltd.	Addl. Information sought from project proponent.
Uttarakhand		
26.	20 MW Bagasse and Cane Trash Based Co-generation Power Project at village Iqbalpur, in Roorkee Taluk, District: Haridwar, Uttarakhand Company: M/s Lakshmi Sugar Mills Co. Ltd.	Appraisal completed Environmental Clearance (EC) recommended.
West Bengal		
27.	2X660 MW TPP, Stage-II at village Raghunathpur District: Purulia, West Bengal Company: M/s Damodar Valley Corporation.	Appraisal completed Environmental Clearance (EC) recommended.
28.	2x660 MW Super Critical Imported Coal Based Thermal Power Plant at village Nayachar Island, District: Purba Medinipur, West Bengal Company: M/s Universal Crescent Power Pvt. Ltd.	Site visit recommended. Report of site visit under preparation.

State-wise details of Hydroelectric & Irrigation Projects Pending for Environmental Clearance

SL. No.	State	Hydroelectric Project Details
1	2	3
1	Karnataka	Gundia Hydroelectric Project (400 MW) in District: Hassan & Dakshin Kannada, Karnataka by M/s. Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd.
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibbin HEP Project (600 MW) in District: West Kameng, Arunachal Pradesh by M/s. KSK Dibbin Hydro Energy Pvt Ltd.
3	Uttarakhand	Naitwari Mori HEP (60 MW) Project in District: Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand by M/s Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.
4	Uttarakhand	Devsari HEP (252 MW) in District: Chamoli, Uttarakhand by M/s Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.
5	Himachal Pradesh	Miyar HEP (120 MW) Project in District: Lahul & Spiti, Himachal Pradesh by M/s Moser Baer Projects Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3
6	Manipur	Loktak Downstream HEP (66 MW) in District: Tamenglong, Manipur by M/s NHPC Ltd.
7	Arunachal Pradesh	Hirong HEP (500 MW) Project in District: West Siang Arunachal Pradesh by M/s Jaypee Arunachal Power Ltd.
8	Maharashtra	Upper Penganga (Sapli Dam) in District: Hingoli, Maharashtra by M/s. Godavari Marathwada Irrigation Development Corporation, Government of Maharashtra
9	Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh	Lendi Major Irrigation (Interstate) Project in Nanded District, Maharashtra by M/s. Lendi Project Division, Godavari Marathwada Irrigation Development Corporation, Government of Maharashtra
10	Himachal Pradesh	Dhaura-Sidh HEP Project (66 MW) District: Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh by M/s SJVN Ltd.
11	Madhya Pradesh	Bina Complex Irrigation & Multipurpose Project (24 MW + 10 MW) District: Sagar in Madhya Pradesh M/s Water Resources Department, Govt. of M.P.
12	Himachal Pradesh	Lurhi HEP Stage-I Project (465 MW) District: Kinnaur in Himachal Pradesh by M/s SJVN Ltd.
13	Karnataka	Shiggaon Lift Irrigation Scheme District: Haveri in Karnataka by M/s. Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd.

Details of Proposals Seeking Forest Clearance for Hydel Power Projects Presently Pending Approval Under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

As on: 24.04.2012

Sl. No.	State and Name of Proposal	Remarks
1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh		
1.	Diversion of 5056.50 HA of Forest Land in Favour of M/s NHPC for Construction of Dibang Multipurpose Project (3000 MW) on Dibang River in Lower Dibang Valley of Lower Dibang District of Arunachal Pradesh.	Pending with Govt. of India. SIR awaited since 14.09.2011
2.	Diversion of 313.88 HA of Forest Land for Construction of Tato-II Hydro Electric Project (700 MW) on Siyom River in Westsiang District in F/O M/S Tato Hydro Power (P) Ltd.	Pending with Govt. of India. Placed before FAC on 2.4.2012 and A Sub committee of FAC to visit project area
3.	Proposal for Diversion of 187.20 HA of Forestland Surface Forest Land =172.25 HA & Underground Area=14.95ha) for Construction of Tawang H.E. Project-Stage-I (600 MW) on Tawang Chu River in Tawang Districts by NHPC Ltd.	Pending with Govt. of India. Placed before FAC on 2.4.2012 and

1	2	3
		Sub-Committee of FAC to visit project area.
4.	Diversion of 116.62 HA, of forest land (Surface forest land=96.95 HA and underground area=19.67 HA) for construction of Twang H.E. Project-Stage-II (800 MW) on Twang Chu River in Twang District by NHPC	Pending with Govt. of India. Placed before FAC on 2.4.2012 and Sub-Committee of FAC to visit project area.
Gujarat		
5.	Const. of Kadana Hydro Electric Project	Pending with State Govt. 27/09/2001
Haryana		
6.	Setting Up of Biomas Based Power Plant on Dhana Narsan Road At Vilalge Dhana Narsan	Pending with State Govt. 16/06/1996
Himachal Pradesh		
7.	Const. of 5.00 MW Gramongh Hepin Favour of M/S Shobla Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd., Kullu	Under process since 10/03/2011
8.	Construction of 5.00 MW Brahltop Shep Village Boh	Pending with GOI
9.	Const. of 24.00 MW Paudital Lassa HEP in Favour of M/S Greenko Hatkoti Energy Private Ltd. Plot No. 1071, Road No. 44 Jublee Hills Hyderabad	under process since 14/10/2010
10.	Diversion of 3.3094 HA of forest land in favour of M/s Darjeeling Power Limited for the construction of Shaung Mini HIEP (3 MW), within the jurisdiction of Kinnaur Forest Division and Distt. Kinnaur, H.P.	Pending with GOI
11.	Diversion of 271.1577 HA. of Forest Land in Favour of M/S Satluj Jal Vidut Nigam Limited Sunni, Sisst. Shimla HP for the Construction of 775 MW Luhri Hydroelectric Project within the Jurisdiction of Ani, Shimla and Mandi Districts, Himachal Pradesh.	Pending with State Govt. Placed before FAC on 2.4.2012 and EDS (Documents on FRA) since 07/06/2011.
12.	Construction of 3 MW Belig H.E.P. Forest. Division	Pending with State Govt.
13.	Construction of 2x1750 Kw Belij-Ka-Nalla Stage-II HEP Chamba Forest Division Chamba	Pending with State Govt.
14.	Diversion of 63.0596 HA of Forest Land for the Construction of 120 MW Miyar Hydro Electric Project in favour of Miyar Hydro Electric Power Company Ltd. in Forest Division Lahaul, District Lahaul & Spiti, Himachal Pradesh.	Placed before FAC on November 2011. EDS (Cumulative impact

1	2	3
		ass study on Chenab River Bay since awaited 28.2.2012.
15.	Const. of 15.00 MW Saikothi Hydro Electric Project in Favour of M/S Venture Energy & Technologies Ltd., Delhi.	Pending with State Govt. Since 22/05/2008
16.	Baragran Small H.E.P. by K.K.K. H.E.P. Limited	Pending with State Govt.
17.	Const. of 7 MW Shalvi H.E.P	Pending with State Govt. Copy of MoU, Break up area. Map showing Pvt. area and forest area
18.	Const. of 5.00 MW Beliz-Ka- Nallah, Stage -I Small HEP	Pending with State Govt. (C.A. Rs. 306323/- and Penal C.A. Rs. 306323/-) since 26/11/2009
19.	Const. of 2.00 MW Annun Mini HEP	Pending with State Govt. since 22/10/2007.
20.	App. Rd. to Quarry Sites Tail Race and job facilities for the Const. of 100 MW UHL Stage-III HEP	Pending with State Govt. since 04/05/2006.
Kerala		
21.	Diversion of 4.57 HA. of Forest Land in Vazhachal Division, Thirissur District for Poringalkuthu Small Hydro Electric Project in Favour of the Chief Engineer (Civil-Construction), Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB), Thiruvananthapuram.	The State Govt. has been requested- vide letter dated 29.12.2012 to submit a complete proposal including the project expansion of 16 MW taken up in 1999 involving 4 HA. of forest land and the proposal for 24 MW involving 4.92 HA. of forest land.
22	Diversion of 3.95573 HA. of Forest Land in Thiruvananthapuram District for Construction of Chittar Mini Hydro Project (250 Kw) in Tropical Botanical Garden Research Institute Campus in Favour of the Director, Tropical Botanical Garden Research Institute (TBGRI), Thiruvananthapuram.	Pending with State Govt. (State Govt. has been requested vide letter dtd. 29.09.2011

1	2	3
		<p>to identify suitable alternate site outside the campus for power generation & to furnish present land use details of the forest area allotted to TBGRI along with a map of 1:10,000 scale, showing natural forests/plantation/structures.& to clarify as to whether clearance under F(C) Act, 1980 has been obtained for handing over the forest land to TBGRI for various activities/constructions in the area.) since 25/03/2003.</p>
Maharashtra		
23. Diversion of 460 HA of Forest Land for Construction of 125 MW Grid Interactive Solar Photo Voltaic Power Project in Favour of M/S Executive Engineer (Civil), Civil Construction Division, Maharashtra State Power Grid Corporation Limited, Dhule, Maharashtra.		<p>Pending with State Govt. Placed before FAC on 26.3.2012. and EDS (CA land) since awaited 29.3.2012.</p>
Manipur		
24. Tipaimukh Hydro Electric (M) Project		<p>Placed before FAC. FAC recommended that a sub-committee of FAC shall inspect the project site and submit a report</p>
25. Diversion of 20.3619 HA of Forest Land for Establishment of an Hydro Power Project on River Baitarani by M/s Baitarani Power Project Ltd.		<p>Pending with State Govt. Proposal sent to the MoEF on 03.10.2011 after SAG meeting. MoEF sought clarification from State Government on 18.10.11.</p>

1	2	3
Punjab		
26.	HEP by M/s Triveni Engg. Limited on Abohar Branch Canal	Pending with State Govt. information awaited from State Government since 27/04/2004
27.	Const. of Hydroelectric Power Project at Parowal on Bathinda Branch on the Canal Drop of Lahore Branch Canal, Rd. 24.737 to 25.394, R/S	Pending with State Govt, since 22/12/2009
28.	Setting up Akhara HEP on Abohar Branch 157-158, R/S At Viliage Akhara	Pending with State Govt. since 11/12/2009.
29.	Const. of Mini Gholia Hydro Electric Power Project on A.B.Canal.	Pending with State Govt. since 09/05/2008
30.	Construction of HEP by M/S Triveni Engg. Ltd. on Abohar Canal Road No. 22-23 R/S	Pending with State Govt. information awaited from State Government Since 27/04/2004
31.	Const. of Dhariwal Hydro Electric Project of UBDC System Dhariwal Fall. Dhariwal At Rd. 42825	Pending with State Govt. Lay out is not as compared to break up area, inspection be submitted
Rajasthan		
32.	Mamer Mini Hydrel in Fulwari Ki Nal Sanctuary	Pending with State Govt. since 06/01/2007
Sikkim		
33.	Diversion of 143.4928 HA of Forest Land for Construction of 520 MW HEP Teesta Stage-IV Under Mangan and Dzongu Range in North District of Sikkim by NHPC Limited, Sikkim.	Pending with Govt. of India. SIR awaited since 29.06.2011.
Uttar Pradesh		
34.	Dhakwa Hydrel Project by T.H.D.C. India Ltd.	Pending with Govt. of India. Submitted to Competent Authority for approval since 21.11.2011

*Details of Proposals Seeking Forest Clearance for Thermal Power Projects presently
Pending before the Govt. of India*

As on: 24.04.2012

Sl. No.	States and Name of Proposal	Remarks
1	2	3
Chhattisgarh		
1.	Diversion of 150.380 HA of Forest Land for Establishment of Thermal Power Plant and Relevant Works in Favour of M/S Dheeru Powergen Pvt. Ltd. in Katghora Forest Division. District Korba, Chhattisgarh.	Pending with Govt. of India. SIR awaited since 11.04.2012.
2.	Diversion of 101.762 HA of Forest Land for Construction of Super Thermal Power Plant (5X800 MW Capacity (4000 MW) in favour of NTPC Raigarh Forest Division, Raigarh, Chhattisgarh	Pending with Govt. of India SIR awaited since 3.4.2012
3.	Diversion of 150.380 HA of Forest Land for Establishment of Thermal Power Plant and Relevant Works in Favour of M/S Dheeru Powergen Pvt. Ltd. in Katghora Forest Division, District Korba, Chhattisgarh.	Pending with Govt. of India. SIR awaited since 11/04/2012
Orissa		
4.	Diversion of 7.438 HA of Forest Land for Establishment of Proposed 1320 MW (2x660 MW) Lanco Babandh Power Plant by M/S Lan Co Babandh Power Pvt. Ltd. in Kurunti and Kharagparasad Village of Dhenkanal	Pending with Govt. of India. SAG fixed on 30.04.2012.
5.	Diversion of 7.438 HA of Forest Land for Establishment of Proposed 1320 MW (2x660 MW) Lanco Babandh Power Plant by M/S Lanco Babandh Power Pvt. Ltd. in Kurunti and Kharagparasad Village of Dhenkanal	Under Process
Uttar Pradesh		
6.	Diversion of 951.620 HA of Forest Land for Construction of Rihand Super Thermal Power Project in Sonebhadra (Mirzapur District).	Pending with State Govt. EDS on 22.03.2011

Detail of Proposal Seeking Forest Clearance to Wind Power Projects Presently Pending Approval

As on: 24.04.2012

Sl. No.	States and Name of Proposal	Remarks
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Diversion of 38.90 HA. of Forest Land in Penukonda Addl. I and Koriga RFS of Ananthapur Forest Division/District for Setting Up 16.00 MW Wind Power Project in Favour of M/S Enercon (India) Ltd., Hyderabad.	Pending with Govt. of India. Proposal submitted by State Govt. vide letter dtd. 22.08.2011 has been

1	2	3
		received in RO (SZ) on 30.08.2011 and the same is under scrutiny.
	2. Diversion of 49.06 HA. of Forest Land in Kunukuntla RF of Ananthapur Division, for Setting Up 29.06 MW Wind Power Project, in Favour of M/s Enercon Wind Farms (Andhra Pradesh) Pvt. Ltd.	Pending with State Govt. Placed before FAC on 26.3.2012 and Essential Details Sought
	Gujarat	
	3. Diversion of 123.09 HA of Reserved Forest Land for Construction of Wind Power Project at Village Lifri, Lakshimpur (Netra), Ugedi & Nagvir, Ta Nakhatrana, District Kuchchh in Favour of Enercon (India) Limited, Vadodara, District of Gujarat.	Pending with State Govt. Placed before FAC on 26.3.2012 and Essential Details Sought
	4. Diversion of 63.41 HA. Reserved Forest Land for Construction Wind Power Project Village-Khengarpur, Govana, Corbedi & Tebhada, Ta. Lapur.	Pending with State Govt. Placed before FAC Meeting on 17.06.2010. and EDS. EDS awaited since 23.06.2010
	Karnataka	
	5. Diversion of 27.832 HA. of Forest Land for Setting UP of 10.40 MW WPP Situated in Barren Hill Ranges of Saundatti & Ramadurg Taluks, Belgaum Dist. in Favour of M/s. Enercon (India) Ltd.	Proposal submitted by State Govt. vide letter dated 15.03.2012 has been received in RO(SZ) on 19.3.2012 and the same is under scrutiny.
	Maharashtra	
	6. For Installation of Wind Power Project in Favour of M/s Maruti Wind Park Developers	Pending With Govt. of India. Discussed in SAG on 12/03/2012
	7. Diversion of 66.25 HA. of Reserved Forest Land for Construction of Wind Power Project by M/s Suzlon Energy Ltd. in District Nashik, Maharashtra.	Pending with State Govt. Placed before FAC on 12.10.2011 and EDS.
	8. For Installation of Wind Power Project in Favour of Enercon (India) Ltd. Pune	Pending with State Govt. Pending with State Govt. 14/11/2011

Annexure-II*State wise list of EC Issued project from 2009*

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of issue
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	1980 MW Coal fired TPP of M/s Krishnapatnam energy Ltd. in Nellore Distt., in Andhra Pradesh	17/06/2009
2.	Enhancement of Project Capacity from 1050 MW to 2x600 MW TPP of Udupi Power Corporation Ltd. at Padubidri near Mangalore, in North Kannada Distt., in Andhra Pradesh	09/09/2009
3.	2640 MW Bhavanapadu TPP M/s East Coast Energy Pvt. Ltd. near Kakrapalli Village, in Sri Kakulam Distt., in Andhra Pradesh	09/04/2009
4.	Kakatiya Thermal Power M/s Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd. in Warangal Distt., in Andhra Pradesh	05/02/2009
5.	1040 MW (2x520 MW) Hinduja Power Project of M/s Hinduja National Power Corporation Ltd at Visakhapatnam Andhra Pradesh	04/03/2009
6.	2640 MW TPP M/s Nagarjuna Construction Co. Ltd. at Sompeta Srikakulam Distt., in Andhra Pradesh	09/12/09
7.	1x300 MW coal based power project phase II M/s Meenakshi Energy Pvt. Ltd. at village Thammenapatnam Nellore Distt., in A.P	19/10/09
8.	1980 MW Coal based TPP M/s Thermal Powertech (India) Ltd. at village Puinapuram in Nellore Distt., in A.P	04/11/09
9.	2x300 MW Merchant Power Plant M/s Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. at village Jaipur, in Adilabad Distt., in A.P	28/10/09
Bihar		
1.	2x195 mw (Stage-II) Coal Based Thermal Power Plant of M/s Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd. at village Kanti, in Muzaffarpur In Bihar.	09/11/2009
Chhattisgarh		
1.	1x43 MW Coal Based Power Plant (Phase-II) of M/s Arasmeta Captive Power Company Private Ltd. at Gopalnagar, District Janjgir- Champa, in Chhattisgarh	18/02/2009
2.	2x600 MW Singhitari TPP of M/s Athena Chhattisgarh Power Pvt. Ltd. near villages Singhitari, in Janjgir-Champa in Chhattisgarh	17/07/2009
3.	540 MW Coal based TPP of M/s Vandana Vidyut Ltd. in Korba Distt., in Chhattisgarh	09/03/2009
Goa		
1.	Sancole, Zuarinagar of M/s Reliance Infrastructure Limited	08/05/2009
Gujarat		
1.	7.5 MW co-generation captive power plant with waste heat recovery system of M/s Alok Industries Limited, in Valsad, in Gujarat	12/08/2009

1	2	3
2.	1200 MW Coal based Power Project of M/s. Essar Power Gujarat Limited near village Nana Mandha, in Jamnagar Distt., in Gujarat	21/07/2009
Jharkhand		
1.	270 MW TPP of M/s Adhunik Power Resources Ltd. at Vill. Padampur Saraikela Kharswan, in Jharkhand	31/08/2009
2.	2000 MW Coal based STPP of M/s Essar Power Jharkhand Limited near Chandwa LateharDistt., in Jharkhand	08/05/2009
3.	2000 MW Coal based Power Project of M/s Essar Power Jharkhand Ltd. at Latehar, in Jharkhand	08/05/2009
Karnataka		
1.	2x800 MW Coal Based Thermal Power Plant of M/s Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd. at Yermarus near Vadloor Raichur Distt., in Karnataka	17/11/09
2.	1x600 MW Wxp. At Bellary TPS Unit-3 of M/s KPCL at Bellary In Karnataka	17/11/09
Madhya Pradesh		
1.	2x250 MW Extension Units 10-11 of M/s M.P. Power Generation Co. Ltd. at Satpura TPS, in Betul Distt., in M.P	27/02/2009
2.	2x500 MW Vindhychal Super Thermal Power Project, Stage-IV of M/s National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd., in Singrauli Distt., in M.P	05/02/2009
3.	2x500 MWTPP of M/s Jaiprakash Associates at Nigri, in Sidhi Distt., in M.P	26/08/2009
Maharashtra		
1.	405 MW (270 MW +135 MW) TPP of M/s Patni Energy Pvt. Ltd. phase-II at Alibag Raigad Distt., in Maharashtra	31/08/2009
2.	2x500 MW Chandrapur STPP of M/s Mahagenco in Chandrapur, in Maharashtra.	30/01/2009
3.	1320 MW (2x660 MW) TPP M/s Sophia Power Ltd. at Additional Arnaravati Industrial Area Amravati Distt., in Maharashtra	27/02/2009
4.	1600 MW Coal based power project of M/s Tata Power Co. Ltd. at Dherand/Shahpur, in Raigad, in Maharashtra	09/12/2009
5.	2x300 MW Coal based Thermal Power Project of M/s Dhariwal Infrastructure (P) Ltd. in MIDC industrial area at village Tadali , in Chandrapur Distt., in Maharashtra	04/12/09
Orissa		
1.	4x350 MW Coal based Power Plant of M/s KVK Nilanchal Power Pvt. Ltd. in Cuttack Distt., in Orissa	18/02/2009
2.	2x350 MW Coal Based Thermal Power plant of M/s Ind-Barath Energy (Utkal) Ltd. at Shajbahal In Jharsuguda, in Orissa	30/11/2009
3.	2640 MW Coal based PP of M/s Lanco Babandh Power Pvt. Ltd. at Dhenkanal in Orissa	17/02/2009
Rajasthan		
1	2x600 MW kalisindh Coal Based TPP of M/s RRVUNL at Kalisindh Jhalawar Distt., in Rajasthan	26/02/2009

1	2	3
2.	7.5 MW Biomass based Power Project of M/s Sanjog Sugars & Eco Power Pvt. Ltd. at Vill. Sangariain Hanumangarh Distt., in Rajasthan	16/07/2009
3.	10 MW Biomass Based Power Plant of M/s Sathyam Power Pvt. Ltd. at Vill. Khatoli in Kota Distt., in Rajasthan	03/11/2009
Tamil Nadu		
1.	1200 MW Imported coal based TPP of M/s North Chennai Power Co. Ltd. at Kattupalli & kalani Villages in Thiruvallur Distt., in Tamil Nadu	31/08/2009
2.	1x600 MW Ennore TPS of M/s TNEB at vill. Ernavur in Thiruvallur Distt., in Tamil Nadu	03/06/2009
3.	2140 MW Coal based merchant TPP of M/s Tridem Port and Power Co. Ltd. at village Keelapidagai, in Nagapattmam Distt., in Tamil Nadu	09/12/2009
Uttar Pradesh		
1.	Rihand Super Thermal Power Project Stage-III (2x500 MW) of M/s NTPC Ltd. in Sonebhadra Distt., in Uttar Pradesh	05/02/2009
2.	3x660 MW TPP of M/s Prayagraj Power Generation Company Ltd. at Bara In Allahabad Distt., in Uttar Pradesh.	08/09/2009
3.	2x660 MW TPP of M/s Sangam Power Gen. Co. Ltd. at Karchhana, in Allahabad Distt., in Uttar Pradesh	30/10/2009
4.	2x300 MW Thermal Power Project Stage-II of M/s Reliance Power Ltd. Expansion at village Chaudhera, in Shahajahanpur Distt., in Uttar Pradesh.	20/07/2009

State wise list of EC Issued project from 2010

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of issue
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	800 MW gas based Combined Cycle PP of M/s Vemagiri Power Generation Ltd. in Vemagiri, in East Godavari Distt, in Andhra Pradesh	28/01/2010
2.	2X660 MW Super Critical Imported Coal Based Thermal Power Plant of M/s Nelcast Energy Corporation Ltd. at villages Painampuram & Sivarampuram, in Muthukur Mandal, in Andhra Pradesh	30/09/2010
3.	4x660 MW Komarda TPP of M/s Alfa Infraprop Pvt. Ltd. in Vizianagaram Distt., in Andhra Pradesh.	15/03/2010
4.	3x350 MW Gas Based CCPP of M/s Gautami Power (Samalkot) Pvt. Ltd. at IDA, Sawalkot, in Andhra Pradesh	21/04/2010
5.	400 MW Gas based CCPP, St-II extn project of M/s GVK Power (Jegurupadu) Private Ltd. at Jegurupadu, in East Godavari Distt., in Andhra Pradesh	20/05/2010
6.	1200 MW gas based Project expansion of M/s Reliance Infrastructure Ltd. at Samalkot Power Station (SPS) in IDA Peddappuram Industrial Estate of East Godavari Distt., in Andhra Pradesh	28/05/2010

1	2	3
7.	1350 MW Natural Gas Based CCPP of M/s Spectrum Power Generation Ltd. at Kakinada, in Andhra Pradesh	01/06/2010
8.	Rayalaseema TPP Stage-IV (1 x 600 MW) of M/s Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd. near V. V. Reddy Nagar, Yerraguntla Mandal, in Kadapa (A.P.)	21/10/2010
9.	2 x 660 MW PP in Villages of M/s Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. at Jaipur Mandal, In Adilabad Distt., in Andhra Pradesh	27/12/2010
Bihar		
1.	3x660 MW Nabinagar Super TPP of M/s Nabinagar Power Generation Co-Pvt. Ltd. a New Nabinagar, in District, Aurangabad (Bihar)	27/12/2010
Chhattisgarh		
1.	2x600 MW Coal Based TPP of M/s Athena Chhattisgarh Power Pvt. Ltd. at villages Singhitarai, Benipali, Odekerla & Mimohi, in Chattisgarh	04/06/2010
2.	3x350 MW Coal Based TPP of M/s Dheeru Powergen Pvt. Ltd. At village Khatgora, in Korba Distt., in Chattisgarh	18/01/2010
3.	2x300 MW Coal based TPP of M/s Korba West Power Co. Ltd., in Bade Bhandar, in Raigarh, in Chhattishgarh	20/05/2010
4.	660 MW Amarkantak TPP Expansion (Unit IV) of M/s Lanco Amarkantak Power Pvt. Ltd. near Patadi in Korba Distt., in Chhattisgarh	26/05/2010
5.	1320 MW Coal based TPP of M/s DB Power Ltd. in Janjgir-Champa, in Chhattisgarh.	16/09/2010
6.	4x300 Coal Based Thermal Power Plant of M/s SKS Power Generation (Chhattisgarh) Ltd. at Raigarh Distt., in Chhattisgarh	05/10/2010
7.	2x150 (Phase-II) Captive Power Plant based of M/s Jindal Steel & Power Ltd. at Dongamahua, Raigarh Distt., in Chhattisgarh	09/11/2010
Gujarat		
1.	2x800 MW TPP near Pipavav Port of M/s Videocon Industries Ltd. at Amreli Distt., in Gujarat.	04/02/2010
2.	2X250 MW Lignite Based TPP of M/s Bhavnagar Energy Company Ltd. at Padva, in Bhavnagar, in Gujarat.	10/02/2010
3.	Expansion of 3x660 MW Coal based TPP of M/s Adani Power Ltd. at Tunda, in Kuchchh Distt., in Gujarat.	20/05/2010
4.	Expansion of existing (3x382.5 MW) Gas based TPP of M/s Torrent Power Ltd. by addition of 1x382.5 MW Gas based TPP at Vill- Akhakhol, Taluka Kamrej, in Surat (Gujarat)	09/09/2010
5.	Expansion of 1x400 MW Gas Based PP by addition of 1x400 MW Gas Based Unit of M/s Torrent Power Ltd. at Dahej SE2, District: Bharuch (Gujarat)	12/10/10
6.	1x20 MW PP of M/s Divine Vidyut Ltd. at Vill. Kaushalgarh, in Gujarat.	18/10/2010
Jharkhand		
1.	540 MW (2x270 MW) TPP of M/s Corporate Power Ltd. at Village Bana, in Latehar Distt., i Jharkhand	11/11/2010

1	2	3
Karnataka		
1.	420 MW Natural gas based TPP of M/s Surana Power Ltd. at KIADB industrial area in Raichur Distt., in Karnataka	09/09/2010
2.	Co-Gen Power Plant 15 MW to Additional 15 MW of M/s Venkateshwara Power Project Ltd. at Sy Nos.84 A/p Bedkihal Chikodi Taluka, in District: Belgaum (Karnataka)	09/09/2010
3.	Expansion of present Co-Gen Power Plant of 40 MW to 62 MW Additional 22 MW Co-Gen Power Plant Unit of M/s Nirani Sugars Ltd. at Sy Nos 166, Kulali Cross, Jamakhandi road, Mudhol, in District: Bagalkot, in Karnataka	27/12/2010
Madhya Pradesh		
1.	2x660 MW TPP and Cement Grinding Unit of 2.0 TPA of M/s Jaiprakash Power Ventures Ltd. at Nigri, in Singrauli, in M.P	25/02/2010
2.	2x300 MW Coal based TPP of M/s Jhabua Power Ltd. at Barela Gorakhpur, in Seoi, in M.P	17/02/2010
3.	3960 MW PP of M/s Chitrangi Power Pvt. Ltd. at Chitrangi Singrauli, in M.P	28/05/2010
4.	1200 MW TPP of M/s Moserbaer Ltd. at Annupur, in M.P	28/05/2010
5.	1320 MW (2x660 MW) Coal Based TPP of M/s DB Power (Madhya Pradesh) Ltd. at Deosar, District: Singrauli, in M.P	09/09/2010
Maharashtra		
1.	Expansion from 1320 MW to 3300 MW by addition of 3x60 MW Coal Based Thermal Power Plant of M/s Adani Power Maharashtra Pvt. Ltd. in MIDC Industrial Area at village Tiroda, in Gonida, in Maharashtra	22/04/2010
2.	1x300 MW Phase-2 TPP of M/s Emco Energy Ltd. in Warora, in Chandrapur, in Maharashtra	25/05/2010
3.	2x800 MW Koradi TPS expansion of M/s MAHAGENCO at Nagpur, in Maharashtra	04/01/2010
4.	2x660 MW Coal based TPP of M/s India bulls Realtech Ltd. at Sinnar, in District: Nasik in Maharashtra	28/07/10
5.	2x660 MW Solapur Super TPP M/s NTPC Limited, at Vill-Hotgi, in District- Solapur (Maharashtra)	27/12/2010
6.	2x660 Stage-II Mouda Super Thermal Power Project of M/s NTPC Ltd. in District: Nagpur-Maharashtra	30/12/2010
Orissa		
1.	Expansion of existing Coal based Thermal Power Plant by addition of 2x660 MW (Unit 3 & 4) of M/s Orissa Power Generation Corporation Ltd. at village Banaharpalli., in Jharsuguda, in Orissa	04/02/2010
2.	2x67.5 MW Coal based Captive Thermal Power Plant of M/s Bhubaneshwar Power Pvt. Ltd. at Anantpur, in Cuttack Distt., in Orissa	14/05/2010
3.	2x660 MW Super Critical Coal Based Thermal Power Plant of M/s Lanco Babandh Power Private Ltd. near Khurunti, in District: Dhenkanal, in Orissa	17/02/2010
4.	2x525 MW Coal based Thermal Power Plant of: M/s Monnet Power Company Ltd. at Village Malibrahmani in Chandipada Block District: Angul, in Orissa	29/06/2010

1	2	3
5.	20 MW Biomass based power plant of M/s Shalivahana Green Energy Ltd. at Nimidha Village, District-Dhenkanal, Orissa	21/10/10
Rajasthan		
1.	2x150 MW TPP of M/s Shree Cement Ltd. near village-Andheri Deori, Tehsil Masuda District: Ajmer, Rajasthan	30/11/2010
Tamil Nadu		
1	2x500 MWTPP of M/s Patel Power Ltd., in Nagapattianam Distt., in Tamil nadu	26/03/2010
2.	4000 MW UMPP Coal based TPP captive Port and Desalination Plant of M/s IL&FS Ltd. near Cuddalore, in Tamil Nadu.	31/05/2010
3.	1X660 MW Super Critical Coal Thermal Power Plant (TPP) of M/s Ind-Barath Power (Madras) Ltd. In District: Tuticorin, in Tamil Nadu	12/07/10
4.	2x500 MW Thermal Power Station of: M/s Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. at Neyveli, in District: Cuddalore, in Tamilnadu	21/10/10
5.	2x660 MW TPP of M/s NSL Nagapatnam Power and Infratech Pvt. Ltd. at Talachanakadu Village, Tarangambaddi Taluk, in District: Nagapatnam, in Tamilnadu	13/10/10
6.	1x525 MW imported coal based TPP Stage-IV of M/s Spic Electric Power Corporation Pvt. Ltd. at Tuticorin District: Tuticorin, in Tamilnadu	03/11/2010

State wise list of EC Issued project from 2011

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of issue
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1	1200 MW (Phase-II) Gas Based Expansion of M/s Reliance Infrastructure Ltd. at Samalkot Power Station (SPS), IDA Peddapuram Samalkot Mandal, in District: East Godavari	26/04/2011
Bihar		
1	2640 MW (4x660 MW) Coal based TPP of M/s Jas Infrastructure Capital Pvt. Limited at Village Siriya, in District Banka (Bihar)	29/06/2011
Chhattisgarh		
1	2x300 MW TPP of M/s TRN Energy Pvt. Ltd. in District-Raigarh (Chhattisgarh)	18/03/2011
2	Expansion of 1000 MW (4x250 MW) by addition of 4x600 MW (2400 MW) Coal Based Thermal Power Plant of M/s Jindal Power Ltd. at Village:Tamnara, in District: Raigarh Chhattisgarh	18/03/2011
3	2x660 MW to 2x685 Coal Based Super Critical of M/s GMR Energy Ltd. at Village-Raikheda, in Tilda Block, in District: Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	09/05/2011
4	Expansion of existing 12MW Biomass based PP of M/s Mahavir Energy & Coal Beneficiation Ltd. to 24MW by addition of 12MW at Viklage Bhengari, Tehsil-Gharghoda, in District: Raigarh, Chhattisgarh	05/05/2011

1	2	3
5.	2x660 MW Super Thermal Power project of M/s Visa Power Ltd. at Raigarh, in Raigarh, Chhattisgarh	11/07/2011
Delhi		
1.	800 MW Pragati-II Gas Based CCPP of M/s Pragati Power Corporation Ltd. at Banmauli, in District: South West Delhi	9/12/2011
Gujarat		
1.	395 MW Gas Based CCPP-III Unit of M/s Gujarat State Electricity Cor. Ltd. at Dhuvaran TPS, in District- Anand (Gujarat)	13/01/2011
2.	1x7.2 MW Gas Based Captive TPP M/s Raymond Ltd. at Village-Khadki-Udwada, Taluks Pardi, in District: Valsad, Gujarat	29/04/2011
3.	2x660 Coal Based super TPP of M/s Sanghi Energy Ltd. at Sanghipuram, in District: Kutch, Gujarat	07/06/2011
4.	2640 MW (4x660 MW) Dahej Thermal Power station of M/s Adani Power Dahej Ltd. in District: Dahej, Gujarat	25/10/2011
5.	2X400 MW Gas based Combined Cycle Power Project of M/s Torrent Power Ltd. at Dahej SEZ, in District Bharuch, Gujarat	21/10/2011
Haryana		
1.	83 MW Captive Thermal Power Plant at Gurgaon of M/s Maruti Suzuki India Ltd. In District: Gurgaon (Haryana)	03/06/2011
Jharkhand		
1.	2x10 MW Captive Power Project of M/s Usha Martin Ltd. at Village-Tatisilwai, District: Ranchi,	18/03/2011
2.	Expansion of existing 1x270 MW by addition of 3x270 MW coal based TPP of M/s Adhunik Power Natural Resources Ltd. at Village - Padampur, in District: Saraikela-Kharsawan, Jharkhand	09/05/2011
3.	2x63 MW Power plant of M/s Inland Power Ltd. at Tonagatu, Gola, in District: Ramgarh, Jharkhand	20/12/2011
Madhya Pradesh		
1.	1300 MW gas based Power Plant of M/s DMICDC Guna Power Company Limited at Chainpura Industrial Area in Raghogarh Tehsil, in District: Guna, Madhya Pradesh	05/05/2011
Maharashtra		
1.	2x660 Lanco Vidarbha TPP of M/s Lanco Vidarbha Thermal Power Ltd. at Mandva Village, in District: Wardha, in Maharashtra	24/02/2011
2.	1300 MW Gas Based PP of M/s DMICDC Bhagad Power Co. Ltd. at MIDC Vill-Bhagad Industrial Estate in District-Raigarh, Maharashtra	26/04/2011
3.	1350 MW Stage II Amravati TPP of M/s Indiabulls Power Ltd. at Nandgaompeth, in District: Amravati, Maharashtra	27/05/2011
4.	1300 MW gas based power project of M/s DMICDC Indapur Power Company Ltd. at MIDC Indapur Industrial Estate in Indapur, in District: Pune, Maharashtra	03/06/2011

1	2	3
5.	1000 MW Gas based CCPP of M/s Hecate Power Systems Ltd. at Additional Latur Industrial area, in District: Latur, (Maharashtra)	03/06/2011
6.	1350 MW Stage II Nasik TPP of: M/s Indiabulls Realtech Ltd. at Sinnar SEZ, Nasik, Maharashtra	05/08/2011
Meghalaya		
1.	No. J-13012/33/11-IA II (T) Name: 43 MW TPP at Lumshnong, Jaintia Hills, District: Lumshnong, Meghalaya Company: M/s Meghalaya Power Ltd.	03/06/2011
Orissa		
1.	1x660 MW TPP of M/s Tata Power Company Ltd. at Narajmarthapur, in District:- Cuttack (Orissa)	15/02/2011
2.	1x350 MW Coal based Thermal Power Plant (Phase-II) of M/s GMR Kamaianga Energy Ltd. at village Kamaianga, Tehsil Gdapada, in District: Dhenkanal, Orissa	05/12/2011
Rajasthan		
1.	1320 MW (2x660 MW) TPP at Kawai Thermal Power Station of M/s Adani Power Rajasthan Ltd. District: Baran (Rajasthan)	04/05/2011
Tamil Nadu		
1.	1200 MW TPP with Captive Jetty in Tarangambadi Taluk M/s Chetirad Power Corporation Pvt. Ltd. in District: Nagapattinam (TN)	20/01/2011
2.	2x35 MW Captive Power Plant of M/s Tulsyan NEC Ltd. at Sithoomattam Village Gummidipoondi Taluk, in District: Thiruvallur Tamil Nadu	22/02/2011
3.	2x150 MW 100% Imported based TPP of M/s Accord Energy Corporation Pvt. Ltd. at Sirupulalpattai Village, Gummidipoondi Taluk, in District: Thiruvallur, in Tamilnadu	18/05/11
4.	2x80 MW Coal Based TPP within the existing 2x270 MW PP of M/s OPG Power Generation Pvt. Ltd. at Gummidipoondi, in District: Thiruvallur Tamil Nadu	18/05/11
5.	Expansion of Combined Cycle PP from 330 MW to 1410 MW by installing 3x360 MW units dual fuel fired (Natural Gas and Naphtha of of M/s PPN Power Generating company Pvt. Ltd. at Village-Pillaiperumalinallur & Manickapangu, Tarangambadi Taluk, in District: Nagapatinam Tamil Nadu	20/05/11
6.	3x600 MW TPP of M/s SRM Energy Ltd. at Chidambaram Taluk, in District: Cuddalore	18/05/11
7.	2x60 MW 100% Imported based captive PP of M/s ARS Metals Ltd. at Sithurnatham, Sirupulapettai & Eguvarpalayam Village-Gummidipoondi Taluk, in District: Thiruvallur, (T.N.)	20/05/11
Uttar Pradesh		
1.	3x660 MW Coal Based TPP of M/s Lalitpur Power Generation Company Ltd. in Mirchwara and Burogaon, Vill- Mahroni, in District- Lalitpur (U.P.)	31/03/2011
2.	Tanda Thermal Power Project, Stage-II (2X660 MW) of M/s NTPC Ltd. at village Bahadurpur, in District: Ambedkar Nagar	13/04/2011

1	2	3
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Uttarakhand

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| 1. | Expansion of 1x225 gas based Combined Cycle power Project by addition of 225 MW to 450 MW CCGT of M/s Sravanthi Energy Pvt. Ltd. at Khaikhera, in Kashipur Tehsil, in District- Udham Singh Nagar | 31/01/2011 |
| 2. | Proposed 358 MW Gas based Power Project of M/s Beta Infratech Pvt. Ltd. at Kashipur, in District: Udham Singh Nagar (Uttarakhand) | 31/01/2011 |
| 3. | 225 MW Gas based Combined Cycle Power Plant of: M/s Gama Infraprop Pvt. Ltd., in District: Udham Singh Nagar | 21/03/2011 |

West Bengal

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| 1. | Sagardighi Thermal Power Projects (2x500 MW+20%), Ph-II Extension of M/s West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd. at Sagardighi, in District: Murshidabad, in W.B | 18/05/2011 |
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List of River valley & Hydroelectric Projects granted environmental clearance in the last 3 years (2009- 2011) and current year-2011

Sl. No.	Year 2009	Date of EC issued
1	2	3
1.	Rupsiabagar Khasiabara HEP Project 261 MW (3 x 87 MW) in District: Pithorgarh, Uttarakhand M/s. National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	26/3/2009
2.	Sainj HEP Project (100 MW) in District: Kullu, Himachal Pradesh by M/s. Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd.	4/5/2009
3.	Rangit-II HEP Project (66 MW) in District: West Sikkim by M/s. Sikkim Hydro Power Ventures Ltd.	10/6/2009
4.	Krishna Delta Modernization Project in District: Krishna, Andhra Pradesh by M/s. CAD Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh	1/7/2009
5.	Expansion of Krishna-Koyna Lift Irrigation Project in District: Sangli & Solapur, Maharashtra by M/s. Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation	1/7/2009
6.	Dadupur - Nalvi Irrigation Project in District: Ambala, Yamuna Nagar and Kurukshetra, Haryana by M/s. Haryana Irrigation Department	10/7/2009
7.	Sri Rameshwara Lift Irrigation Scheme in District: Belgaum, Karnataka by M/s. Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Ltd.	10/7/2009
8.	Arjun Sahayak Pariyojna in District: Mahoba, Uttar Pradesh by M/s. Govt. of Uttar Pradesh	09/09/2009
9.	Name: Upper Narmada Irrigation Project District: Dindari, Madhya Pradesh by M/s. NVDA	10/09/2009
10.	Renuka Dam Project in District: Sirmour Himachal Pradesh by M/s. Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd.	23/10/2009

1	2	3
2010		
1.	Halon Irrigation Project in District: Mandla & Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh by M/s. Narmada Valley Development Authority	4/01/2010
2.	Upper Bhadra Lift Irrigation Project in District: Chikmagalur, Karnataka by M/s. Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Ltd.	5/01/2010
3.	Gongri Hydroelectric Project (130 MW) in District: West Kameng, Arunachal Pradesh by M/s. Dirang Energy Private Limited	12.2.2010
4.	Demwe Lower HEP Project (1750 MW) in District: Lohit, Arunachal Pradesh by M/s. Athena Energy Ventures Pvt. Ltd.	12.2.2010
5.	Bodwad Parisar Sinchan Yojna in District: Jalgaon & Buldana by M/s. Tapi Irrigation Development Corporation	19/4/2010
6.	Integrated Kashang HEP (243 MW) Project in District: Kinnaur by M/s. Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd.	16/4/2010
7.	Tashiding Hydroelectric Project (97 MW) District: West Sikkim by M/s. Shiga Energy Private Limited.	30.7.2010
8.	Badaun Major Irrigation Project District: Bareilly & Badaun, Uttar Pradesh by M/s. Govt. of Uttar Pradesh	30.7.2010
9.	Wakurde Lift Irrigation Scheme in District: Sangli, Maharashtra by M/s. Maharashtra Krishna Development Corporation	19.8.2010
2011		
1.	Nafra HEP (96 MW) project in District: West Kameng, Arunachal Pradesh by M/s. SEW Nafra Power Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	17.1.2011
2.	Bajoli Holi HEP (180MW) in District: Chamba, Himachal Pradesh by M/s. GMR Energy Ltd.	24.1.2011
3.	Khuitam HEP (66 MW) project in District: West Kameng, Arunachal Pradesh by M/s. Adishankar Power Pvt. Ltd.	28.1.2011
4.	Dhapewada Lift Irrigation Project in District Gondia, Maharashtra by M/s. Vidarbha Irrigation Development Corporation, Government of Maharashtra	9.3.2011
5.	Chanju-I HEP Project (36 MW) in District: Chamba of Himachal Pradesh by M/s. Bajrang Hydro Ltd.	20.4.2011
6.	Shongtong-Karcham HEP Project (402 MW) in District: Kinnaur of Himachal Pradesh by M/s. Hmachal Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd.	19.5.2011
7.	Tawang HEP Project Stage-I (600 MW) in District: Tawang of Arunachal Pradesh by M/s. NHPC Ltd.	10.6.2011
8.	Tawang HEP Project Stage-II (800 MW) in District: Tawang of Arunachal Pradesh by M/s. NHPC Ltd.	10.6.2011
9.	Tato-II HEP Project (700 MW) in District: West Siang of Arunachal Pradesh by M/s Tato Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd.	27.6.2011
10.	Ting Ting HEP (99 MW) Project in West Sikkim District, Sikkim by M/s TT Energy Pvt. Ltd.	4.7.2011
11.	Kutehr HEP Project (240 MW) in District Chamba of Himachal Pradesh by M/s. M/s. JSW Energy Ltd.	4.7.2011

1	2	3
12.	Parwan Major Irrigation-cum-Drinking Water Project in District Jhalawar of Rajasthan by M/s. Water Resources, Government of Rajasthan	30.9.2011

List of Nuclear Power Projects cleared during 2009 to 2011

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Date of clearance
1	2	3
Maharashtra		
1.	Jaitapur Nuclear Power Park (6X1650 MWe) at village Madban, Taluka Rajapur, District Ratnagiri, Maharashtra by M/s Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd.	26.11.2010
Tamil Nadu		
2.	Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project Expansion Units 5 & 6 (2x1000 MW) at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu by M/s Nuclear Power Corporation Ltd.	31.12.2009

State-wise Details of Proposals Seeking Forest Clearance to Thermal Power Projects Cleared During the Last Three Years

Sl. No.	State and Name of Proposal	Remarks
1	2	3
Chhattisgarh		
1.	Diversion of 114.355 HA of Revenue Forest Land for Construction 2x500 MW Marwa-Tendubhatta Thermal Power Project (Mtp) At Tendubhatta in Favour of M/s Chhattisgarh Rajya Vidut Mandal (CRVM) in Janjgir-Champa Forest Division.	In-Principle
2.	Diversion of Additional 0.24 HA of Forest Land (Already Diverted 85.514) for Construction of Pump House and Pipeline in Favour of M/s National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC).	In-Principle
Gujarat		
3.	Ash Dyke Pond & Hot Water Channel by Gujarat Electricity Board	Approved
4.	Diversion of Forest Land for Section-4 Forest Land for 4000 MW Mundra Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP)	Approved
Jharkhand		
5.	Diversion of 494.11 HA of Forest Land (Originally Submitted for 622.02 HA) for Construction of 4000 MW Tilaiya Ultra Mega Power Project (Umpp) in Favour of M/s Jharkhand Integrated Power Limited.	Approved
6.	Diversion of Forest Land for Construction of North Karanpura Super Thermal Power Station in Favour of NTPC Ltd.	In-Principle

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh		
7.	Diversion of Forest Land for Construction of Naveen Ash Band for Satpura Thermal Power Station in Favour of M/s Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited	Approved
8.	Diversion of 66.294 HA of Revenue Forest Land for Construction of Thermal Power Project in Favour of M/s S.J.K. Powergen Ltd. in District Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh.	In-Principle
Maharashtra		
9.	Diversion of Forest Land for Establishment of Adani Thermal Power Project for 1980 MW Coal Based Thermal Power Plan at MIDC Tiroda	In-Principle

Details of Hydel Power Projects for which Approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has been accorded during the Last Three Years

Sl. No.	State and Name of Proposal	Remarks
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Diversion of Forest Land for Indira Sagar (Polavaram Project) Across Godavari River, in Khammam, Raiahmundry and Visakhapatnam Forest Circles	Approved
Arunachal Pradesh		
2.	Diversion of Forest Land for Construction of Pare Hydro Electric Project (100 MW Over Dikrang River) by NEEPCO Ltd.	Approved
3.	Diversion of 89.5271 HA of Forest Land for Construction of Nyamjangchhu HEP (780 MW) in Tawang District of Arunachal Pradesh by M/s NJC Hydropower Limited	In-Principle
4.	Diversion of 78.45 HA Forest Land for Implementation of Nafra Hydro Electric Project (96 MW) in West Kameng District of Arunachal Pradesh by M/s Sew Nafra Power Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	In-Principle
5.	Diversion of 1415.92 HA (1408.30 HA Surface Land + 7.62 HA Underground Land) of Forest Land for Construction of Demwe Lower Hydro Electric Project (1750 MW) in Favour of M/s Athena Demwe Power Private Limited.	In-Principle
Chhattishgarh		
6.	Construction of Small Hydro Electric in Favour of M/s. Savri Power Pvt. Ltd.	Approved
7.	Establishment of 24.75 Megawatt Mandar-I Laghu Viduyat (Hydro Electric) Project in Favour of Managing Director, Chhattisgarh Energy Consortium (India) Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad	Approved
8.	Construction of Small Hydro Electric Project in Favour of M/s. Venika Hydro Project Pvt. Ltd.	Approved
9.	Construction of Hydro Power Project in Village-Doomatoli Amd Gatakpur in Favour of Guloo Hydro Power Project Pvt. Ltd.	Approved

1	2	3
Haryana		
10.	Const. of P&R Goripur Hydro Power on Wjc Rd 95-96 R/S At Village Goripur	Approved
11.	Setting Up of Mini HEP At Mussapur on Augmentation Canal Allotted To Puri Oil Mill Ltd., at Village Nissing	Approved
12.	Const. of Road & Bridge for Public Use and for 6 MW Small HEP M/s Bhoruka Power Corporation Ltd. At Vilalge Balachaur	Approved
13.	Setting Up Mini Hydrel Plant At Khukhani Near Vilalge Thaska on Augmentation Canal Rd19.916 Km. Allotted To Puri Oil Mill Ltd.	Approved
Himachal Pradesh		
14.	Const. of 2.4 MW Kartaul Small Hydro Electric Project, in Favour of M/s Awadh Bihari Giri, Delhi	Approved
15.	Const. of 3.00 MW Sal-II in Favour of M/s Himgiri Infrastructure Development (P) At Sahoo HEP	Approved
16.	Const. of 3.00 MW Pangi HEP in F/O M/s Sai Engineering Foundation, New Shimla	Approved
17.	Construction of 36 MW Chanju-I He Project in Favour of M/s Indo Arya Central Transport Ltd., New Shimla	Approved
18.	Const. of 5 MW Mini HEP Within the Jurisdiction of Rohru Ft. Divn. in F/O M/s Sai Engineering Foundation, Sai Bhawan, Sector-4, New Shimla	Approved
19.	Const. of 25 MW Lambadug Hydro Electric Project & 11.3974 HA of Forest Land for Construction of 132 Kv Tr. Line From Lamdug Project To Hpseb Sub Station At Bassi in F/O M/s Ku Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd. Dharamshala Under Hamirpur WI Divn & Jogindernagar Ft. Divn	Approved
20.	Const. of 5.00 MW Kut-I Small Hydro Electtic Project in Favour of M/s yadapati Agro Products (P) Ltd. Hyderabad, Forest Division Rampur.	Approved
21.	Const. of 4.5 MW Rajpur Hydro Electric Project on Nogli Khad At Village Rajpur, Ft. Divn. Rampur in F/O M/s Dli Power Pvt. Ltd., House No. 16, HP Officer Colony (West End), Panthaghati, Shimla-9	Approved
22.	Const. of 1.5 MW Chatarkhand Small HEP in Favour of M/s Chatarkhand Hydro. Jmperial Project	Approved
23.	44.00 MW Tangnu Roman Hydro Electric Project in Favour of M/s Tangnu Romai Power Generation (P) Ltd. Under Rampur Ft. Divn	Approved
24.	Construction of 2.00 MW Diklery Small HEP	Approved
25.	Const. of 5.00 MW Gramang Hydro Electric Project Within Kullu Ft. Divn. in F/O M/s Shobla Hydro Power Private Limited, Kullu	Approved
26.	Const. of 8.00 MW Kurmi Hydro Electric Project in F/O M/s Kurmi Energy (P) Ltd. Sco 140-141, Sector 34-A, Chandigarh Under Rampur Forest Divn	Approved

1	2	3
27.	Permission for 7.00 MW Holi, HEP in Favour of Om Energy Generation Pvt. Ltd., At Village Gawala, Po Kuleth, Sub Tehsil Holi	Approved
28.	Const. of 2.00 MW Hamal Small Hydro Electric Project, in Favour of M/s Hamal Hydel Ltd., Panchkula.	Approved
29.	Const. of 5.00 MW Ani (Behna) HEP in Favour of M/s Growel Energy Company Ltd. Mumbai	Approved
30.	Const. of 3.00 MW Shaung Small HEP in Favour of M/s Darjeeling Power Ltd.	Approved
31.	Const. of 3.00 MW Behna-I HEP in Favour of M/s Himandri Hydro Power Project Pvt. Ltd.	Approved
32.	Const. of 2.4 MW Ubharah Small HEP in Favour of M/s Shakti HEP Company (P) Ltd. New Delhi	Approved
33.	Diversion of Forest Land for the Construction of 100 MW Sainj Hydro Electric Project in Favour of H.P. Power Corporation Ltd., (Hpseb)	Approved
34.	Const. of 24.00 MW HEP in Favour of Kut Energy Private Limited	Approved
35.	Const. of 2X2250 Kw Palor-II Small Hydro Power Project	Approved
36.	Const. of 6 MW Tangnu Romai-II HEP in Favour of Tangu Romai Power Generation Ltd. Delhi	Approved
37.	Const. of 3.6 MW Gaj-Garju Stage-I Small HEP M/s Kangra Hydro Electric Venture Pvt. Ltd., Ranital	Approved
38.	Const. of 24.00 MW Baragaon Hydro Electric Project Within Jurisdiction of Kullu Ft. Divn. in F/O M/s Kanchanjunga Power Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., Noida (UP)	Approved
39.	Const. of 5 MW Seehi-II Small HEP in F/O M/s Spaceage Switchgears Ltd. Under Rampur Ft. Divn.	Approved
40.	Const. of 4 MW Balh Padhar Small HEP Within Jurisdiction of Mandi & Jogindernagar Ft. Divn. in F/O M/s USP Hydro Energy Ltd.	Approved
41.	Construction of 8.00 MW Raura HEP in Favour of Dli Power (India) Pvt. Ltd.,	Approved
42.	Const. of 4.8 MW Mauni-II Small HEP in Favour of M/s Ind-Barath Energies Limited At Village Kharota.	Approved
43.	Const. of 9.00 MW Rala Small HEP in Faovur of M/s Taranda Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd.	Approved
44.	Const. of Lower Uhc HEP in Favour of M/s Trident Power Systems Ltd.	In-Principle
45.	Const. of 24.60 MW Wanger Homte HEP in Favour of Panchhor Hydro Power Ltd.	In-Principle
46.	Diversion of 0.3472 HA of Additional Forest Land in Favour of Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation Limited for the Construction of Additional Adit-1 and Dit-2 in Respect of 111 MW Sawra Kuddu He Project.	In-Principle
47.	Diversion of 63.5015 HA of Forest Land for Construction of 402 MW Shongtong-Karcham HEP With the Jurisdiction of Kinnaur Forest Division in Favour of Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation Limited.	In-Principle
48.	Diversion of 57.7365 HA of Forest Land in Favour of M/s SJVN (A Joint Vernture of Government of India and Govt. of Hp) for the Construction of 66.00 MW	In-Principle

1	2	3
	Dhaulta Sidh HEP, Within the Jurisdiction of Palampu, Hamirpur and Dehra Forest Divisions, Distt. Kangra & Hamirpur, HP.	
49.	1.20 MW Salanti Small Hydro Electric Project in Favour of M/s Sturdy Industries Ltd., Parwanoo Under Rohru F.Divn.	In-Principle
50.	Const. of 24.00 MW Selti-Masrang HEP in Favour of Ramesh HEP	In-Principle
51.	Const. of 12 MW Jogani HEP Within Jurisdiction of Rampur Ft. Divn. in F/O M/s Gangdari Hydro Electric Power P. Ltd., Gamba House, South End, Lane Iv, Ph.-I, New Shimla	In-Principle
52.	Const. of 5.00 MW Jari Small HEP in Favour of M/s Wil Power Proejcts, Near Himurja Office, Dhalpur	In-Principle
53.	4.5 MW Siul Baroti Small Hydroelectric Project in F/O M/s Siul Baroti Power Ltd., Churah Ft. Divn.	In-Principle
54.	Const. of 4.00 MW Jirah Small HEP in Favour of M/s Kapil Mohan Associates	In-Principle
55.	Const. of 5.00 MW Sumez HEP	In-Principle
56.	Const. of 5.00 MW Kuwarsi HEP in Favour of M/s V.B. Hydro Project Ltd.	In-Principle
57.	Const. of 5.00 MW Luni-II HEP in Favour of M/s Sri Sai Krishna Hydro Energies Pvt.	In-Principle
58.	Diversion of 17.6857 HA of Forest Land for Construction of 130 MW Integrated Kashang - Stage II & III Hydro Electric Project in Favour of M/s Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation Limited	In-Principle
59.	Diversion of 6.7190 HA of Additional Forest Land (3.6502 HA Surface Rights and 3.0688 HA Underground Area) for Construction of Road To Surge Shaft, Flushing Tunnel and Underground Access To Baspa HEP Power House From Karcham Bridge in Favour of M/s. Jaypee Karcham Hydro Corporation Limited.	In-Principle
60.	Const. of 5 MW Baner Sangam Small HEP Within Jurisdiction of Dharamshala & Dehra Ft. Divns in F/O M/s Yogindera Powers Ltd.	In-Principle
61.	Const. of 2.00 MW Manihar Small HEP in Faovur of M/s Bhuvneshwari Enterprises Shishamati Road, Dhalpur.	In-Principle
62.	Diversion of 75.304 HA of Forest Land for Construction of 180 MW Bajoli-Holi Hydro Electric Project in Favour of GMR Bajoli Holi Hydor Power Pvt. Ltd. in Bhermour Forest Division in Chamba Distt. of Himachal Pradesh.	in-Principl
63.	Const. of 5.00 MW Balargha Small. HEP in Favour of M/s Sandhya HEP Balarha Pvt. Ltd.	In-Principle
64.	Const. of 70.00 MW Dhamwari Sunda HEP in Favour of M/s Dhamwari Power Company Private Ltd., Up 6 Nos. of Tranmission Poles Beyond Pole No. 25 To Pole No. 31 Upto Hpseb Control Sub Statation At Jhahari, in Favour of Dli Power (India) Ltd.	In-Principle
65.	Const. of 9 MW Sarsadi-II Small HEP in Favour of Aroma Colonizers Pvt. Ltd., Vpo Shamshi	In-Principle

1	2	3
66.	Diversion of 61.4083 HA of Forest Land Being Diverted/Transferred in Favour of M/s Jsw Energy Ltd. for the Construction of 240 MW Kuther Hydroelectric Project Within the Jurisdiction of Bharmour Forest Division, Distt. Chamba, H.P.	In-Principle
67.	Const. of Shalvi (4.75 MW) in Favouar of Bla Shalvi HEP in Chopal	In-Principle
68.	Diversion of 4.7641 of Forest Land in Favour of M/s Jawala Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd. for the Construction of 5.00 MW Malanatop Small Hydro Electric Project Within the Jurisdiction of Parbati Forest Division and Distt. Kullu, Himachal Pradesh.	In-Principle
69.	Const. of 4.8 MW ALEO-II Shep in Favour of M/s Aleo Manali HEP	In-Principle
70.	Const. of 5.00 MW Suil-II Small HEP in Favour of Kav Hydro Private Ltd.	In-Principle
71.	Const. of 5.00 MW Nanti Small Hydro Electric Project, in Favour of M/s Suryakantha Poltry's Pvt. Ltd., Prathipedu, A.P.	In-Principle
72.	Const. of 9.6 MW Jeori Small HEP in Favour of M/s Technology House (India) Pvt. Ltd.,	In-Principle
73.	Const. of 12 MW Upper Nanti HEP Within Jurisdiction of Rampur Ft. Divn. in F/O M/s Nanti Hydro Electric Pvt. Ltd., New Shimla	In-Principle
74.	Const. of 20 MW Roura-II Shep in Favour of M/s Roura Non Conventional Energy Pvt. Ltd., Chandigarh	In-Principle
75.	Const. of 5.00 MW Swad Small HEP in Favour of M/s Micro HEP New Road Hamirpur	In-Principle
76.	Const. of 1.5 MW Surah Small HEP in Favour of M/s. Micro Hydro Electric Power Generation Ltd.,	In-Principle
77.	Const. of 3.5 MW Chachiot HEP in Favour of M/s Shakti Hydro Electric Company Pvt. Ltd.,	In-Principle
	Jharkhand	
78.	Diversion of 4.587 HA of Forest Land for Establishment of Sadaniphall Hydro-Electric Project by Bihar State Electricity Board.	In-Principle
	Karnataka	
79.	Diversion of 4.20 HA. of Forest Land in Kageneri & Kanchanakumari RF in Sy.No.L & 16 of Yadakumari (V), Sakaleshpura (T) for Establishment of 19 MW Yadakumari Mini Hydel Project in Favour of M/s Maruthi Power-Gen (India)pvt: Ltd., B'lore.	Approved
80.	Diversion of 4.18 HA. of Forest Land in Kageneri & Kanchanakumari RF in Sy. No.1 16 of Yadakumari (V), Sakaleshpura (T) for Establishment of 18.90 MW Hongadahalla Mini Hydel Project in Favour of M/s Maruthi Power-Gen (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Approved
81.	Diversion of 2.56 HA. of Deemed Forest Land for Development of 15 MW Mini Hydel Scheme in Sy. No. 66 of Jarkala Village, Karkala Taluk Across Yennehole Stream in Udupi District in Favour of M/s Gvp Infra Projects Private Limited, Bangalore.	Approved

1	2	3
Kerala		
82.	Diversion of FL for Mankulam HEP (40 MW), Malayattoor Rf, Munnar Forest Division in F/O Kseb.	Approved
83.	Diversion of 6.4795 HA. of FL for the Implementation of Perunthenaruvi Small HEP by KSEB, Pathanamthitta Distt.	Approved
Manipur		
84.	Diversion of 223.50 HA of Forest Land for Loktak Downstream Hydro-Electric Project.	In-Principle
Punjab		
85.	Setting Up a Mini Hydel Project on Madhopur Beas Link Canal UBDC System From R.D. 19454 To 20182 L/S Vill. Gandlan Lahri	Approved
86.	Setting UP of Mini Hydel Project on Madhopur Beas Link Canal UBDC System From R.D. Kanda At 13960 To 14688 L/S, Vill. Kale Chak and Khanpur	Approved
87.	Micro Project Ralla on Kotla Branch Canal At R.D. 268000-269000 R/S	Approved
88.	Construction of HEP Project on Bathinda Branch Canal Rd-389-91, L/S At Village Bibwala	In-Principle
89.	Bhikha Bhai Sagwada Irrigation	Approved
Sikkim		
90.	Proposal for Diversion of Forest Land for Construction of Rongni Chhu HEP on River Rongni Chhu	Approved
91.	Proposal for Diversion of 5.431 HA of Forest Land for Construction of 66 MW Rangit-II Hydro Electric Project in West District of Sikkim Hydro Electric Ventures Limited (Revised Proposal).	Approved
92.	Construction of 97 MW Tashiding Hydroelectric Project by M/s Shiga Pvt. Ltd.	Approved
Uttar Pradesh		
93.	400 KV DC Kanpur-Bullabgarh Paresun Line & 21 Tree Failing in Etwa	Approved
Uttarakhand		
94.	Singoli Bhatwarihydel Project	Approved
95.	Kolinda Talla Tok Gaunichira Hydel Project in Thalissain	Approved
96.	Myudar Ganga Mini Hydel Project	Approved
97.	Sobla-I Mini Hydel Project	Approved
98.	Kaldigad Mini Hydel Project	Approved
99.	Lagrasu Mini Hydle Electrical Project 3 MW (7.0249 HA.)	Approved
100.	Asi Ganga Mini Hydel Project (Phase-I)	Approved
101.	2x2250 Kw Assiganga Mini Hydel Project	Approved

1	2	3
102.	4 mw Khiro Ganga Hydro Electric Project (0.90 HA.)	Approved
103.	Karmi III Mini Hydel Scheme (0.1596)	Approved
104.	Tarula Micro Hydel Scheme (0.0483)	Approved
105.	Hanol Tyuni Micro Hydel Project	In-Principle
106.	Diversion of 80.507 HA. of Forest Land for Construction of 444 MW Vishmugarh-Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project in Favour of Tehri Hydro Development Corp. (Thdc).	In-Principle
107.	Construction of Kotlibhel Stage-I, Hydro Electric Power Project (195 MW) in River Bhagirathi Favouring NHPC Ltd.	In-Principle
108.	Diversion of 60.513 HA of Forest Land for Construction of Alaknanda Hydro-Electric Project in Favour of Gmr Energy Ltd.	In-Principle

State-wise Details of Proposals seeking Forest Clearance to Wind Power Projects Cleared During the Last Three Years

Sl. No.	State and Name of Proposal	Remarks
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Diversion of 16.84 HA. of Forest Land in C.S. No. 208, 210 & 211 of Devagudipadu RF of Dhone Range for Establishment of 33.00 MW Wind Power Project in Favour of M/s Sarjan Realities Ltd.	Approved
2.	Diversion of Forest Land in Comp. No. 552 To 566 Ellutla RF of Anantapur Range of Anantapur Forest Division for Establishing of 48 MW Wind Power Project	In-Principle
3.	Establishment of Wind Power Project in Gandikota North, Gandikota South & Yamavaram Reserve Forests of Proddatur Division in Favour of Suzlon Infrastructure Limited	In-Principle
Gujarat		
4.	Diversion of 68.82 HA. of Reserved Forest Land for Construction of Wind Power Project in Villages 54.40 MW- Jamvadi, Chattar, Haripar Mevasa, Dhun Dhoraji, Bodi, Moti Vavdi Ta. Narmana, Ta. Jam Jodhpur M/s Vish Wind Infrastructure Limited	Approved
5.	Diversion of 120.7496 HA Reserved Forest Land for Construction of Wind Power Project in Favour of Enercon (India) Ltd. in District Jamnagar, Gujarat	Approved
6.	Diversion of Forest Land for Construction of Wind Power Project in Favour of Suzlan Energy Limited	In-Principle

1	2	3
7.	Construction of Wind Power Project, Village- Ddaraka in Favour of Suzlon Gujatat Wind Park Ltd Karnataka	In-Principle
8.	Diversion of 72.527 HA of Forest Land in Tuppadahalli State Forest of Bhadravathi Forest Division for Establishing 57.75 MW Wind Power Project of M/s Chitradurga Wind Power Private Limited	Approved
9.	Diversion of Forest Land in Hyrada Reserve Forest of Davangere Forest Division for Establishing 39.60 MW Wind Power Project in Favour of M/s Chitradurga Wind Power Private Limited	Approved
10.	Development of 27 MW Wind Power Project in Gangavana Sara State Forest, Shikaripura Taluk, Sagar Division in Favour of M/s. Sarjan Realities Limited	Approved
11.	Diversion of Forest Land for Setting UP of Wind Power Project in Ramadurga and Soundatti Taluk in Favour of M/s Enercon (India) Limited	Approved
12.	Diversion of Forest Land for Establishment of 112 MW Wind Power Project in Belgaum and Bailahongal Taluk in Favour of M/s Enercon (India) Ltd.	Approved
13.	Diversion of 39.70 HA. of Forest Land in Doni Village, Mundargi Taluk, Gadag Division/District for Establishment of Wind Power Project in Favour of M/s Bhoruka Power Corporation Limited, Bangalore.	Approved
14.	26.40 MW Wind Power Project in Torangallu and Chikkanthapur Reserve Forest in Favour of Suzlon Energy Limited	In-Principle
15.	Diversion of 38.43 HA. of Forest Land in Mincheri RF, Bellary Range of Bellary Forest Division/ District for Establishment of 27 MW Wind Power Project in Favour of M/s Suzlon Infrastructure Limited, Bangalore.	In-Principle
16.	Diversion of 12.641 HA. of Forest Land in Herada RF, Harapanahalli Range of Davangere Forest Divn. for Establishment of 10.50 MW Wind Power Project in Favour of M/s Sarjan Realities Ltd., Bangalore.	In-Principle
17.	Diversion of 24.902 HA. of Forest Land for Establishment of Wind Power Project in Byadagi Range of Haveri Division/District by M/s Sarjan Realities Limited, Bangalore.	In-Principle
18.	Diversion of 24.028 HA. of Forest Land in Herada RF, Hadagali Range of Bellary Forest Divn. for Establishment of 25.20 MW Wind Power Project in Favour of M/s Sarjan Realities Ltd., Bangalore.	In-Principle
Madhya Pradesh		
19.	Diversion of Forest Land for Construction of Wind Power Project in Shajapur Forest Division (Partial Area of Compartment No. P14 To P18) and Reserve Forest in Favour of M/s Enercon India Limited	Approved

1	2	3
20.	Diversion of Forest Land for Development of Eco-Friendly Wind Farm Project in Palsud and Pansemal Block of Sendhwa Division in Favour of Suzlon Infrastructure Limited Maharashtra	In-Principle
21.	Wind Power Project Envisages the Installation of 56 Wind Turbines of 1.25 MW Generating Capacity Each and 50 Wind Turbine of 0.60 MW Generating Capacity Each. the Project Is Production of 100 MW Electricity (Van-Kusawade Windy Site - Application II)	Approved
22.	Diversion of Forest Land for Installation of Wind Power Project (Chakla) in Favour of M/s Suzlon Energy Limited	Approved
23.	Installation of Wind Power Project in F/o Suzlon Energy Ltd.	Approved
24.	Diversion of Forest Land for Development of Chavaneshwar Wind Power Project	Approved
25.	Diversion of Forest Land for Andhra Lake Wind Power Project in Favour of M/s Enercon India Ltd.	Approved.
26.	Installation of Wind Power Project in Favour of M/s Suzlon Energy Ltd.	Approved

Annexure-III

Thermal Power Projects Rejected in Last Three Years

Sl. No.	Project Details	Date of EC Issued	Date of Cancellation
1	3x150 MW Coal Based Thermal Power Plant at Village Hanhon, in Kanwar Taluk district: Uttara Kannada, Karnataka Company: M/s Ind-Bharat Power (Karwar) Ltd.	03/06/2009	16/04/2010

Details of Hydel Power Projects Rejected

As on: 24.04.2012

Sl. No.	State and Name of Proposal	Remarks
	Uttarakhand	
1.	Diversion of 217.522 HA of Forest Land for Construction of 261 MW Rupsiabagar-Khasiyabara Hydro-Electric Project in Favour of NTPC Ltd.	Rejected on 07/12/2011
2.	Kothli Bhel Hydro Electric Power Project (Stage II, 530 MW) in Favour of NHPC	Rejected on 5.07.2011
3.	Diversion of Forest Land for Construction of 320 MW Kotlibhel Hydro Electric Projec Stage-IB Devprayag in Favour of National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC)	Rejected on 07.07.2011

River Valley & Hydroelectric Projects Rejected during the last 3 years

Sl. No	State	Year	Project Details	Received on	Approved on
1.	Bihar	2010	Rejected J-12011/63/2007-IA.I Project Name: Dagmara HEP Project (126 MW) District: Supaul Company: M/s. Bihar State Power Development Corporation	-	13.2.2012

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Satpal Maharaj.

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Madam Speaker, through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of such hydel power projects in the country, particularly in Uttarakhand on which crores of rupees have been spent but they are not working. What are the reasons therefor and the steps Government have taken to restart the work of these projects? The steps Government have taken or purpose to take to start reconstruction work of Shrinagar Hydro Electric Project in Uttarakhand. By which time work will be started on this project, because, 90 per cent of the money earmarked for the project has already been spent. I would like to know through you all this. Thank you.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. What is going on. Take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Madam, the total number of pending power projects. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded

MADAM SPEAKER: Now another question is going on. So you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: This relates to the workers of the entire country. So this should be discussed in the House.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. What is this?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be seated. Now we are moving with another question.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, the hon. Minister, please.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Madam, the total number of power projects, which are pending for environment clearance in the country are 41; and there are roughly 48 power projects, which are pending for forest clearance. Out of those, almost all have been cleared and they are just pending receipt of the environment clearance. The whole process has been cleared; and actually only five are under the active consideration of the Central Government. ... (Interruptions)

The hon. Member asked about the power projects in Uttarakhand. Only one or two projects are pending and they are in the very last stages. About the stage-I projects, the details have been submitted in the Statement that has been placed on the Table of the House. There is only one project, which is pending for stage-II clearance.

Those projects will be disposed of as soon as the stage-II clearance formalities are completed.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask second supplementary.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Madam Speaker, I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you that several Hydel power projects remain closed for a period of two to three years at a time while they are cleared, thereafter, without bringing in any changes and many investors who have invested money are simply waiting for three year together have to incur huge loss as a result of this. Whether hon. Minister will tell us as to who is responsible for that. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Madam, I totally understand the concern of the hon. Member. However, there are many issues in relation to the River Ganga in other States. Those issues have to be addressed. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: What make you stand.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you standing? Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Bwiswmuthiary ji. Please sit down. You also please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What do you want. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, Mr. Anand Sharma, I think they want some more clarifications on Q. 341. You can call them to your office and explain everything.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Okay, Madam. I will do that.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: If we want half an hour discussion then you give notice. We will allow it.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Madam, I totally understand the concern of the hon. Member regarding projects, which have been approved and then being held up ...*(Interruptions)*

I think the Leader of the Opposition wants to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, with your permission, I would like to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I will just call your name.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: However, Madam, we have to understand that there are many concerns raised about the flow of the Holy River Ganga, about the purity of the River. These concerns also have to be addressed. So, this is a delicate balance that we are trying to achieve.

The Government is doing its best to address all these concerns. But, of course, the cost and the amount that has been invested where the environment clearance has already been given is a matter of concern; and this is very much in the Government's mind when we take a final decision on these projects.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam two of our member of the House are sitting in the well and eulogizing Telangana. Now, this is question hour, this scene is very agonising. So through you I would like to say to you that this Government is following a policy of postponing

problems that is the reason that we are faced with such scenes. For this very reason eight of the members from Telangana were suspended that day and what we see today. For the last 20 minutes these two of our colleagues are sitting there and making demand for Telangana. So I request you to kindly suspend the question hour for ten minutes and ask the leader of the House, who is sitting here, to make clear as to what the Government is doing in respect of creating Telangana. At least this thing should be told to us. On 9 December, 2009 the Minister of Home Affairs had assured that the Government is moving towards creation of Telangana. For the last two and a half years these two and the people of Telangana are waiting. People there are agitated and these two here were simply expressing their anguish. The other day they were doing the same thing. ...(*Interruptions*) Let the leader of the House stand and tell us as to what the Government is doing in the direction of creation of Telangana. ...(*Interruptions*). I assure them, let them come here with creation of Telangana Bill. We will support it and see that Telangana is created. But our colleagues keep sitting here eulogizing Telangana-while the question hour keep going. This all hurt us. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, the scene is very hurting. ...(*Interruptions*) Kindly ask the leader of the House to respond and we will ask our colleagues to go to their seats. ...(*Interruptions*) the people of Telangana are very agitated. The members sitting here simply express their sentiments. Let the Government respond so that we may ask our colleagues to go to their seats. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You kindly sit down.
...(*Interruptions*)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

ICT in EPFO

*343. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has introduced Information and Communication Technology in their operations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether EPFO proposes to introduce Short Message Service (SMS) facility for EPF subscribers in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the modalities worked out in this regard; and

(e) the benefits likely to be accrued to the subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has computerized its various processes in 119 out of its 120 offices. The claims and annual accounts of the members are processed in the new computerized system.

(c) to (e) Short Message Services (SMS) is already available to the Employees' Provident Fund subscribers for providing following information:-

- Confirmation of Receipt of claim from members
- Intimation regarding Settlement of claims and credit of amount in his/her bank account.
- Intimation regarding return/rejection of claims.
- Intimation regarding amount balance in Members accounts

[*Translation*]

New Inland Waterways

*344. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various National Inland waterways in the country;

(b) whether Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited and Inland Waterways Authority of India incur profit/loss in the operation of such waterways;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, inland waterways-wise;

(d) whether feasibility studies are being conducted in various canals/river systems including Narmada/Sardar Sarovar Projects catchment areas for the development of new waterways; and

(e) if so, the status thereof and the time by which new inland waterways are likely to be made operational?

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

(a) Central Government has declared following five waterways as National Waterways:

- (i) Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly River system (Allahabad-Haldia-1620 km) in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal as NW-1, declared in 1986.
- (ii) River Brahmaputra (Dhubri-Sadiya - 891 km) in the state of Assam as NW-2, declared in 1988.
- (iii) West Coast Canal (Kottapuram-Kollam) along with Udyogmandal and Champakara Canals - (205 km) in the state of Kerala as NW-3, declared in 1993.
- (iv) Kakinada-Puducherry canals along with Godavari and Krishna Rivers (1078 km) - in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Union territory of Puducherry as NW-4, declared in 2008.
- (v) East Coast Canal integrated with Brahmani River and Mahanadi delta Rivers (588 km) in the states of West Bengal and Odisha as NW-5, declared in 2008.

(b) and (c) The year-wise net loss incurred by CIWTC is as under:

	(Rs. in crore)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Prov.)
Net Loss after			
adjustment	10.08	4.93	2.61

Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) is not a commercial undertaking. It is also not mandated under the statute to undertake commercial operation. Hence the question of profit/loss does not arise.

(d) and (e) Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) conducts techno economic feasibility studies for assessing the potential of important rivers/canals for their development for navigation. For Narmada also phase-I of study has been completed. The time frame for any waterway to become operational would depend upon the techno economic feasibility and availability of funds.

FDI in Retail Trade

*345. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any final decision on the issue of opening of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Multi-brand retail trade;

(b) if so, the details of the mechanism proposed thereon alongwith the safeguards provided by the Government in the interest of various stakeholders including farmers in the country;

(c) if not, the time by which the said policy is likely to be finalized and implemented;

(d) whether the FDI in retail trade envisages Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) approval; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Government has approved a proposal to permit FDI, up to 51%, under the Government approval route, in multi-brand retail trading, subject to specified conditions. The decision has been suspended, in order to evolve a broader consensus among various stakeholders. Government has been holding consultations with various stakeholders, including Small and Medium Industry Associations, Food processing Industry Associations, Farmer Associations, Consumer Associations etc. No timeframe can be specified in this regard.

(d) and (e) As per extant FDI policy, as contained in Para 6.2.16.4 of 'Circular 1 of 2012 Consolidated FDI Policy', FDI, up to 100%, is permitted in Single Brand product retail trading, under the Government approval route, subject to the following conditions:

(a) Products to be sold should be of a 'Single Brand' only.

(b) 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.

(c) 'Single Brand' product-retail trading would cover Only products which are branded during manufacturing.

(d) The foreign investor should be the owner of the brand.

(e) 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.

[*English*]

Accident Relief Services on Highways

*346. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides ambulances and cranes to the State Governments for accident relief services on the National Highways across the country;

(b) if so, the number of ambulances and cranes provided to the various States during the last three years, State-wise and Year-wise;

(c) whether the Government also provides funds to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) participating in such relief services scheme;

(d) if so, the details of the funds provided to these NGOs during the said period;

(e) whether the Government has evolved any monitoring mechanism to evaluate the performance of such NGOs; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, had a provision for 140 ambulances for the last three years under the Eleventh Five Year Plan, out of which 70 ambulances have been provided. 136 cranes have been provided in the same period. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

In addition under PPP projects, concessionaires provide ambulances at every 50 km. stretch and cranes at every Toll Plaza.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) No, Madam.

Statement

Details of Ambulances and Cranes provided to the various States during the last three years

Year State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-2012		
	Crane (10 ton)	Crane (Small/ Medium size)	Ambul- ance	Crane (10 ton)	Crane (Small/ Medium size)	Ambul- ance	Crane (10 ton)	Crane (Small/ Medium size)	Ambul- ance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	2	-	-	-	-	12	5	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Bihar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Goa	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	11	3	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Haryana	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Jammu and Kashmir	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	5	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	-	-
Kerala	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Manipur	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Meghalaya	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Mizoram	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Orissa	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Punjab	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Rajasthan	2	-	-	-	-	10	6	-	-
Sikkim	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
Tripura	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Uttarakhand	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Uttar Pradesh	1	-	-	-	-	9	6	-	-
West Bengal	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pondicherry	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	30	30	-	-	-	70	40	36	-

**Acquisition of Land for
Highways Projects**

*347. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
DR. RATNA DE:

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

(a) the details of the land acquired by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for National Highways Development Projects during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of compensation worked out and actually paid during the said period;

(c) whether a number of projects have come to a standstill due to the delay in land acquisition during the said period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has acquired 6224, 8577 and 9801 hactares of land during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively for the National Highways Development Projects. The year-wise and State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The land is acquired as per the provisions of National Highways

Act, 1956. The compensation for acquisition of land is determined under provisions of the said Act. The Competent Authority determines the compensation on the basis of market value of land on the date of publication of the notification under section 3A of the said Act; the damage sustained by the interested person at the time of taking possession of the land, by reason of severing of the land from other land; reasonable expenses incurred due to change in residence of the person interested as a result of the acquisition, etc. The amount released for payment of compensation during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 was Rs. 1420 crores, Rs. 5246 crores and Rs. 4507 crores respectively.

(c) and (d) Total sixteen projects in the States of Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are facing delays in land acquisition. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II. To overcome the problem of delay in land acquisition, the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has initiated various measures which include, taking up the issue with the higher authorities of the State Governments for expediting the land acquisition, regular meetings at higher levels for speeding up the acquisition of land, constitution of High Powered Committee under the Chief Secretary of the State, setting up of Regional Offices headed by Chief General Manager (CGM) level officers, decentralizing the financial powers, strengthening the infrastructure and manpower resources for the Competent Authority Land Acquisition and Project Implementation Units of NHAI and setting up of 150 Special Land Acquisition Units in the States.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State	Land taken into possession during last three years (in Ha)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	325	664	1176
2.	Assam	260	294	223
3.	Bihar	376	332	1621
4.	Chhattisgarh	10	302	11
5.	Delhi	0	0	-
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	98	464

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Haryana	13	111	690
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	0	71	150
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	488	221	430
12.	Karnataka	122	586	549
13.	Kerala	169	32	0
14.	Maharashtra	396	597	1001
15.	Madhya Pradesh	545	568	273
16.	Meghalaya	0	182	0
17.	Odisha	1013	920	548
18.	Punjab	64	345	74
19.	Rajasthan	402	1011	255
20.	Tamil Nadu	1168	849	1221
21.	Uttar Pradesh	810	1328	998
22.	Uttarakhand	0	0	96
23.	West Bengal	83	26	21
Total		6224	8577	9801

Statement-II

State	Name of the Project	
1	2	
Goa	(i)	Goa/Karnataka Border-Panaji
	(ii)	Maharashtra/Goa Border-Panaji
Kerala	(iii)	Cherthalai to Ochira
	(iv)	Ochira-Thiruvanthapuram
	(v)	Kerala/KNT border-Kannur
	(vi)	Kannur-Kuttiapuram
	(vii)	Thiruvanthapuram-Kerala/TN Border
	(viii)	Vadakkancherry-Thrissur (KL-3)
West Bengal	(ix)	Dalkola bypass

1	2
(x)	Siliguri-Islampur
(xi)	Bahrapore-Farakka
(xii)	Farakka-Raiganj
(xiii)	Raiganj-Dalkola
(xiv)	Barasat-Krishnagar
(xv)	Krishnagar-Bahrapore
Tamil Nadu	(xvi) New Elevated road connecting Chennai Port-Maduravolyal

*[Translation]***Ban on Cotton Export**

*348. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of cotton has been banned;

(b) if so, whether the Government has consulted various stakeholders, including the textile industry, Ministries concerned and various State Governments before arriving at the decision to ban the export of cotton;

(c) if so, the views expressed by each stakeholder and the likely impact of such decision on the cotton growers alongwith the implications on the Government's finances;

(d) whether the Government has taken note of representations received from various quarters including the Indian textiles industry, organisations from foreign countries including China opposing the ban and urging the Government to lift the ban; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA):
(a) Export of cotton was suspended on 5th March 2012 when the exportable surplus was exceeded; Government reviewed the matter and lifted the ban on March 9, 2012 when revalidation of registered contracts was permitted. However new registration was suspended till further orders to ensure availability to domestic textiles industry.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam, Government consulted the stakeholders of the cotton value chain through the institutional mechanism of the Cotton Advisory Board

comprising of representatives of farmers, traders, textiles mills, Government nominees of the 9 cotton growing States, Ministry of Agriculture and Department of Commerce in reaching a consensus on exportable surplus. Government also consulted Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Commerce and Ministry of Textiles in reaching the decision. The impact on Government finances was considered marginal as prices were well above the MSP prices and some price moderation was expected for cotton farmers.

(d) Yes Madam, Government has taken note of the representations received from the 18 stakeholders and from foreign countries including organizations from China. The representations received were both for lifting the ban and welcoming it and for building a buffer stock of 25 lac bales to avoid supply side disruptions.

(e) The matter is actively engaging the attention of Government and position is being regularly reviewed.

*[English]***Medical Insurance to Farm Labourers**

349. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides medical insurance cover to farm labourers and unorganised labourers including poor farmers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to provide medical insurance cover to them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (e) The Government launched the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- per annum on a family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector, including farm/agricultural labourers. The scheme became operational from 01.04.2008. The salient features of the scheme are as under:

- (i) Government of India contributes 75% of the annual premium. State Governments contribute 25%. In case of North-east region and Jammu & Kashmir, the premium is shared in the ratio of 90:10.
- (ii) The beneficiary family pays Rs. 30 per annum per family as registration renewal fee.
- (iii) Administrative cost is borne by the State Governments.
- (iv) Beneficiaries are entitled to smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- per family per annum on a family floater basis.
- (v) Coverage of all pre-existing diseases.
- (vi) Coverage of hospitalization expenses, including maternity benefit.
- (vii) Payment of transportation cost of Rs. 100/- per visit.

The scheme is presently being implemented in 24 States/UTs, namely Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Chandigarh Administration and more than 2.89 crore smart cards have been issued as on 25.04.2012. More than 34.94 lakh persons have availed hospitalization under the scheme as on 25.04.2012.

During the course of implementation of RSBY, it has been extended to following categories of workers:

- (i) Building and Other Construction Workers who are registered with the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Boards.
- (ii) Street vendors.
- (iii) MGNREGA beneficiaries who have worked for more than 15 days during the preceding financial year.
- (iv) Beedi workers.
- (v) Domestic workers.

It is the endeavor of the Government to cover all unorganized workers under RSBY in a phased manner.

[Translation]

Pending Cases in EPF

*350. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) pending for settlement during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for the pendency;

(c) the action taken for the speedy disposal of pending claims alongwith the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review the working of EPF Organisation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Details on 'Pendency of Claims' for the last three years upto 31.03.2012 are given below:

(Figures in lakhs)

Year	Opening balance as on 1st April	Claims received during the year	Workload during the year	Disposal	Claims pending as on 31st March	Pendency ratio in relation to workload
2009-10	6.51	101.73	108.24	101.00	7.24	6.68%
2010-11	7.24	97.55	104.79	98.05	6.74	6.43%
2011-12	6.74	119.89	126.63	120.93	5.70	4.50%

State-wise details of the cases of Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) pending for settlement for last three years upto 31.03.2012 are enclosed as Statement.

(b) The reason for pendency of claims is mainly due to receipt of higher number of claims over the previous years.

(c) The following remedial measures have been taken for speedy settlement of claims:

- National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) has been introduced to expedite the process of settlement of claims.
- The process of settlement has been simplified and certain manual processes have been done away with to minimize the time of settlement.
- Stages for approval of settlement have been reduced from three to two.

- Recruitment drive for vacant posits for Social Security Assistant and the Assistant P.F. Commissioner has been initiated.
- Monitoring of settlement is done by the RPFC-in-charge as well as at Head Office.
- All the field offices have been directed to review the position of pendency and to take all efforts to settle claims within 30 days.

With the above efforts, the pendency ratio has been reduced continuously from 6.68%, 6.43% to 4.50% for the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively.

(d) and (e) Review of functioning of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is an ongoing process. Government reviews the functioning of the Organisation in consultation with Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund from time to time and takes appropriate corrective steps.

Statement

State-wise Pendency for settlement for the last three years upto 31.03.2012

Sl. No.	State	No. of cases of EPF pending settlement		
		As on 31.03.2010	As on 31.03.2011	As on 31.03.2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53888	19693	37510
2.	Bihar	65	3782	3081
3.	Chhattisgarh	66	67	109
4.	Delhi	69163	124406	71510
5.	Goa	413	9643	1849
6.	Gujarat	42477	40156	18370
7.	Haryana	97815	56054	30056
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	2874	1908
9.	Jharkhand	3758	3377	4676
10.	Karnataka	55021	131843	80442
11.	Kerala	3397	13339	12885
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3603	3365	14
13.	Maharashtra	231718	99661	160614
14.	North E. Region*	322	3110	1543

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Odisha	7342	17.30	5011
16.	Punjab	4607	11670	5531
17.	Rajasthan	10907	6636	5197
18.	Tamilnadu	104270	72165	83179
19.	Uttar Pradesh	3577	27809	21592
20.	Uttarakhand	9392	3683	7969
21.	West Bengal	21663	39107	16533
	Total	723464	674170	569579

*North Eastern Region comprising of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura.

[English]

Benefits of SEZs

*351. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI JAIPRAKASH AGARWAL:

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

(a) whether any study has been conducted to assess the performance and overall impact of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) particularly on rural and agro industries across the country;

(b) if so, the observations thereof in terms of the targets and actual growth in exports and foreign direct investments, total revenue generated vis-a-vis total relief provided to these SEZs in the form of concessions, rebates and exemptions etc. during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the SEZs have been able to attain the objectives for which these were set up across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the corrective steps taken by the Government including an increase in the overall export incentive particularly for castor oil business?

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

(a) and (b) While no specific studies to assess the performance and overall impact of Special Economic Zones

(SEZs) on rural and agro industries across the country have been carried out, studies commissioned by the Department of Commerce on the socio-economic impact of SEZs have shown that SEZs have created a significant local area impact in terms of direct as well as indirect employment, emergence of new activities, changes in consumption pattern and social life, human development facilities such as education, healthcare etc. In a short span of about six years since SEZ Act and Rules were notified in February, 2006, formal approvals have been granted for setting up of 589 SEZs out of which 389 have been notified and 153 are already exporting. Out of the total employment provided to 8,44,916 persons in SEZs as a whole employment to 7,10,212 persons is incremental employment generated after February, 2006 when the SEZ Act came into force. This is apart from millions of man days of employment created by the developers for infrastructure activities. Physical exports from the SEZs have increased from Rs. 2,20,711.39 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 3,15,867.85 crore in 2010-11, registering a growth of 43.11%. There has been an overall growth of export of 2531% over past nine years (2003-04 to 2011-12). The total physical exports from SEZs in 2011-12, as on 31st March, 2012, has been to the tune of Rs. 3,64,477.73 crore approximately registering a growth of 15.39% over the previous financial year. The total investment in SEZs till 31st March, 2012 is Rs. 2,01,874.76 crore approximately, including Rs. 1,82,750.74 crore in the newly notified SEZs.

(c) to (e) In order to impart stability to SEZ regime and to achieve generation of greater economic activity and employment through the establishment of SEZs,

Special Economic Zone Act, 2005 had been enacted in February 2006 supported by SEZ Rules, 2006. The main objectives of the SEZ Act are:-

- a) generation of additional economic activity
- b) promotion of exports of goods and services
- c) promotion of investment from domestic and foreign sources
- d) creation of employment opportunities
- e) development of infrastructure facilities

In terms of SEZ Act, 2005 and Rules framed thereunder, no export or foreign direct investment (FDI) targets are set for SEZs. SEZ units are required to achieve positive Net Foreign Exchange earnings within a period of five years from the date of commencement of production. Data on actual growth in exports and foreign direct investment in SEZs during the last three years and the current year has been given in the table below:-

Years	Value of exports (Rs. in crore)	% Growth	Value of FDI (Rs. in crore)	% Growth
2008-2009	99,689	50%	10,983	49.72%
2009-2010	2,20,711	121%	16,778	52.77%
2010-2011	3,15,868	43.11%	22,790	35.83%
2011-2012	3,64,478	15.39%	11,466	-49.69%

Relief provided to SEZ developers and units in the form of concessions, rebates and exemptions are intrinsic to the SEZ policy and are specifically provided under the SEZ Act and Rules, and are in the nature of incentives to achieve SEZ objectives.

As the above figures would indicate the SEZs have by and large been able to attain the objectives for which these were set up. However, on-going review and reform, as necessary, of Government policy and procedure is inherent to Public Policy.

Eradication of Manual Scavenging

- *352. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) whether the latest census data shows that manual scavenging is still prevalent in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the States which have not been able to abolish the practice of manual scavenging;

(c) whether the Government is considering to bring a new legislation to abolish the practice of manual scavenging; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) and (b) Houselisting and Housing Census, 2011 data released by the Registrar General of India in March, 2012, has inter alia, provided number of households by type of latrine facility, including latrines from which night soil is manually removed. According to this data, such latrines existed in all States/UTs except in the States of Goa & Sikkim, and the UTs of Chandigarh and Lakshadweep.

Existence of manually serviced latrines in the remaining States/UTs points to the fact that the practice of manual scavenging is yet to be eliminated there.

(c) and (d) Government is preparing a new bill for, inter alia, eliminating manual scavenging and insanitary latrines, and rehabilitation of manual scavengers in alternative occupations so that they are able to lead a life of dignity. The Bill would be introduced in Parliament as early as possible.

[*Translation*]

Air Pollution in Towns and Cities

- *353. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether any study has been conducted by the Centre for Science and Environment and other such organisations to assess the impact of growing pollution on citizens in Delhi and other metropolitan/non-metropolitan towns and cities;

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

(c) whether the cases of cancer, heart-attack and respiratory diseases are on the rise on account of rise in air-pollution level in these cities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the plan of action initiated by the Government to contain air-pollution in metropolitan cities'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Centre for Science & Environment (CSE) has published a report titled "Mobility Crisis Agenda for action 2010". The report includes the results of study conducted by World Health Organisation (WHO), Health Effect Institute's PAPA project, World Bank, etc. on air pollution, health, cancer and mortality studies in India. These results are indicative rather than conclusive because effects of air pollution are additive and synergistic and include a range of cumulative factors like food habits, socio-economic status, medical history, genetic problems, stress, etc.

(c) and (d) No direct study on air pollution related mortality and cancer has been conducted by CSE or Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). However, CPCB sponsored 3 epidemiological projects (2 in urban areas and 1 in rural areas) to Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata. The findings of the study indicate several pulmonary and systematic changes, altered immunity and damage to chromosomes and DNA and other health impairments associated with cumulative exposure to high level of particulate pollution which may increase the risk of various diseases including cardiovascular and cancer.

(e) The Government have taken various steps to contain air pollution and for prevention of diseases caused thereby which, 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 metropolitan cities apart from National Capital Region with effect from 1st April, 2010;
- (vi) Use of beneficiated coal for coal based thermal power plants and decommissioning of two coal based power plants in Faridabad and Delhi;
- (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 metropolitan cities.

[English]

Recruitment of Locals by Defence PSUs

*354. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any policy to give preference in recruitment to the local candidates in the Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML) and other Defence Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are specific schemes to benefit the local inhabitants in recruitment or otherwise where the land was given free of cost by the State Governments or local people to set up defence establishments/units; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, for the last three years PSU-wise and the nature of monitoring being done by the Government to ensure the implementation of the policy/provisions in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) There is no such policy. DPSUs notify vacancies to the local employment exchanges as well as advertise the posts in local newspapers so far as recruitment in Group 'C and 'D' are concerned.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. No Defence PSU, other than BEL, has been given Government land free of cost. In the case of BEL, land was allotted free of cost by the State Government at two locations, viz., Kotdwara (53.40 acres) in 1983 and Chennai (39.99 acres) in 1986, but no condition was attached for providing employment to local inhabitants.

Export of Agricultural Products

*355. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

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

(a) the quantum and value of agricultural products exported alongwith the revenue generated from them as against the targets fixed during each of the last three years, item-wise;

(b) whether the targets fixed have not been achieved during the above period and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there has been increase in the import of agricultural products during the said period;

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

(e) whether any evaluation has been done to ascertain the impact of these exports/imports on the domestic market; and

(f) if so, the corrective action taken/ being taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) The quantum and value of export of agricultural products during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in the enclosed Statement. Complete data on annual basis for 2011-12 is not yet available.

The Government does not fix targets for export for agricultural products because agriculture policy in India is guided by a number of objectives which include food self sufficiency, ensuring remunerative prices to farmers and easy availability of essential commodities at reasonable prices in the domestic market. Moreover, export of agricultural products depends on a variety of factors including availability of surplus, international demand and supply situation, quality standards and price competitiveness.

(c) and (d) The imports of major agricultural products for the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 were USD 6219 million, USD 10645 million and USD 10593 million, respectively. Complete annual data for agriculture imports for 2011-12 are not yet available. There is no major change in the value of imports of agricultural products in 2010-11 over 2009-10.

(e) and (f) From time to time Government analyses data on import and export of agricultural commodities. Review of domestic availability/deficit/surplus of essential agricultural commodities are done at various levels like the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM), Cabinet Committee on Prices (CCP), Committee of Secretaries (CoS) etc. Appropriate decisions on allowing or banning/restricting exports/imports of any particular agricultural product/commodity are taken by EGoM/CCP after considering various factors including stocks of agriculture products available in the country, surplus over and above the buffer stock norm and strategic reserve requirements, if any, the concerns of food security, availability of agriculture products to common man at reasonable prices and remunerative returns to the grower and price competitiveness in the international market etc.

Statement*Details of Export of Agriculture Items during Last Three Years*

Qty in 000' Mt./Value in Mill. USD

Product	2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agri & Allied Products						
Oil Meals	6742.94	2232.93	4688.85	1656.03	6797.86	2379.53
Basmati Rice	1556.41	2060.67	2016.78	2297.29	2183.50	2320.90
Sugar	3332.00	967.33	44.05	23.26	3241.35	2268.32
Other Cereals	3999.65	852.48	2924.47	627.23	3189.81	790.79
Jaggery and Confectionery	1467.90	435.93	53.64	49.20	1068.38	766.94
Tobacco Unmanufactured	179.36	600.98	230.88	763.97	207.55	659.85
Castor Oil	356.44	461.56	397.70	459.40	411.21	625.64
Guargum	258.57	291.15	218.48	239.09	403.68	616.93
Cashew	126.15	630.79	122.17	591.13	91.56	570.02
Sesame Seeds	155.27	324.91	215.98	315.48	343.03	481.45
Ground Nuts	297.89	269.41	340.25	300.83	417.15	459.43
Fresh Onions	1670.19	397.37	1664.92	489.33	1163.47	382.09
Other Processed Fruits and Vegetables	387.13	298.28	397.98	302.85	340.07	288.80
Cereal Preparations	206.93	239.38	168.80	213.83	215.73	269.16
Mollases	0.17	17.98	31.10	4.17	1822.88	218.62
Other Fresh Vegetables	505.29	147.90	419.24	154.40	490.91	195.91
Miscellaneous Preparations	139.64	128.66	158.80	146.47	182.18	191.81
Pulses	136.88	117.92	100.13	86.14	205.82	187.17
Mango Pulp	173.01	163.73	186.20	157.09	171.93	178.59
Tobacco Manufactured	0.00	150.88	0.00	152.78	0.00	173.56
Alcoholic Beverages	56.15	117.97	70.50	124.37	132.11	173.36
Dried and Preserved Vegetables	147.86	107.94	124.61	112.25	110.17	113.42
Other Fresh Fruits	256.77	93.69	260.68	110.30	253.85	107.43
Fresh Grapes	124.63	88.85	131.15	115.05	99.31	90.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Floriculture	30.80	80.19	26.81	62.12	27.78	62.85
Non Basmati Rice	931.88	366.90	139.54	77.07	99.29	48.75
Fruit and Vegetable Seeds	8.54	26.09	8.88	30.61	11.18	38.44
Fresh Mangoes	83.70	37.12	74.46	42.31	59.22	35.74
Milled Products	41.05	17.69	60.28	27.89	74.38	35.40
Walnuts	5.70	30.71	9.07	41.75	5.24	34.34
Cocoa Products	6.83	18.27	5.86	20.46	6.96	28.85
Shallac	6.03	22.59	4.18	15.04	3.88	24.78
Niger Seeds	13.72	13.97	6.00	5.11	11.82	9.03
Wheat	1.12	0.32	0.05	0.01	0.35	0.13
Animal Products						
Buffalo Meat	462.75	1052.34	495.02	1156.24	709.44	1845.70
Dairy Products	70.15	213.28	34.38	84.95	36.87	117.13
Poultry Products	1057.02	91.77	1016.78	78.51	619.15	66.11
Sheep / Goat Meat	37.79	107.28	52.87	157.64	11.91	55.55
Natural Honey	15.59	32.39	13.31	30.94	31.68	54.76
Animal Casings	1.82	1.92	2.02	6.65	1.81	7.71
Processed Meat	0.86	2.21	0.72	2.02	1.37	4.62
Swine Meat	0.82	1.99	1.12	2.18	1.12	2.31
Grand Total	25053.40	13315.72	16918.71	11333.44	25256.96	16982.32

Source: DGCI&S

*[Translation]***New Model for Construction of Roads**

*356. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism in place to enforce accountability of developers with regard to construction/development of National Highways and roads in the States;

(b) whether the Government proposes to urge the State Governments to construct roads under the new model of Engineering, Procurement and Construction;

(c) if so, the time-frame fixed therefor; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C. P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) The accountability of developers with regard to construction/development of National Highways are enforced by the Authority through appointed Independent Engineer as per terms and conditions laid down in Model Concession Agreement under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode of execution.

(c) and (d) A model Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) document is being developed for construction of 2-lane National Highways in consultation with various stakeholders including Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission. It is envisaged that the EPC

mode of implementation would replace the traditional item rate contract for National Highways as a whole in case of public funded projects.

[English]

Central Road Fund

*357. SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) the details of the proposals received, approved, funds allocated and projects undertaken / completed under the Central Road Fund scheme during the last three years and the current year, State / Union Territory-wise;

(b) the criteria adopted for allocation of funds under the scheme to the States / Union Territories;

(c) the State-wise details of the pending proposals alongwith the reasons for their pendency and the time by which such proposals are likely to be cleared;

(d) whether some State Governments have diverted the funds allocated under the scheme for other projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof. State-wise alongwith the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) State / UT-wise details of proposals received, approved and funds accrued and released under Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively. As per CRF Rules, the period of completion of projects shall not exceed 24 months including period of tendering of project.

(b) Funds under the scheme of CRF are allocated to the States based on 30% weightage for petrol & diesel consumption in the State and 70% weightage to the geographical area of the State.

(c) The proposals furnished by the respective State Governments under CRF are approved in accordance with Central Road Fund (State Road) Rules, 2007, subject to overall availability of funds and inter-se priority of works and shall be limited to the bank of sanctions which shall not normally exceed, at any point of time, two times of the annual accrual for the year.

(d) No such case has been reported by State Governments.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of proposals received & approved under Central Road Fund (CRF) during the last three years & current year i.e. since 2009-10 onwards and upto 25-04-2012

Sl. No.	State	Number of CRF proposals received					Number of CRF proposals approved				
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	373	0	0	0	373	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	0	10	0	20	10	0	10	0	20
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	7	0	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	23	9	27	0	59	3	7	0	0	10
6.	Goa	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
7.	Gujarat	58	42	0	0	100	12	36	0	0	48
8.	Haryana	15	1	0	0	16	15	1	0	0	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	5	0	0	9	4	5	0	0	9
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	11	0	0	19	8	11	0	0	19
11.	Jharkhand	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	2
12.	Karnataka	6	14	0	0	20	6	14	0	0	20
13.	Kerala	9	17	108	0	134	9	16	0	0	25
14.	Madhya Pradesh	60	62	0	0	122	60	62	0	0	122
15.	Maharashtra	46	57	388	0	491	46	57	0	0	103
16.	Manipur	3	0	0	4	7	3	0	0	0	3
17.	Meghalaya	8	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	8
18.	Mizoram	7	0	1	0	8	7	0	1	0	8
19.	Nagaland	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
20.	Odisha	10	18	11	0	39	3	8	0	0	11
21.	Punjab	15	10	0	0	25	11	10	0	0	21
22.	Rajasthan	72	100	0	0	172	65	32	0	0	97
23.	Sikkim	6	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	107	60	75	0	242	16	17	0	0	33
25.	Tripura	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	2
26.	Uttar Pradesh	18	25	16	0	59	18	25	16	0	59
27.	Uttarakhand	0	11	0	0	11	0	11	0	0	11
28.	West Bengal	11	0	3	0	14	5	0	0	0	5
Union Territories											
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
30.	Chandigarh	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	14	0	1	0	15	14	0	1	0	15
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	5	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	5

Statement-II

State-wise/Union Territory-wise details of funds accrued and released under Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme during the last three years, i.e. since 2009-10 onwards and the current year (upto 25-04-2012)

Sl. No.	State	Amount accrued (Rs. in crore)					Amount released (Rs. in crore)				
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	148.91	170.33	191.06	196.09	706.39	175.05	172.20	187.65	0.00	534.90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.38	35.42	40.24	41.49	148.53	18.44	35.72	55.36	0.00	109.52
3.	Assam	35.05	38.91	44.42	46.02	164.4	32.87	45.47	33.53	0.00	111.87
4.	Bihar	46.28	53.61	62.00	64.61	226.5	50.49	48.3	20.17	0.00	118.96
5.	Chhattisgarh	58.43	66.39	74.97	77.30	277.09	22.19	64.99	46.31	0.00	133.49
6.	Goa	5.87	6.19	6.60	6.57	25.23	2.82	17.02	0.00	0.00	19.84
7.	Gujarat	107.48	119.81	135.00	139.42	501.71	0.00	208.03	132.58	0.00	340.61
8.	Haryana	47.55	55.36	66.17	67.56	236.64	18.16	50.57	64.99	0.00	133.72
9.	Himachal Pradesh	24.81	27.48	31.22	32.19	115.7	12.06	17.44	26.04	0.00	55.54
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	86.81	96.97	110.59	113.58	407.95	86.81	97.79	108.61	0.00	293.21
11.	Jharkhand	39.44	44.13	50.56	52.14	186.27	32.64	40.88	16.28	0.00	89.80
12.	Karnataka	105.84	118.45	133.67	138.29	496.25	120.30	96.01	131.28	0.00	347.59
13.	Kerala	36.54	40.26	45.29	46.47	168.56	49.27	80.49	0.00	0.00	129.76
14.	Madhya Pradesh	133.63	152.33	173.02	179.55	638.53	45.76	281.58	233.87	0.00	561.21
15.	Maharashtra	174.92	199.75	225.57	234.63	834.87	72.97	256.82	0.00	0.00	329.79
16.	Manipur	8.90	10.07	11.43	11.56	41.96	2.20	5.28	5.84	0.00	13.32
17.	Meghalaya	10.40	11.81	13.41	13.83	49.45	3.04	16.76	16.50	0.00	36.30
18.	Mizoram	8.20	9.29	10.55	10.88	38.92	6.73	3.10	6.90	0.00	16.73
19.	Nagaland	6.61	7.35	8.57	8.84	31.37	4.63	2.17	11.53	0.00	18.33
20.	Odisha	70.56	79.74	91.46	94.53	336.29	70.56	91.50	110.47	0.00	272.53
21.	Punjab	48.69	50.71	57.82	57.36	214.58	68.69	80.35	105.32	0.00	254.36
22.	Rajasthan	158.91	177.30	201.16	207.43	744.8	158.91	178.79	196.92	0.00	534.62
23.	Sikkim	2.99	3.48	3.96	4.08	14.51	3.41	2.48	3.52	0.00	9.41
24.	Tamil Nadu	93.98	109.16	123.78	128.77	455.69	54.89	203.01	160.10	0.00	418.00
25.	Tripura	4.62	5.22	5.94	6.12	21.90	5.27	7.95	9.81	0.00	23.03
26.	Uttar Pradesh	140.65	157.93	180.28	184.76	663.62	161.07	189.87	177.06	0.00	528.00

27. Uttarakhand	25.74	28.84	33.19	34.01	121.78	8.01	34.89	0.00	0.00	42.90
28. West Bengal	53.02	59.23	66.62	68.92	247.79	53.02	67.51	63.33	0.00	183.86
Union Territories										
29. Andaman and Nicobar Island	3.50	3.94	4.47	4.61	16.52	1.21	2.18	0.00	0.00	3.39
30. Chandigarh	3.75	4.23	4.81	4.95	17.74	3.19	0.00	1.57	0.00	4.76
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.75	1.98	2.25	2.32	8.30	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32
32. Daman and Diu	1.33	1.50	1.70	1.75	6.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33. Delhi	51.78	58.40	66.32	68.39	244.89	0.00	58.40	0.00	0.00	58.40
34. Lakshadweep	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35. Pudducherry	8.11	9.15	10.39	10.72	38.37	0.00	3.14	0.00	0.00	3.14

Reservation for Ex-servicemen

*358. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of reservation being provided for Ex-servicemen for jobs in various categories including Group 'C' and 'D' in Central and State Governments and also various Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) whether the reservation policy for Ex-servicemen is being implemented in letter and spirit and if so, the number of Ex-servicemen registered for employment and re-employed during the last three years;

(c) whether the reservation being provided by the State Governments in jobs for Ex-servicemen is adequate and if so, the details thereof including the percentage of such reservation being provided by the various State Governments;

(d) whether the Government proposes to issue guidelines to the States to adopt a uniform policy in this regard and take measures/adopt any model to ensure that the Ex-servicemen get jobs reserved for them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Details are as per the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The reservation policy for Ex-servicemen is implemented by the concerned Government/Departments, Public Sector Undertakings and Banks. It is the responsibility of the concerned organisation to implement the same. Registration for employment by ESM is voluntary. As per the data available with DGR the number of ESM provided employment during the last 3 years is as under:

Year	JCOs/Ors and equivalent employed through DGR	Placement of Officers through DGR
2009	55220	680
2010	52271	740
2011	37682	455

(c) to (e) The reservation provided by the State Governments varies from State to State as it is based on the total population of Ex-servicemen domiciled in the State and the rehabilitation policy of the concerned State. The details of reservation provided by the State Governments are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Reservations provided to Ex-servicemen for jobs in various categories in Central & State Governments:

1. The Central/State Governments provide the following concessions to promote employment of Ex-Servicemen in the civil jobs:-

(a)	Group 'C'	Group 'D'
(i) Central Ministries/ Departments	10%	20%
(ii) PSUs/Nationalized Banks	14.5%	24.5%

- (b) 10% posts of Assistant Commandants in paramilitary forces.

- (c) 100% reservation is available for ESM in Defence Security Corps and as Officer-in-Charge of ECHS polyclinics. Besides this, 70% reservation is provided in Ex-servicemen Contributory Health Scheme polyclinics to ESM for para medical and non-medical staff and 60% reservation in the grade of Medical Officers/ Dental Officers.

- (d) Most State Governments also provide reservations to ESM in State Government jobs.

2. For the purpose of appointment in Group 'C' & 'D' posts under the Central Government as well as Public Sector Undertakings the following priority is accorded

- (i) Priority-I Disabled ESM whose disability is attributable to military services.

- (ii) Priority-II Up to two dependents of Armed Forces personnel killed in action or severely disabled (with 50 percent and above disability which is attributable to military service and makes them unfit for employment).

- (iii) Widow/son/daughter of Armed Forces Personnel died while in service (death not attributable to military service) are also eligible for compassionate appointment in Group 'C' or 'D' posts.

Statement-II

Reservation for Ex-Servicemen in State/UT Government Jobs:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Reservation In State Government Jobs			
		Gp 'A'%	Gp 'B'%	Gp 'C'%	Gp 'D'%
1	2	3	4	5	6
01.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	2	2
02.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	10	20
03.	Assam	0	0	2	2
04.	Bihar	0	0	0	0
05.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	10	20
06.	Delhi	0	0	10 14	20 24.5
07.	Goa	0	0	2	2
08.	Gujarat	01	01	10	20
09.	Haryana	5	5	14	14

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15	15	15	15
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	6*	6*
12.	Jharkhand**	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Karnataka	10	10	10	10
14.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	10	20
16.	Maharashtra	0	0	15	15
17.	Manipur	0	2	3	5
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	0	0	10	20
20.	Nagaland	0	0	5	5
21.	Orissa	0	3	3	3
22.	Punjab	13	13	13	13
23.	Rajasthan	0	0	12.5	15
24.	Sikkim	0	0	02	02
25.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	5	10
26.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	2	2
27.	Uttarakhand	-	-	5	5
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	5	5
29.	West Bengal	0	0	5	10
30.	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	-	-	1	1
31.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	-	10	20
32.	Puducherry (UT)	0	0	10	20

(*) Horizontal, 2500 SPOs employed in Police on consolidated salary of Rs. 3,000/p.m.

(**) 3000 and 1250 vacancies in Special Auxiliary Police and Wardens in Jails on contractual basis for ESM in Jharkhand.

Production of Iron Ore

*359. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand and production of iron ore in the country during each of the last three years;

(b) the total quantum of iron ore imported from

Australia during the said period, year-wise and value-wise;

(c) whether many of the small steel plants are on the verge of closure due to non-availability and huge shortage of iron ore in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government is contemplating a ban on the export of iron ore due to the huge demand of iron ore in the domestic market; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) The total production and demand of iron ore in the country during each of the last three years are given below:

(Quantity in million tonnes)

Year	Iron ore produced@	Demand/ domestic consumption
2008-09	212.96	86.7@
2009-10	218.55	96.3@
2010-11 (P)	208.00	111.4#
2011-12 (P)	127.7	116.3#

(upto December, 11)

@- Source- IBM, Ministry of Mines#~ Source- estimates of Ministry of Steel

(b) The total quantum of iron ore imported by India from the Australia during 2008-09 to 2010-11, year-wise and value-wise is given below.

Iron Ore import from	Iron ore		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
Australia			
Qty (million tonnes)	-	0.15	-
Value (Rs. Lakh)	-	7800	-

*Provisional; Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC), Ministry of Steel/DGCIS

(c) and (d) The production of iron ore in India is in excess of the total estimated domestic consumption by the iron and steel industry. Therefore, overall there has been no scarcity of iron ore for the domestic iron and steel industry.

(e) and (f) Ministry of Steel is of the view that iron ore, being a non-renewable natural resource, should be conserved for long term utilization of domestic steel industry. The Government has decided that though conservation of iron ore resources of the country should be achieved not by banning or capping the export of iron

ore but by taking recourse to appropriate fiscal measures. Accordingly, to improve availability of iron ore to domestic iron and steel industry at affordable price, the Government has increased the export duty on iron ore from 20% ad valorem to 30% ad valorem on all grades of iron ore (except pellets) with effect from 30.12.2011.

Commercialisation of GM Crops

*360. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the United Nations Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organisation, World Health Organisation (WHO) and European Union support the commercial use of Genetically Modified (GM) crops;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to consider and allow the commercial use of GM crops in India in view of the opinion of the international organisations;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study to ascertain the impact of GM crops on human health;

(e) if so, the results thereof; and

(f) the impact of introduction of these crops on use of pesticides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and World Health Organisation (WHO) are of the view that development of Genetically Modified (GM) crops offer the potential for increased agricultural productivity and improved nutritional value that can contribute directly to enhancing food security and human health. Simultaneously, both FAO and WHO also acknowledges that the use of GMO may involve potential risk to human health and environment. Accordingly, they recommend that commercialization of GM crops needs to be regulated on the basis of biosafety measures. The Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex) is the joint FAO/WHO body responsible for compiling the standards, codes of practices guidelines and recommendations that constitutes the international food code. Codex also covers the principles for human health risk analysis of GM foods.

European Union (EU) has established stringent legal framework for regulating GM food and feed in the EU.

Currently, only GM food crop approved for cultivation in EU is Bt Maize expressing MON810 event for use as food and feed. GM potato called Amflora has also been approved for cultivation for industrial use. Spain is the largest producer of GM Maize in EU. While several countries in EU have taken a decision not to allow cultivation of GM food crops, import and sale of GM commodity as food and feed are permitted as per the EU regulation subject to labeling laws.

(b) and (c) The Government of India is following a policy of case by case assessment of GM crops under the 'Rules for the Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of Hazardous Microorganisms/Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells 1989 (known as 'Rules, 1989') of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Although international standards and guidelines are referred to while framing National standards and guidelines, the decision to allow commercialization of GM crops in the country is based on extensive safety assessment studies and rigorous regulatory appraisal process conducted at the national level and is not influenced by the opinion of the international organizations.

(d) and (e) Bt cotton is the only GM crop approved for commercialization on the basis of extensive Biosafety evaluation which includes environmental safety assessment as well as food and feed safety. The environmental safety assessment includes studies on pollen escape, out-crossing, aggressiveness and weediness, effect of the gene on non-target organisms, presence of the protein in soil and its effect on soil micro-flora, confirmation of the absence of Terminator Gene and baseline susceptibility studies. The food and feed safety assessment studies include composition analysis; allergenicity and toxicological studies; and feeding studies on fish, chicken, cows and buffaloes. In case the transgenic crop is found to be not suitable for human consumption or the environment, the product is rejected during the trial stage itself.

(f) The impact of introduction of Bt cotton on the use of pesticide is that, there has been reduction in the use of insecticide resulting in reduction of cost of inputs and high return in cotton cultivation. There has been a reduction in Insecticide usage in India from Rs.718 crores in 2004 for cotton Lepidoptera caterpillar to Rs.110 crores, with only Rs.23 crores for the control of American Bollworm in 2010.

Non-utilization of fund under CRF

3911. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge amount of funds remained unutilised during the years 2010-2011 under the Central Road Fund Scheme in many parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has asked the State Governments to forward their proposals well in advance so that the same could be included for execution during the year in which the funds were allocated; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) No Madam. The statement showing State/UT wise allocation and expenditure of Central Road Fund (CRF) for the year 2010-11 is at enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The release of funds from CRF to the States depends on the utilization of the released amount, submission of utilization certificates and the progress of works. The progress of works and utilization of fund under CRF are regularly monitored by the Ministry at different levels. The State Governments are regularly advised to increase the pace of the progress of CRF works and furnish the utilization certificate.

Statement

State/UT wise allocation and expenditure of Central Road Fund (CRF) for the year 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Revised allocation for 2010-2011	Expenditure for 2010-2011
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	172.20	172.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35.72	35.72
3.	Assam	45.47	45.47
4.	Bihar	48.30	48.30
5.	Chhattisgarh	64.99	64.99

1	2	3	4
6.	Goa	26.92	17.02
7.	Gujarat	210.68	208.03
8.	Haryana	112.43	50.57
9.	Himachal Pradesh	30.74	17.44
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	97.79	97.79
11.	Jharkhand	40.88	40.88
12.	Karnataka	103.79	96.01
13.	Kerala	80.49	80.49
14.	Madhya Pradesh	360.67	281.58
15.	Maharashtra	268.83	256.82
16.	Manipur	12.46	5.28
17.	Meghalaya	18.68	16.76
18.	Mizoram	10.91	3.10
19.	Nagaland	9.74	2.17
20.	Odisha	91.50	91.50
21.	Punjab	83.40	80.35
22.	Rajasthan	178.79	178.79
23.	Sikkim	3.74	2.48
24.	Tamil Nadu	209.57	203.01
25.	Tripura	8.26	7.95
26.	Uttar Pradesh	199.36	189.87
27.	Uttarakhand	38.82	34.49
28.	West Bengal	70.39	67.51
	Sub Total	2635.52	2396.57
UTs			
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	3.94	2.18
30.	Chandigarh	4.23	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.98	0.00

1	2	3	4
32.	Daman and Diu	1.50	0.00
33.	Delhi	58.40	58.40
34.	Lakshdweep	0.15	0.00
35.	Pudducherry	9.15	3.14
	Sub Total	79.35	63.72
Total		2714.87	2460.29

Non-payment of Claims by Employees

3912. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
SHRI N. KRISTAPPA:

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

(a) whether Daewoo Motors India Limited has been liquidated and that the employees are still not getting their dues;

(b) if so, the action taken by the liquidator to settle the claims of the employees in this regard;

(c) whether the new owner is in the process of changing the land use for converting the same to a housing colony;

(d) if so, whether the Government will allow change of land use before the release of claim of the employees; and

(e) whether the employees will be given the benefit arising from the change of land use in the project?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) M/s Daewoo Motors India Limited had gone into liquidation with effect from 17.05.2003. The concerned Office of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has filed claim before the Official Liquidator for Rs. 12,87,898/- on 16.11.2011 on account of damages and interest due against the establishment. No amount has been received till date from the Official Liquidator. No complaint of employees of the Company about not getting their dues is received and no PF claim of this establishment is pending with EPFO.

(b) M/s Pan India Motors Pvt. Ltd., as nominee of M/s Crosslinks, has purchased the properties of M/s Daewoo Motors India Ltd. in auction as per decision of

Recovery Officer, Mumbai Debt Recovery Tribunal (MDRT)-III in Recovery Proceeding No. 440 of 2004 in O.A. No. 162 of 2002 on the basis of Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT) Receiver's Report dated 08.01.2007. During the course of proceeding u/s 7A, M/s Pan India Motors Pvt. Ltd. has remitted Employee Provident Fund (EPF) dues in respect of employees of the Company upto the year 2009-10.

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

All India Motor Transport Congress

3913. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Motor Transport Congress (AIMTC) has recently threatened to observe country-wise indefinite strike;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith their main charter of demands;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to concede their genuine demands and to avert the proposed strike;

(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 (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Coastal Zone Regulations

3914. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to bring a new coastal zone regulations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the views of the State Governments have been invited and proposed to be incorporated in such regulation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) An Expert Committee headed by

Prof M.S. Swaminathan was set up by Ministry of Environment and Forests to review the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991. Extensive consultations with various stakeholders including the fishermen communities, local communities, NGOs and State Governments of Coastal States/UT Administrations were held. The Ministry considered the suggestions received and notified the CRZ Notification, 2011, and the Island Protection Zone Notification, 2011, on 6th January, 2011 in supersession of the CRZ Notification, 1991.

Awareness about Environmental Consciousness

3915. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to create awareness in younger generation about environmental consciousness in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also any plan to introduce compulsory subject on environment in schools and colleges to educate about environment and its importance in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Environment & Forests carries out environmental awareness through existing flagship programme of National Environment Awareness Campaign (NEAC) and National Green Corps (NGC). NEAC engages thousands of participating organizations through Regional Resource Agencies (RRAs) across the country to create awareness across stakeholders. National Green Corps programme is a network of about 1,00,000 schools of the country to inculcate environmental awareness and sustainable practices amongst school children. In addition, other programmes include Other Awareness Programme (OAP) and Seminar/Symposium/Workshop/Conference for creating awareness among people including younger generation across the country.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. In accordance with National Curriculum Framework, 2005, the primary stage of school education includes compulsory subject on "Environment Studies". At the Upper Primary and Secondary Stages of

school education, the environment concerns and issues are included at appropriate places in the textbooks and other curricular materials.

The syllabus prescribed by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has taken cognizance of environmental problems and introduced elements of Environmental Education for all classes up to secondary level in all its affiliated schools including those located in rural and backward areas of the country. The subject is also transacted through activity and project mode.

In respect of higher education sector, universities and other institutions with degree granting powers have autonomy in academic matters and have the freedom to offer any subject or course of study, including in Environmental Education at any level of higher education.

Categorization of Castes

3916. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for categorizing of various castes into different categories for reservation in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to constitute a commission to determine categorization of general Other Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes on economic basis in place of caste basis;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) to (d) According to Article 366 (24) of the Constitution of India, "Scheduled Castes" means such castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within such castes, races or tribes as are deemed under article 341 to be Scheduled Castes for the purposes of the Constitution". The criterion for specification of a community as a Scheduled Caste is 'extreme social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of the traditional practice of untouchability'.

According to Article 366(25) of the Constitution, Scheduled Tribes mean such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of the Constitution. The criterion for specification of a tribe or tribal community as a Scheduled Tribe is 'primitive traits, geographical isolation, distinct

culture, the of contact with community at large and economic backwardness'.

Backward Classes, also known as 'Other Backward Classes' (OBCs) are being notified, as such, on the basis of recommendation of the National Commission for Backward Classes, which recommends castes etc for specification as OBCs on the basis of laid down social, educational and economic factors.

The Government had constituted a Commission for Economically Backward Classes to consult State Governments/Union Territories and others to, inter alia, recommend quantum of reservation for economically backward classes not covered by the existing reservation policy.

National Institute for Sustainable Forestry and Natural Resources

3917. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up National Institute for sustainable Forestry and National Resources and National Forest Documentation Centre for Research;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds likely to be earmarked in this regard; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. The Ministry of Environment and Forests is envisaging Centre for Sustainable Forestry and Natural Resources at Delhi, which will function as the national centre for documentation and Communication pertaining to forestry & natural resources. It will also house an Indian National Forest Documentation Centre (INForDOC) and an Indian National Forest Communication Centre (INForCOM).

The INForDOC is envisaged as a national clearing house and store of documents in different formats, pertaining to forestry & natural resources, especially the annual reports, working plans, occasional reports, and all grey literature, for the reference of the interested public. The INForCOM is seen as a national centre to prepare forest sector reports, bring together different stakeholders in conferences, workshops etc. to exchange information, experience & viewpoints, and most significantly, to communicate the experience & activities of the forest

department through all available media in a manner to catch the imagination of youth, academicians, policy makers, bilateral and multilateral agencies, and the general informed public all over the world.

The time for setting up and the funds required for the project has not been prescribed. However, it is envisaged to be part of the research and communications activities under the Green Indian Mission, running for 10 years from 2012-13.

Losses due to Cyclone

3918. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether various ports in the country have incurred huge losses due to the severity of Thane cyclone;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps for repairing and modernisation of the ports, jetties, ships and shipping boats which are damaged because of the cyclone; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Chennai Port was affected due to the cyclone "Thane" on 30.12.2011.

(b) Details are as below:

(i) A revetment was damaged due to the cyclone; the reclamation work could not be taken up which resulted in delay in handing over of the area to the Second Container Terminal.

(ii) One vessel, M.V. OSM Arena, drifted close to the shore which was towed into deeper waters and approximately Rs. 30 lakhs was incurred for the same, which would be recovered from the vessel owner.

(c) and (d) Technical assistance of IIT Madras, who carried out the original design was obtained to rectify the damaged revetment and to restore the revetment to its original shape. Their suggestions are compromising of two parts viz.

(i) Restoring as per the original design.

(ii) To provide an extra layer of Tetra pad.

As suggested by IIT Madras the stage-I works to restore the revetment to its original shape is taken up and

tenders invited and opened on 12.4.2012, Evaluation is under process. The stage-II works to provide an extra layer of Tetra pod will be taken up after exploring the viability and approval.

Translocation of Jumbos

3919. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request from the State Government of Karnataka to translocate jumbos in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) A request was received from the Government of Karnataka during September, 2011 for permission of the Central Government to capture and translocate 25 elephants from Alur Taluk of Hassan District to Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary. The permission to capture and translocate these elephants was accorded to the State Government during November, 2011, subject to laid down conditions. No action in furtherance of the permission has, however, been taken by the State Government in view of the orders passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 14029 of 2008.

Increase in Quota for Disabled

3920. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of physical disabilities considered under the reservation quota for the purpose of admission in educational institutes and providing jobs;

(b) whether the quota for the disabled is being filed up regularly;

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

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase the percentage of quota for the disabled; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) to (c) As

per Section 2 of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (PWD) Act, 1995, "Disability" means-

- (i) Blindness;
- (ii) Low vision;
- (iii) Leprosy-cured;
- (iv) Hearing impairment;
- (v) Locomotor disability;
- (vi) Mental retardation;
- (vii) Mental illness;

Section 33 of the PWD Act, 1995, mandates every appropriate Government to appoint in every establishment such percentage of vacancies not less than three percent for persons or class of persons with disability of which one percent each shall be reserved for persons suffering from-

- (i) Blindness or low vision;
- (ii) Hearing impairment;
- (iii) Locomotor disability or cerebral palsy, in the posts identified for each disability;

Section 39 of the PWD Act, 1995, mandates all Government educational institutions and other educational institutions receiving aid from the Government, to reserve not less than three per cent seats for persons with disabilities.

As per information received from 69 Ministries/Departments in the Department of Personnel and Training, there were 11134 Persons with Disabilities in employment under the Central Government as on 01.01.2008. A Special Recruitment Drive was launched in 2009 to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies identified for Persons with Disabilities, and as per the information received from 70 Ministries/Departments, 1903 backlog vacancies had been filled upto June 2011. The Drive was extended upto 31.03.2012.

(d) and (e) A Committee was set up on 30.04.2010 consisting of experts in disability sector, representatives of various stakeholders, Central Ministries, State Governments, Non-Governmental Organizations etc. to prepare a draft of a new legislation in line with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) to replace the existing Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights

and Full Participation) (PwD) Act, 1995. The Committee has, *inter alia*, recommended increase in the percentage of reservation for the persons with disabilities in jobs to 7 percent and in higher educational institutions to 6 percent.

Shipping between Mangalore and Mumbai

3921. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for introduction of shipping/ferry service between Mangalore and Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the measures taken by the Government to reduce the traffic congestion on the said route which is at its peak in these two cities?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no traffic congestion on the Sea route between Mumbai and Mangalore.

Compensation to SCs

3922. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to raise the compensation to Scheduled Caste victims of different categories of atrocities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this new proposal would come into force?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) In exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 23 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, were notified on 31.03.1995. The Central Government has amended the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, with effect from 23.12.2011, effecting an increase of about 150% in the scale of relief to victims of atrocities.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

PF and ESI for Cashew Workers

3923. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure that the benefits like Employees' State Insurance (ESI) and Provident Fund (PF) are provided to the poor cashew workers in the country including Kerala;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The cashew workers covered under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 (ESI Act, 1948) are entitled to avail all benefits provided under the Act. The Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 applies to Cashewnuts industries with effect from 30th September 1962 and accordingly social security benefits are provided to the eligible members under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 & the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976.

As on 31.03.2012, a total number of 848 Units and 127212 cashew workers are covered under the ESI Act, 1948.

A total number of 2087 Cashew nuts establishments are covered under the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 with 4,25,488 members in all over India including Kerala as on 31.03.2011.

Regional Offices and Sub-Regional Offices of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation carry out regular inspections of the covered establishments including Cashewnuts establishments through their Enforcement Officers to monitor the compliance of the establishments as per the Act.

Similarly, Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) is monitoring the Scheme through its Regional, Sub-Regional and Divisional offices in the States. Periodical inspection of the covered units is conducted by the concerned Social Security Officers to enforce compliance under various provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act.

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

Diversion of Forest Land

3924. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of Odisha Government/Odisha Mining Corporation were examined by the Central Government for stage-II clearance for diversion of some forest land for mining bauxite ore in Lanjigarh Bauxite mines;

(b) if so, the salient features of the stage-II clearance requirements and State Government's views in this regard; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken thereon and to issue the stage-II clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The State Government of Odisha on 10th August 2009 submitted a report on compliance to the conditions stipulated in the stage-I approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 accorded by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) for diversion of 660.749 hectares of forest land in favour of the Orissa Mining Corporation for mining of bauxite ore in Lanjigarh Bauxite mines located in Kalahandi and Rayagada districts and requested the MoEF to accord stage-II approval for diversion of the said forest land. Requirements for grant of stage-II approval *inter-alia* include settlement of rights of tribals (including 'Primitive Tribal Groups' and Other Traditional Forests Dwellers in accordance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 on the forest land proposed for diversion.

The MoEF, after examination of the report of a team of experts constituted by it, observed serious violations of various legislations, especially the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, in respect of the said mining project and its linked Alumina Refinery project. The MoEF therefore, *inter-alia* decided that the stage-II approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of the said forest land cannot be granted. The MoEF therefore, vide its letter dated 30th August 2010 informed the State Government of Odisha that stage-II approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of the said forest land stands rejected.

Data on Water Borne Diseases

3925. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board have not compiled any data making the link between the outbreak of water borne diseases and rising water pollution levels;

(b) if so, the reasons for the lapse; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has not compiled/collated data establishing a relation between out-break of water borne diseases and rising water pollution levels. The correlation between out-break of diseases and water pollution is primarily related to insanitary conditions as well as transmission of pathogens from environment to human beings through various routes. Further, the epidemic out-breaks are surveyed and regulated by the State Departments of Health. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 lays emphasis on prevention of water pollution and maintaining the water quality and has no specific mention for regulating out-break of diseases.

However, steps have been taken to prevent contamination / pollution of water particularly due to sewage as it is the main cause responsible for out-break of water borne diseases.

Toll Plazas at Karnal

3926. DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of prior collection of toll tax and records of revenues deposited by the companies without completion of construction work on all the four toll plazas in Karnal of which one is running at 146 km and second running at 96 to 100 km at Panipat, third at Gharaunda at NH-1 and fourth one is under construction near Village Naultha, Israna, Panipat at NH-71A (connected highway to NH-1);

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

(c) whether the Government has received any request/representations for removal of at least two proposed toll plazas viz., Gharaunda and Israna in Karnal;

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

(e) whether the Government has formulated any policy under which concessionary passes are provided to the local people of the area and if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of approval and disapproval of cuts, underpasses and ROB's by NHAI on both the NHs; and

(f) whether the Government is also keeping any check on toll collection companies for collecting such a huge toll tax from the people and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) There is only one toll plaza located at Km. 146.400 on NH-1 (Six laning of Panipat-Jalandhar section) where realizable User fee (Toll) is being collected by the concessionaire as per the concession agreement. Toll tax is being collected after completion of widening of Panipat elevated stretch from km. 86.0 to km. 96.0 of NH-1 in the State of Haryana. The toll plaza at Village Naultha, Israna is a part of 4-laning of Rohtak-Panipat section of NH-71A is under construction and tolling is to be started after completion of the project.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Matter has been examined. Relocation/shifting of toll plaza from km. 146.400 to km 110.000 is proposed as per concession agreement. Similarly at Israna in Karnal toll plaza has been constructed by a concessionaire as per concession agreement. Tolling is to be started after completion of the project.

(e) Concessional passes are being issued as per NH (Fee), Rules, 2008 as amended from time to time. There is provision of 44 Vehicular Under Passes (VUP) and 55 Pedestrian Under Passes (PUP) at pre-determined location in the concession agreement based upon the feasibility studies carried out for 6 laning of Panipat-Jalandhar stretch of NH-I from Km. 96.000 to Km 387.100. There is no provision of permanent median cut except for provision of temporary median cuts required from the point of carrying out incident management by the Concessionaire for safety and proper regulation of traffic.

(f) Toll Collection is being monitored on daily basis.

*[Translation]***Export of Non-Basmati Rice**

3927. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has put quantitative restrictions on the export of non-basmati rice;

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

(c) whether any demand has been made to the Government to allow the export of Jaishreeram, HMT and Suwarna Brands of rice produced in Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, the response of the Government thereto?

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

(a) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Minister for Agriculture and Marketing, Government of Maharashtra through letter dated 22.12.2011 had informed that major area under paddy cultivation in Maharashtra is of H.M.T., Jai Sriram and B.P.T. varieties and farmers are getting relatively less price in the market for these varieties which is causing distress among farmers. He had therefore requested to completely remove ban on rice exports.

(d) A reply was sent to him by Commerce Industry & Textile Minister on 17.01.2012 informing that all varieties of non-basmati rice are free for export out of privately held stocks by private parties through EDI ports. H.M.T., Jai Sriram and B.P.T. varieties of rice from Maharashtra are also free for export in terms of the above notification.

Project Tiger Scheme

3928. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHRUVE:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) whether the Government is preparing a map to demarcate an 'inviolable core areas' under Project Tiger Scheme;

(b) if so, the number of Tiger sanctuaries where demarcation of such a core area has been started and the progress made in this regard;

(c) whether any fund has been set aside for rehabilitation of Adiwasi families are likely to be displaced as a result of demarcation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Under section 38V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, the core or critical tiger habitat areas are required to be kept as inviolable for the purposes of tiger conservation without affecting the rights of the Scheduled Tribes or such other forest dwellers. The details of tiger reserves where the core/critical tiger habitats have been notified by States are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Funding assistance under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger is provided to States for voluntary relocation of families from core/critical tiger habitats, on mutually agreed terms and conditions, with an enhanced package of Rs. 10 lakh/family.

Statement

List of tiger reserves where the core/critical tiger habitats have been notified by the State Governments

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	State	Area of the core/critical tiger habitat (In Sq. Kms.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Bandipur	Karnataka	872.24
2.	Corbett	Uttarakhand	821.99
3.	Kanha	Madhya Pradesh	917.43

1	2	3	4
4.	Manas	Assam	840.04
5.	Melghat	Maharashtra	1500.49
6.	Palamau	Jharkhand	414.08
7.	Ranthambore	Rajasthan	1113.364
8.	Similipal	Orissa	1194.75
9.	Sunderbans	West Bengal	1699.62
10.	Periyar	Kerala	881
11.	Sariska	Rajasthan	881.1124
12.	Buxa	West Bengal	390.5813
13.	Indravati	Chhattisgarh	1258.37
14.	Nagarjunsagar	Andhra Pradesh	2527
15.	Namdapha	Arunachal Pradesh	1807.82
16.	Dudhwa	Uttar Pradesh	1093.79
17.	Kalakad-Mundanthurai	Tamil Nadu	895
18.	Pench	Madhya Pradesh	411.33
19.	Tadoba-Andheri	Maharashtra	625.82
20.	Bandhavgarh	Madhya Pradesh	716.903
21.	Panna	Madhya Pradesh	576.13
22.	Dampa	Mizoram	500
23.	Bhadra	Karnataka	492.46
24.	Pench	Maharashtra	257.26
25.	Pakke	Arunachal Pradesh	683.45
26.	Nameri	Assam	200
27.	Satpura	Madhya Pradesh	1339.264
28.	Anamalai	Tamil Nadu	958
29.	Udanti-Sitanadi	Chhattisgarh	851.09
30.	Satkosia	Orissa	523.61
31.	Kaziranga	Assam	625.58
32.	Achanakmar	Chhattisgarh	626.195

1	2	3	4
33.	Dandeli-Anshi	Karnataka	814.884
34.	Sanjay-Dubri	Madhya Pradesh	812.571
35.	Mudumalai	Tamil Nadu	321
36.	Nagarahole	Karnataka	643.35
37.	Parambikulam	Kerala	390.89
38.	Sahyadri	Maharashtra	741.22
39.	Billigiri Ranganatha Temple Tiger Reserve	Karnataka	359.10
40.	Kawal	Andhra Pradesh	893.23
41.	Valmiki	Bihar	Notification is awaited
		Total	33472.01

Employment to Youths

3929. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is formulating any scheme to provide employment to the youths in the manufacturing, construction and Information Technology (IT) sectors; and

(b) if so, the number of unemployed youth proposed to be provided employment in these sectors, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Generation of employment is a function of economic growth. Approach paper to the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) suggests focus on faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth for creating adequate livelihood opportunities. GDP growth of 9% has been proposed for the 12th Plan. Government is taking all necessary steps to enhance the employability and employment in the country. Measures have been taken to boost labour intensive manufacturing sectors, such as, food processing, leather products, footwear, textiles and services sector, such as, Tourism, Construction and also Information Technology Enabled Services. Sector wise details of employment generation have not been indicated in Approach paper to the 12th Five Year Plan. However, it estimates that the manufacturing sector will have to create around 3 to 4 million Jobs over and above the pace of Job creation in the recent past.

Certificate to Handicaps

3930. SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any specific guidelines/rules for issuing certificate to handicaps;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some anomalies have been found in issuing certificates to blind persons;

(d) if so, the details of representations/suggestions received in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to remove such anomalies?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Rules, 1996 have been amended and simplified vide this Ministry's notification no. 16-02/2007-DD-III dated 30.12.2009. The amended rules enable a simplified and decentralized procedure for issue of disability certificate. Disability certificate can now be issued by a single Doctor in respect of obvious disabilities at the level of Primary Health Centre (PHCs)/Government Medical Practitioner, Community health Centres and Hospitals at the Sub Divisional level. In case of non obvious disabilities, certificate can be issued by a specialist. Only in case of

multiple disability, a multi-member Board is required. Further, Disability Certificate is to be issued as far as possible within 7 days from the date of application but in any case not later than one month.

State Governments have also been requested to make similar amendments in their Persons with Disabilities Rules and notify their medical authorities accordingly.

(c) No, Madam

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Female Labourers

3931. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether female labour force has stagnated below 35 per cent in the country during the last more than 25 years;

(b) if so, whether this is attributed to unequal wages, security, access for finance and proper training etc.; and

(c) if so, the measures being taken to overcome this factor and raise the female labour force in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) 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 results of various rounds of surveys conducted during 1983 to 2009-10, female labour force participation rate on usual status basis has varied from around 30.0 percent in 1983 to 23.3 percent in 2009-10.

(b) Decline in rate of growth of labour force during 2004-05 to 2009-10 may be attributed to drastic deceleration in labour force participation rate, particularly, among women, reduction in subsidiary employment, increase in level of income in rural areas due to increase in real wages, higher level of participation in education, etc.

(c) In order to enhance skills and employability of women, the Ministry of Labour & Employment is providing training to them through a network of Industrial Training Institutes, National Vocational Training Institute and Regional Vocational Training Institute and Regional Vocational Training Institutes for women. Large number of women are being trained in modular employable skills under Skill Development Initiative Scheme. Government has also been implementing various employment

generation programmes, such as, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme in addition to various entrepreneurial development programmes run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium enterprises.

Creation of New Forest Area

3932. SHRI. RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total forest area lost due to the globalization, industrialization, urbanization and exploitation of coal mines in the country during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the new forest area created through plantation during the said period in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) State-wise details of approvals accorded under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes during the last three years (i.e. with effect from 01.01.2009 to 31.12.2011) is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) State-wise details of the area of forest and public land covered under afforestation activities during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

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

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Proposals	Area of forest land diverted (in hectares)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	112	12,346.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	82	3,623.66
3.	Assam	31	800.93

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	79	4,033.46	23.	Tamil Nadu	54	505.92
5.	Chhattisgarh	81	9,939.85	24.	Tripura	48	81
6.	Goa	23	973.24	25.	Uttarakhand	1,026	6,614.04
7.	Gujarat	346	6,567.97	26.	Uttar Pradesh	365	1,064.95
8.	Haryana	794	1,318.32	27.	West Bengal	281	279.63
9.	Himachal Pradesh	403	3,132.24	28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	0.42
10.	Jharkhand	128	9,819.44	29.	Chandigarh	5	0.31
11.	Karnataka	89	2,667.38	30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16	4.89
12.	Kerala	20	30.64	31.	Daman and Diu	1	3.95
13.	Madhya Pradesh	173	7,922.65	32.	Delhi	3	16.74
14.	Maharashtra	197	6,494.18	33.	Lakshadweep	0	0
15.	Manipur	5	915.29	34.	Puducherry	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	7	126.33	Total		5,114	97,302.15
17.	Mizoram	2	253.38	*: Excluding 55,339.95 ha. area covered under cultivation and habitation which was closed under the Punjab Land Preservation Act, 1900. Stage-II approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 was accorded during the year 2009 to exclude it from the list of forest land.			
18.	Nagaland	0	0	Note: The statement does not include information for Jammu & Kashmir as the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 do not extend to Jammu and Kashmir.			
19.	Orissa	75	10,304.6				
20.	Punjab*	736	1,639.22				
21.	Rajasthan	121	4,558.71				
22.	Sikkim	60	1,262.09				

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of the area (in hectares) of plantations raised on public and forest land during last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT	Area of forest and public land covered under afforestation activities in (ha.)			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,43,931	3,83,927	3,53,567	9,81,425
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7,115	6,150	10,817	24,082
3.	Assam	6,626	3,509	0	10,135
4.	Bihar	21,366	15,378	20,360	57,104
5.	Chhattisgarh	55,512	58,458	50,412	1,64,382

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Goa	371	488	465	1,324
7.	Gujarat	1,69,353	1,27,149	91,653	3,88,155
8.	Haryana	20,770	79,883	57,124	1,57,777
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20,165	24,710	26,123	70,998
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25,427	15,453	6,658	47,538
11.	Jharkhand	28,950	21,914	31,894	82,758
12.	Karnataka	83,641	94,376	65,487	2,43,504
13.	Kerala	9,941	8,463	3,796	22,200
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,35,141	1,68,678	1,04,947	4,08,766
15.	Maharashtra	2,16,891	1,78,498	1,11,854	5,07,243
16.	Manipur	23,673	10,532	17,997	52,202
17.	Meghalaya	1,096	654	6,765	8,515
18.	Mizoram	2,983	7,197	4,775	14,955
19.	Nagaland	0	4,790	1,047	5,837
20.	Orissa	1,32,130	2,42,868	1,27,242	5,02,240
21.	Punjab	11,548	13,711	6,965	32,224
22.	Rajasthan	1,02,207	96,356	69,230	2,67,793
23.	Sikkim	8,007	2,734	6,739	17,480
24.	Tamil Nadu	66,446	95,499	44,581	2,06,526
25.	Tripura	13,228	16,650	22,835	52,713
26.	Uttarakhand	27,163	20,044	22,676	69,883
27.	Uttar Pradesh	96,070	84,516	81,154	2,61,740
28.	West Bengal	15,043	14,286	0	29,329
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,738	1,377	1,237	4,352
30.	Chandigarh	180	272	306	758
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	205	200	269	674
32.	Daman and Diu	20	10	4	34
33.	Delhi	123	1,496	1,095	2,714
34.	Lakshadweep	20	27	17	64
35.	Puducherry	50	33	30	113
Total		15,47,130	18,00,286	13,50,121	46,97,537

Diversion of Funds meant for SC/OBC

3933. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have allegedly suppressed and diverted the funds meant for scholarships/mess charges of SC/OBC;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to avoid such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) to (c) No such case has been brought to the notice of this Ministry.

Final instalment of Central assistance under Scholarship Schemes is released to the States only after receiving the utilization certificates in respect of Central assistance released to them in the past.

State Governments are also advised to ensure regular and timely payment of scholarship to the students through their individual accounts in post-offices/banks and to attend the grievances of the students effectively.

[Translation]

Pollution in Sai River

3934. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any efforts to make Sai River in Uttar Pradesh Pollution free;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the nature of pollutants found in Sai River at present alongwith the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) Based on project proposals received from the concerned State Governments, projects for river pollution abatement are sanctioned by the Central Government under National River Conservation Plan. No Detailed Project Report has been received from the State Government for pollution abatement of river Sai in Uttar Pradesh under this Plan.

As per information received from the Central Pollution Control Board, U.P. Pollution Control Board and U.P. Jal Nigam, river Sai receives treated wastewater from industries of Raebareli and domestic sewage from Pratapgarh and Raebareli. The river water quality data indicates that it is only suitable for fish propagation and irrigation purposes. The U.P. Government has provided funds for construction of a sewage treatment plant of 8.95 million litres per day capacity at Pratapgarh for treatment of sewage generated in the town.

[English]

Shrinking of Yamuna

3935. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the stretch of Yamuna River is shrinking and dying due to increasing pollution; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The water quality monitoring undertaken by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) indicates that the water quality in the stretch of the river Yamuna from Tajewala to Palla in Haryana is within the prescribed limits. However, the stretch of the river in the vicinity of Delhi (downstream of Wazirabad barrage to upstream of Okhla barrage) and in parts of Uttar Pradesh does not meet the standards in terms of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand due to reasons such as the discharge of untreated sewage in to the river, gap between the demand and availability of sewage treatment capacity and the lack of fresh water in the river for dilution.

(b) To supplement the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the problem of pollution of river Yamuna the Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) is implemented since 1993 with assistance from the Japan International Cooperation Agency in a phased manner. A total of 286 schemes including 38 sewage treatment plants have been completed under these schemes in 21 towns of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi and 767.25 million litres per day of sewage treatment capacity has been created.

Further, Government has approved YAP- Phase-III which involves, rehabilitation of the damaged trunk sewers,

modernization of the STPs including construction of new ones in the identified areas of Delhi and to equip them with tertiary level treatment facilities to improve the water quality of river Yamuna.

Waste Effluents Treatment

3936. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various State Governments have requested for allocation/release of funds for setting up the projects for the waste effluents treatment in their States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) is under implementation in the Ministry for treatment of waste effluents. The scheme seeks to enable the small scale industries (SSI) set up new CETPs and upgrade the existing CETPs. During the last 5 years, CETPs have been supported by the Ministry in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. The State-wise funds released and number of CETPs sanctioned during last 5 years are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise Funds Released in Last 5 years under the CETP Scheme

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Amount relea- sed in 2007-08	No. of CETPs suppor- ted	Amount relea- sed in 2008-09	No. of CETPs suppor- ted	Amount relea- sed in 2009-10	No. of CETPs suppor- ted	Amount relea- sed in 2010-11	No. of CETPs suppor- ted	Amount relea- sed in 2011-12	No. of CETPs suppor- ted
1.	Andhra Pradesh State Pollution Control Board	00.00	00	72.00	01	60.00	01	00.00	00	00.00	00
2.	Gujarat State Pollution Control Board	137.91	03	44.06	sp01	304.89	02	418.51	02	199.46	01
3.	Maharashtra State Pollution Control Board	252.09	05	323.94	06	49.85	02	150.63	02	70.54	01
4.	Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board	00.00	00	00.00	00	82.26	02	00	00	00.00	00

Release of Forest Land

3937. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to release forest land for the development of pilgrim centres which are located in forest areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years: and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Use of forest land for non-forest purposes, including for development of pilgrim centres located in the forest areas of country, requires prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Details of proposals received by the Ministry of

Environment and Forests during the last three years to obtain prior approval of Central Government under the afore-mentioned Act for diversion of forest land for

development of pilgrim/ religious centres along with current status of these proposals are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of proposals received by the Ministry of Environment and Forests during the last three years to obtain prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for development of pilgrim/religious centres along with current status of these proposals

Sl. No.	Title of Proposal	Current status of proposal
1	2	3
1.	Diversion of 1.2348 hectares of forest land for Aerial Ropeway System adjacent to the existing ropeway at Rajgir in Nalanda district of Bihar.	Proposal received in the month of April 2012 is under examination in Regional Office, Bhubaneswar
2.	Renewal of lease for diversion of 0.09 ha. of forest land in Tambaram Reserved Forest of Chengalpattu Forest Division, Kancheepuram district for the Arulthantha Vinayagar Temple, West Tambaram.	Stage-I approval accorded on 9th March, 2011.
3.	Diversion 4.95 ha. of forest land in Bayakonda Reserved Forest for development of Sri. Boyakonda Gangamma Devasthanam in favour of Assistant Commissioner Boyakonda, Chittoor.	Approved on 8th July, 2011
4.	Diversion of 1.488 ha. in Compt. No. 446 of Puthalapattu RF in Chittoor East Range of Chittoor East Division, Chittoor district for formation of road in favour of Chairman & Secretary, Kaligiri SVST Committee, Chittoor.	Stage-I approval accorded on 20.08.2010
5.	Diversion of 1.0 ha of forest land in Mangalore division, Dakshina Kannada District for relocation of place of worship of the displaced families due to Mangalore SEZ project in favour of the Managing Director, Special Economic Zone, Mangalore.	Approved on 24.10.2011
6.	Diversion of 0.20 ha. of Forest and in Baad (V) and Karwar (V) for purpose of devotional programme of God Shri Kodibeer in Uttara Kannada district.	Due to non-receipt of the requisite details, as per para 4.14 of the guidelines issued under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 proposal has been treated as closed on 25.10.2011.
7.	Diversion of 0.015 hectare of forest land for Queen of Angels Church in Panamadangi Reserved Forest of Vellore Range in Vellore Forest division in favour of Parish Priest Christianpet, Vellore.	During the site inspection of the proposed site by DCF (Central), it was noticed that the actual construction work has been commenced without waiting for approval for diversion of forest land under F (C) Act, 1980 &

1	2	3
		<p>the area used for construction is approximately 0.0242 ha. as against 0.010 ha. actually proposed for construction of worship place cum prayer hall. Therefore, the State Govt. was requested vide letter dated 22.12.2010 to fix responsibility for the above violation and to intimate the action taken for the same and also to ensure that no further construction activity takes place in the proposed forest area.</p>
8.	<p>Diversion of 0.285 ha. of forest land in Vengunam Reserved Forest for laying foot steps to Sri Thavalagiriswarar Temple in Tiruvannamalai Division/District.</p>	<p>Stage-I approval accorded on 02.08.2011</p>
9.	<p>Diversion of 1.48 ha. of forest land in Pothukonda Reserved Forest of Visakhapatnam Division for development of Sree Sree Sree Bhuvanewari Devi Aaradhanapeetam in favour of Sri Emandi Ramachandra Rao.</p>	<p>Additional information sought from State Govt. vide letter dt. 01.10.2010 has been received on 26.03.2012 and the same is under process.</p>
10.	<p>Diversion of 0.26 ha. of forest land in Sy. No. 18 of Hulegar village, Honnavar Taluk, Uttara Kannada Distt. For construction of road from NH-206 to Shree Veeranjaneya Temple, Bangaramakki in favour of the Secretary, Shree Veeranjaneya Temple.</p>	<p>Site inspection has been carried out by Regional Office (Southern Zone), Bangalore and additional information has been requested from State Government vide letter dated 24.4.2012.</p>
11.	<p>Diversion of 0.02 ha. of forest land for construction of "Welcome Gateway" to Dharmasthala at Periyashanthi, Koukardi village, Puttur Taluk in Mangalore Forest Division of Dakshina Kannada District in favour of Sri. Veerendra Heggade, Dharmadhikari Shri. Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara Temple, Dharmasthala.</p>	<p>Proposal rejected 13.02.2012.</p>
12.	<p>Diversion of 0.2347 ha. of forest land in Vallandu Reserved Forest for laying pedestrian pathway to Arulmigu Malai Parvathi Amman Koil, Thoothukudi District in favour of the trust committee, Arulmigu Malai Parvathiamman Koil, Manakarai.</p>	<p>Proposal submitted by State Govt. vide letter dt. 5.3.2012 has been received in Regional Office (Southern Zone), Bangalore on 15.3.2012. Site inspection to be undertaken shortly.</p>

1	2	3
13.	Diversion of 0.612 hectares of forest land for installation of Nisani Devi Kali Bhawani Statue at Budang Gadi (Pendam Garhi) Central Pandam in East District of Sikkim.	Proposal rejected on 11.07.2011.
14.	Diversion of 2.00 hectares of forest land for development of Traditional Pilgrimage Centre-Construction of Shakti Sthal at Sadam, South District of Sikkim.	The proposal received on 23.04.2012 is presently under scrutiny of the North Eastern Regional Office, Shillong of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
15.	Diversion of 1.02 hectares of forest land for construction of memorial of Baba Banda Singh Bahadur under Nahar Forest Division in Sirmour district of Himachal Pradesh.	The proposal was approved on 20.01.2010.
16.	Diversion of 1.52 hectares of forest land on lease to Kanchi Hanuman Mandir Ashram Trust for cowshed gardening and temple.	Accorded in-principle approval on 3.1.2012.
17.	Diversion of 0.0367 hectares of forest land in favour of <i>Kirtan Vihari Mandir</i> in Mathura.	Approved on 27.10.2010.
18.	Diversion of 0.09 hectares of forest land in favour of Sub-Divisional Officer, District - Sangli, Maharashtra for construction of Ambaji Temple Eco-Tourism Centre.	Approved on 01.02.2010.
19.	Diversion of 0.25 hectares of forest land in favour of <i>Mondeo Devsthan Trust</i> , District - Yavatmal, Maharashtra for modification and repair of existing temple in Manpur village.	Accorded in-principle approval on 25.03.2011.
20.	Diversion of 0.99553 hectares of forest land in favour of Archaeology Department for Construction of Panhaya and Shivshakti temple in Sabarkantha district, Gujarat.	Additional information has been sought from the State Government on 5.10.2010.
21.	Diversion of 0.1.0776 hectares of forest land for construction of platform of 24 idols of Tirthankar of Bhagwan Mahavir, in Kolhapur district of Maharashtra.	Accorded stage-I approval on 29.07.2011.

[*Translation*]

Use of BT Cotton

3938. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the types of fabric in which cotton grown from BT cotton is being used presently and steps being taken by the Government to increase the use of the said cotton;

(b) whether the Government proposes to purchase

the said cotton directly from the BT cotton growers in various parts in the country so that the pitiable condition of the farmers can be improved; and

(c) the State-wise quantum of cotton procured directly from the farmers by the Government during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Most of Indian Cotton is BT Cotton, which is widely used in the fabric manufacture in the country. Cotton Corporation of India conducts MSP operations when prices fall below MSP rates. State-wise data on MSP operations conducted by Cotton Corporation of India is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*State-wise data on MSP operations conducted by Cotton Corporation of India from 2007-08 onwards*

State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
	MSP	MSP	MSP	MSP	MSP
Punjab		1043814	86597		
Haryana		255342	21763		
Rajasthan		155217	4495		
Gujarat		1236114	162		
Maharashtra		1997091	509		
Madhya Pradesh		736526			19
Andhra Pradesh	218694	3275754	445589		7570
Karnataka		163123	4763		
Tamil Nadu					
West Bengal		132	137	152	
Orissa	4611	71717	16581		
Total	223305	8934830	580596	152	7589

* Position as on 24th April 2012

*[English]***Shifting of Territorial Army Battalion**

3939. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to shift the headquarters of the Territorial Army 122 battalion from Kannur in Kerala to some office place; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Key Location Plan (KLP) of 122 Infantry Battalions (Territorial Army) MADRAS was changed from Kannur to Calicut in 2009 due to the proposed expansion of DSC Centre at Kannur. However, at present the infrastructure to accommodate the unit at Calicut is inadequate. The physical relocation will be ordered only once the requisite accommodation and infrastructure is created at Calicut.

Trade Deficit with China

3940. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

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

(a) the details of the trade between India and China during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the corrective measures taken by the Government to reduce the trade deficit with China along with the success achieved in this regard;

(c) whether India and China have entered into a strategic economic dialogue in terms of business of exports and imports recently;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far in this regard;

(e) whether the Government has urged the Chinese Government for greater access to their Government information technology and pharmaceutical contracts; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Chinese Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA):

(a) Details of trade between India and China during last three years are given below:-

Table-1: Bilateral Trade Statistics

(Value in USD Million)

Sl. No. Export/Import/Growth	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12(P)* April-December
1. Exports	9,353.50	11,617.88	19,615.85	12,975.31
2. Imports	32,497.02	30,824.02	43,479.76	43,800.86
3. Total Bilateral Trade	41,850.52	42,441.90	63,095.61	56,776.17

(P) * Provisional (Source: DGCI&S)

Chinese export to India relies strongly on manufactured items meeting the demand of fast expanding sectors like telecom and power in India. Chinese companies supply relevant equipments at competitive prices. India's exports are characterized by primary products, raw material and intermediate products. Further there are non-tariff barriers on imports of agricultural products in China as well as limited market access of Indian products.

(b) The Government of India has been addressing the issue of growing trade deficit at the highest level. At the Ministerial level, we have India-China Joint Group on Economic Relations, Trade, Science and Technology (JEG) where trade related issues are taken on regularly. The Eighth Session of India-China JEG was held on 19th January, 2010 in Beijing. As an outcome of 8th JEG a Memorandum of Understanding on extension of Trade and Economic Cooperation was signed. The MoU recognises that a balanced trade is conducive to long term, sustainable and harmonious development of economic cooperation between the two countries. Indian exporters are encouraged to participate in major trade fairs in China to show-case Indian products in the Chinese market and increase engagement with Chinese companies. Participation of Indian exporters in trade fairs aims to promote Indian products amongst Chinese importers. With a view to reducing trade deficit, efforts are also being made to diversify the trade basket with emphasis on manufactured goods. We are also pursuing market access issues to tackle non-tariff barriers in the Chinese market at different fora. Business to Business relations are encouraged through schemes such as Market Access Initiative (MAI)/Market Development Assistance (MDA).

Apart from these measures the Government of India is alive to the challenges of import surges and various unfair trade practice through available safeguard measures under WTO.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. The first India-China Strategic Economic Dialogue (SED) took place in Beijing from Sep 26-27, 2011. This dialogue was chaired by Deputy Chairman Planning Commission from Indian side. The objective of the Dialogue was to discuss world economic situation, respective domestic macro-economic situations, goals and implementation of the mid and long-term economic and social development plans of the two countries as well as their respective industrial, fiscal and monetary policies and agreed to enhance pragmatic cooperation in economic sectors. Thus India—China Strategic Economic Dialogue (SED) looks beyond the bilateral issues faced by the two countries and is a forum for both sides to discuss strategic macro-economic issues impacting both nations as a result of the changing international economic and financial landscapes to share individual best practices in handling challenging domestic economic issues and to identify specific fields/areas for enhancing cooperation, learning and experience sharing. Specific issues related to the export and import of goods between the two countries does not lie within the ambit of the SED.

(e) and (f) During the Eighth Session of India-China Joint Group on Economic Relations, Trade Science and Technology (JEG) specific requests were made, *inter-alia*, for greater import of IT and ITES by China from India. The Chinese side were also requested for removal of procedural bottlenecks, including time consuming licensing procedures being faced by Indian drugs and pharmaceuticals.

As an outcome of 8th JEG a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) dated 19th January 19, 2010, on extension of Trade and Economic Cooperation was signed between India and China. As per Para III of the MoU, "Realising the potential of IT and ITES in expanding their bilateral cooperation, the two sides will take initiatives to encourage their industries to collaborate to mutual benefit and explore new opportunities". Para-IV of the MOU says "Both side will actively cooperate and take positive measures to facilitate each other's pharmaceutical companies to increase exports to the other country".

[Translation]

Widening and Four Laning of NH-80 and 106

3941. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for widening and four laning of the National Highways Nos. 106 and 80;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the cost of this project; and

(c) the time by which the said works are likely to be started/completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Mokama-Munger section (km 0-65.00) of NH-80 is included under NHDP Phase.III for development to 2 lane with paved shoulder. The work has been awarded and is in progress. The stretches from km. 0.00 to km. 136.00 of NH-106 and from km. 65.00 to 190.00 of NH-80 are included for widening to 2-lane/2-lane with paved shoulder and strengthening under National Highways Interconnectivity Improvement Projects (NHIIP) to be taken up with loan assistance of World Bank. The World Bank has indicated loan in phases/tranches. The stretch from km. 0.00 to 106.00 of NH-106 is under phase-I of NHIIP.

(b) The total project cost for Mokama-Munger section is 351.54 crore. The tentative civil cost for widening to 2-lane and strengthening from km. 0.00 to km. 106.00 of NH-106 is about 375.00 crore and the initial civil cost of widening from km 65 to km 190 and strengthening of NH-80 is about 752.00 crore which is quite high and being reviewed.

(c) Work of Mokama-Munger section is in progress and target date of completion is May, 2013. The project under phase-I of NHIIP is likely to be started during this financial year subject to appraisal, negotiation and approval of loan from World Bank and other statutory clearances viz. environment clearance, forest clearance etc. and land acquisition. The projects under subsequent phases of NHIIP will be triggered after successful award of projects under phase-I of NHIIP.

NMDC

3942. SHRI DINESH KASHYAP:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of iron ore mines under the National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the production made by each of these mines during each of the last three years;

(c) the amount of net profit earned by NMDC from iron-ore projects in different States including Chhattisgarh and the amount paid to the State Government as royalty during the said period; and

(d) the amount of funds spend for regional development during the said period of time separately?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) At present NMDC Limited has following 3 operating iron ore mines in the State of Chhattisgarh and 2 iron ore mines in the State of Karnataka.

State	Iron Ore Mining Leases
Chhattisgarh	1. Deposit-14 & 11 C
	2. Deposit - 5
	3. Deposit-10 & 11A
Karnataka	1. Donimalai
	2. Kumaraswamy

(b) NMDC's Mine-wise production of iron ore during the last three years is given below:

(Quantity in million tonnes)

	Chhattisgarh			Karnataka	
	Dep14/11C	Dep-5	Dep10/11A	Donimalai	Kumarasamy
2009-10	7.38	7.05	3.66	5.39	0.34
2010-11	8.79	7.75	4.38	4.24	nil
2011-12 (provisional)	9.01	7.52	5.01	3.94	1.46

(c) The amount of net profit earned by NMDC during last three years and the royalty paid to the State Governments including Chhattisgarh are given below:

Year	Net profit (in Rs. Crores)
2008-09	4372.38
2009-10	3447.26
2010-11	6499.22

The net profit of the NMDC is after taking into account appropriations, provisions, taxation, etc., hence net profit earned from different states can not be quantified as net profit is calculated for the company as a whole.

Royalty paid by iron ore projects (cash basis)

(in Rs. Crores)

Year	Chhattisgarh	Karnataka
2008-09	48.18	11.13
2009-10	261.17	50.36
2010-11	751.59	87.95
2011-12 (till Dec. 2011)	636.27	83.74

(d) The amounts of funds spent by NMDC under corporate social responsibility during last three years are as below:

Year	Amount (in Rs. Crores)
2009-10	83.07
2010-11	62.23
2011-12 (provisional)	84.50

Benefits to Orphans

3943. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) the facilities being provided to the orphan children alongwith the details of schemes;

(b) whether the benefits of these facilities and schemes are reaching them; and

(c) the age of the orphan children upto which the benefits of these facilities and schemes are provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally sponsored Scheme of Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) under which financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up and maintenance of Children's Homes for providing facilities and services for long term care and rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection, including orphans. The Scheme also supports setting up of Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAAs) under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 with a view to find suitable and loving families to adopt the orphan children. Besides, such children, who are not adopted, can be placed in foster-care in suitable families with financial support under ICPS. Children's Homes and SAAs cater to children between the age group of 6-18 years and 0-6 years respectively.

[English]

**Declaration of Road as National Highway
in Andhra Pradesh**

3944. SHRI A. SAI PRATAP: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted any proposal to upgrade Rayachoti-Chinnamandeur-Gurramkonde road as National Highway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a proposal declaring Rayachoti-Chinnamandeur-Gurramkonde-Kurabalakota road as National Highway. Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highway is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

Indian Ports Bill

3945. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a proposal to introduce Indian Port Bill, 2011;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Government also consider to modify the proposed Ports bill so as not to infringe into the rights of the State Government in the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to check regulation of minor Port by State Government?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (e) There is a proposal to merge the Indian Port Act, 1908 and Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 into a comprehensive Indian Ports Act. However, the proposal has not been finalized and no decision will be taken without consulting State Government in the matter.

[Translation]

**Inclusion of Chandranahu
Caste in OBC**

3946. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has included the Chandranahu caste in the list of other backward classes;

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

(c) the reasons for not including it in Chhattisgarh where it has not been notified in the Gazette; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be notified?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) and (b) "Chandra Nahu" caste has been included/notified at Entry Nos.36 and 39 in the Central List of OBCs for the States of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh respectively.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Hospitals for Beedi Workers

3947. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria of the Government for setting up hospitals for beedi workers separately for their treatment;

(b) the names of the diseases or the most common ailments for which treatment is being given in the hospitals set up for the beedi workers; and

(c) the number of patients provided treatment in the hospital for beedi workers located in Sagar of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Hospital for beedi workers is set up in places where concentration of beedi workers is very high and there is no health care facility available in the area.

(b) The common diseases with which Beedi workers come to the hospital are acute respiratory infection, acute febrile illness (viral fever), gastroenteritis, peptic ulcer diseases, amoebiasis, Viral Hepatitis, chronic bronchitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), malaria, typhoid, pulmonary tuberculosis, meningitis, ischemic heart

disease, hypertension, congestive heart failure, rheumatic heart disease, etc.

(c) The number of patients provided treatment in the hospitals for beedi workers located in Sagar of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and current year, year-wise are as under:

Year	No. of patients
2009-10	84,881
2010-11	80,634
2011-12	65,511
2012-13 (1.4.2012 to 24.4.2012)	2,961

[English]

Development of Forests

3948. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the National Afforestation Programme for the revival and regeneration of depleting forest cover in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome of the review and the shortcomings identified by the Government in the implementation of the Programme, State-wise including Karnataka;

(c) the total forest area revived and regenerated State-wise since the commencement of this Programme till date and the amount of funds spent in this regard so far, state-wise; and

(d) the details of the revised strategies prepared by the Government for the conservation, management and development of forests in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Environment and Forests reviewed the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) guidelines based on the feedback from the implementing States and other stakeholders, as well as mid-term evaluation of the programme.

(b) The review brought out the need to further strengthen the scheme addressing the certain constraints. It was considered desirable to inter-alia further decentralize

and modify the institutional arrangement, streamline the fund flow, and add two new components with a view to enhance the delivery of the programme. Accordingly the State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) acts as Nodal Agency of Forest Development Agencies (FDA) in the state. The new components of value addition & marketing to facilitate local livelihood and capacity building of village communities are included in the revised programme.

(c) As on 31.03.2012, a total area of 18.86 lakhs hectare has been approved for treatment since inception of the programme. The details of state-wise funds released and area approved in the country including Karnataka under the NAP scheme since inception of programme is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Some new strategies and initiatives taken by the Government for conservation, management and development of forests in the country includes the National Mission for Green India, which aims to increase forest and tree cover on 5 million ha area and to improve quality of forest cover on another 5 m ha area as well as to improve ecosystem services, forest based livelihood and enhance carbon sequestration, and a grant of Rs. 5000 crores under the 13th Finance Commission award to incentives the states for preservation and maintenance of their forest cover.

Statement

Details of State-wise funds released and approved area since inception of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme till 31.03.2012

Sl. No.	State	Approved Area (in ha.)	Amount Released (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	80617	110.30
2.	Bihar	34128	46.53
3.	Chhattisgarh	116207	216.52
4.	Goa	1250	0.64
5.	Gujarat	95440	183.82
6.	Haryana	48434	138.70
7.	Himachal Pradesh	49095	65.68

1	2	3	4
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	70351	66.16
9.	Jharkhand	101315	137.25
10.	Karnataka	105678	178.88
11.	Kerala	35594	55.15
12.	Madhya Pradesh	148001	194.80
13.	Maharashtra	127161	179.37
14.	Orissa	130717	124.48
15.	Punjab	18734	22.37
16.	Rajasthan	49190	60.63
17.	Tamil Nadu	71176	112.02
18.	Uttar Pradesh	145902	240.79
19.	Uttarakhand	75801	83.43
20.	West Bengal	43423	56.57
	Total (Other States)	1548214	2274.08
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	33446	31.21
22.	Assam	52605	79.53
23.	Manipur	42993	77.91
24.	Meghalaya	26975	39.01
25.	Mizoram	55090	132.35
26.	Nagaland	53718	84.58
27.	Sikkim	31282	77.77
28.	Tripura	41961	53.91
	Total (NE States)	338070	576.28
	Total	1886284	2850.36

NH-17

3949. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in National Highway project from Polen to Pernem (NH-17);

(b) the details of the expenditure incurred on the project so far; and

(c) the time by which the said project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Four laning of Maharashtra/Goa Border - Goa/Karnataka Border section of NH-17 from km. 475.040 to km 611.000 which includes Polen to Pernem section in the State of Goa on BOT (Toll) under NHDP Phase III was awarded to the concessionaire on 20.05.2010. Due to unresolved issues like land acquisition, forest & environment clearance etc., despite signing of State Support Agreement by the State Government of Goa, the project was cancelled on 18.08.2011.

Export of Pomegranate

3950. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the domestic pomegranate is highly in demand in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the total pomegranate exported during each of the last three years, country-wise and value-wise;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to introduce any special package to encourage its production and further boost its export; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) India produces pomegranate throughout the year. In other countries, demand of Indian pomegranate is high during the period of June-August when other countries are not harvesting pomegranate.

(c) The details of the total pomegranate exported during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, country-wise and value-wise are given in the enclosed Statement. Complete data on annual basis for 2011-12 is not yet available.

(d) and (e) The Government provides assistance under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on National Horticulture Mission (NHM) for various interventions aimed at increasing production and productivity of horticultural crops including fruit crops like pomegranate for the holistic development of horticulture in the country. Production related activities includes development of planting material through nurseries, area expansion, rejuvenation, Integrated

Pest Management, Integrated Nutrient Management, creation of water resources. Besides, assistance is also being included for creating infrastructure for post harvest management and marketing.

The Government also is taking steps separately to encourage exports of agro products, including pomegranate through measures and incentives under Plan schemes of the Commodity Boards and Export Promotion Councils. Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), under the administrative control of the Department of Commerce is also implementing various Schemes to extend financial

assistance to the eligible exporters registered with it to boost the overall agri exports. Besides these measures, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry has put in place various schemes namely Market Development Assistance (MDA), Market Assistance Initiative (MAI), Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE), Vishesh Krishi and Gram Upaj Yojana, Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Town of Export Excellence, etc. to provide assistance to encourage exports. Trade delegations are also mounted to penetrate foreign markets and Buyer - Seller Meets are organized to assist the potential exports.

Statement

Country wise Export of Pomegranate during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11

Qty. in MT., Value in Lacs

Country	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United Arab Emirates	15425.66	4023.36	17389.6	5170.01	11479.22	3833.29
United Kingdom	1537.17	1183.36	973.2	1051.47	517.5	712.68
Saudi Arabia	2050.1	542.68	1789.35	627.77	1253.91	365.94
Netherland	3661.1	2244.81	2567.71	1985.31	396.04	328.58
Russia	40.05	25.82	470.63	521.48	186.96	279.87
Bangladesh	4524.11	537.73	4783.71	468.16	1964.84	252.55
Malaysia	245.57	130.94	97.13	79.55	154.48	136.78
Thailand	129.58	84.8	280.26	195.99	112.13	135.5
Nepal	2084.45	254.82	1454.18	157.11	818.15	110.87
Kuwait	486.07	153.72	505.77	222.43	265.61	103.9
Singapore	188.28	83.29	191.12	142.36	143.45	96.75
Egypt Arab Republic	213.7	191.89	299.67	250.68	140.03	86.18
Oman	537.41	145.47	415.58	151.55	332.78	85.61
United States	106	68.52	43.8	74.54	46.7	78.9
Bahrain	569.48	201.39	805.28	233.98	331.3	78.21
Qatar	149.62	44.56	252.54	69.4	190.92	57.38
Belgium	795.83	513.48	82.44	72.43	45.37	50.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sri Lanka	394.11	93.01	355.05	77.64	179.12	36.03
Indonesia	0	0	36.43	43.73	27.35	33.37
Germany	221.58	104.22	21	16.34	16.74	13.2
New Zealand	1	0.41	0	0	6.08	10.99
Vietnam Social Republic	0	0	0	0	7	7.2
Canada	299.73	151.89	200.09	116.97	12.78	5.57
Maldives	18.43	9.14	12.61	6.34	9.52	3.37
Hong Kong	17.82	2.15	8.75	3.22	3.33	3.35
Switzerland	73.83	31.67	29.89	9.39	2.11	0.95
France	64.49	28.37	9.81	1.96	7.96	0.93
Australia	0	0	0	0	0.25	0.9
Unspecified	10.65	4.39	0	0	0.58	0.37
Ireland	0	0	6.34	0.38	0.08	0.23
Japan	0	0	0	0	0.02	0.07
Norway	0.82	0.16	16.41	11.58	0.01	0.02
South Africa	0	0	0.2	0.19	0.01	0.01
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0.01	0.01
Netherlandntil	0.1	0.07	0	0	0	0
Kazakhstan	0	0	0.04	0.02	0	0
Latvia	34.2	36.69	0	0	0	0
Lebanon						
Lithuania	391.3	224.61	60	18.13	0	0
Israel	8	2.7	10	2.43	0	0
Italy	67.75	31.89	24.6	19.19	0	0
Iran	89.84	80.23	0	0	0	0
Finland	0.02	0.01	0	0	0	0
Austria	0.35	0.08	123.01	37.05	0	0
Afghanistan	0.18	0.24	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	43.27	37.02	45.73	58.57	0	0
Denmark	1.6	0.28	0.27	0.05	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Spain	152.49	110.17	20.28	25.82	0	0
Sweden	2.52	0.45	0	0	0	0
Romania	16.83	3.08	18.54	3.93	0	0
Turkey	85.95	43.78	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	70.2	34.28	14	15.64	0	0
Total	34,811.24	11,461.63	33,415.08	11,942.81	18,652.34	6,910.22

Source: APEDA

Grading System in ITIs

3951. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to give national branding or grading system to Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) across the country;

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

(c) the extent to which this would be beneficial to the students of the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) Government has not yet decided to give national branding or grading system to Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) across the country.

As per existing system ITIs which meet the norms & standards prescribed by the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT), are affiliated to it, which ensure uniformity in training norms and standards across the country.

WTO Modalities on Agriculture and Subsidies

3952. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

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

(a) the details of revised draft of World Trade Organisation (WTO) modalities for Agriculture;

(b) India's stand and concern with respect to the modalities for agriculture and Tariff and Trade distorting subsidies;

(c) whether India is also concerned over the slow progress in Doha talks;

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

(e) the efforts made by India to overcome the situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) From time to time, the Chairman of the negotiating group on agriculture in the World Trade Organization (WTO) has been bringing out draft proposals in the form of a modalities text, based on discussions among Members. A revised text was issued on 6 December 2008, which is currently the basis of the agriculture negotiations under the ongoing Doha Round of trade negotiations in the WTO. It contains proposals for cuts in customs duties, and limits and other disciplines on domestic and export subsidies, for liberalizing agricultural trade. The draft also has several special provisions for developing countries. These include provisions to self-designate a certain percentage of agricultural products as Special Products that would undergo lower or no tariff cuts, and a Special Safeguard Mechanism that would allow the imposition of additional safeguard duties in the event of a surge in import volumes or a fall in prices of agricultural imports.

(b) India's position and strategy in the negotiations are guided by its concerns relating to the food, income and livelihood security of its farmers and the need to secure additional markets for agricultural products. Substantial and effective reductions in domestic support and customs tariffs by developed countries, while enabling developing countries to protect and promote the interests of their low income and resource poor farmers, is a key priority for India and other developing countries in the agriculture negotiations.

(c) India has expressed concern over the slow progress of the Doha talks on several occasions.

(d) India is a founding member of the WTO and is committed to a fair, equitable, rules-based multilateral trading system, as this best serves the interests of global trade and the requirements of developing countries. The Doha Round is a development round and provides a historic opportunity to correct trade distortions, particularly the agricultural protectionism that is rampant in developed countries. It is also an opportunity to gain market access for India's exports, while simultaneously safeguarding the interests of farmers and sensitive industrial sectors.

(e) Following a stalemate in the negotiations after a mini-Ministerial meeting in the WTO in July 2008, India sent out a strong signal of support by hosting an informal Ministerial meeting in New Delhi in September 2009 to re-energise the Round. Negotiations resumed in the WTO soon afterwards. India is closely involved in the negotiations and regularly holds bilateral and plurilateral discussions with other countries, towards a balanced and development-oriented conclusion of the Round. India has been working together with like-minded countries in the WTO for an early conclusion of the Round while ensuring that the interests of the developing countries are protected. Further, India actively participates in international discussions on the Doha Round, including the World Economic Forum and G20 meetings.

Private Sector in Waterways

3953. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated any measures to improve the inland waterways cargo movement to fulfill the potential of coal movement in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government is trying to promote private investments in inland waterways and waterway corridors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) For the transportation of 3 million tonnes of coal per year from Haldia/ Sandheads to Farakka thermal

power plant, the NTPC Ltd. has selected a private sector company to transport coal for a period of seven years by inland water transport mode and to set up and operate related infrastructure. The transportation of coal is expected to commence during the current financial year. Discussions are also on to identify other projects for transportation of coal.

(c) and (d) While IWAI will continue to focus on development and maintenance of waterways including the five notified waterways, the commercial exploitation by way of transport potential of the waterways is kept open for investment by the private sector. The IWAI is providing the requisite navigational facilities for this purpose.

NH-50

3954. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of the Maharashtra state Government for four laning of Khed-Sinnar NH-50, in respect of which the feasibility report has already been finalized by NHAI in coordination with the State PWD, has been included in work plan-I of 2012-13;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the estimated cost involved and the time schedule set for execution of the project; 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) and (c) As per the project proposal reports, the estimated project cost works out to Rs. 1348.67 crore. The project would be implemented in 2½ years from the appointed date on BOT Toll mode.

[Translation]

Land Acquired for Four Laning of NH-14

3955. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of repeated dharna and demonstrations being staged by the farmers at district headquarters against the compensation of land acquired for four laning of NH-14 Byawar-Pindwada at old DLC rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal has been received by the State Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) As reported by NHAI, a dharna was staged by few farmers on 26.08.2011 at District Headquarters Pali under the banner of Kissan Sangrath Samiti who submitted a memorandum to the District Collector demanding compensation for acquired land and rehabilitation of affected persons due to acquisition of structures and commercial establishments based on DLC 2011 rates. Compensations has been determined by the Competent Authority (Land Acquisition), ADM Pali, based on the market rate (DLC rate) prevailing at the time of publication of 3(A) in accordance with section 3(G) of National Highway Act, 1956.

English]

Army Public Schools

3956. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to open new Army Public Schools in the country; and

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

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

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Ganga Water Pollution

3957. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water of Ganga is becoming polluted due to non-functioning of the sewage treatment plants and the flow of minor nallahs in West Bengal;

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

(c) whether the water of Ganga is not even fit for bathing;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to save Ganga from Pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) Improvement of water quality of Ganga depends on the satisfactory operation and maintenance (O&M) of the sewage treatment plants (STPs) and stoppage of untreated effluent being discharged through nallahs/drains into the river. Inadequate functioning of STPs and discharge of untreated effluent through drains cause pollution to Ganga. In the State of West Bengal 309 schemes of pollution abatement has been completed and a total sewage treatment capacity of 485.25 million litres per day (mid) has been created. There is gap between sewage being generated and treatment capacity provided. This gap is to be bridged along with sewage collection and conveyance network to ensure stoppage of discharge of untreated wastewater. The State Agencies are responsible for proper operation and maintenance of the STPs and to ensure that adequately treated effluent is only discharged into Ganga. As far as bathing water quality is concerned, it generally meets the criteria in respect of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Dissolved Oxygen (DO). However, level of total and faecal coliform exceeds the prescribed limit.

(e) The National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) has been set up in February 2009 to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic river basin approach. The Authority has decided that under Mission Clean Ganga it will be ensured that by 2020 no untreated municipal sewage and industrial effluents flow into Ganga. Further a comprehensive River Basin Management Plan for Ganga is also being prepared.

The Government of India has also secured World Bank assistance of US\$ 1 billion for the NGRBA programme. The principal objective of the project, to be implemented in 8 years, is to fund creation of pollution abatement infrastructure for sewage treatment, industrial pollution control, solid waste management and river front management for conservation and restoration of water quality of the river. The Industrial pollution control mechanism by the Central Pollution Control Board and the

State Pollution Control Boards concerned are planned for strengthening under the project.

Projects amounting to nearly Rs. 2600 crore have been sanctioned so far under the NGRBA for development of sewer networks, sewage treatment plants, electric crematoria, community toilets, development of river fronts, etc. in the States of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. In the state of West Bengal 27 projects at a total cost of Rs 659.41 crore have been sanctioned under NGRBA including an additional sewage treatment capacity of 44.23 mld. The Central Government has provided a grant of Rs. 166.48 crore to the Government of West Bengal for implementation of these projects. Several measures have also been taken to improve implementation of projects under NGRBA.

Clearances to Projects

3958. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign funded projects related to forest areas which have been given clearances during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of such projects are awaiting environmental clearances at present alongwith their details thereof; and

(c) the time by which clearance is likely to be given to those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Format stipulated by the Ministry of Environment and Forest for submission of proposals to obtain prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes does not contain specific provision to indicate the source of funding for the projects proposed to be executed on the forest land. Similarly, the EIA notification 2006 also does not contain provisions to indicate funding source for the projects requiring environmental clearance. It is therefore, not feasible for the Ministry of Environment and Forests to provide details pertaining to approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the EIA Notification, 2006 with respect to the foreign funded projects.

Beedi Production

3959. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Beedi production has fallen during the last two years;

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

(c) whether there has been huge rise in the cost of production while price realization from tobacco this year remains low;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Goa; and

(e) the steps being taken to overcome such situation in future?

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

(a) to (e) The Beedi Industry is a highly dispersed industry and primarily in the household sector, on which Government does not maintain detailed data.

Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana

3960. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) the names of the villages selected for Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana in Rajasthan; and

(b) the details of works carried out in respect of villages of Kota, Jaisalmer and Barmer districts under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) Names of 225 villages selected in Rajasthan for implementation of the Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The pilot phase of the Scheme does not cover Kota, Jaisalmer and Barmer districts.

Statement*District and Block-wise names of villages selected for implementation of PMAGY in Rajasthan*

Sl.No.	District	Block	S.N	Vill. Code (Census 2001)	Village
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sri Ganganagar	Anupgarh	1	00243600	29Gb-A(Rural)
			2	00243000	33Gb(Rural)
			3	00237700	16 As
			4	00167500	5A-B
			5	00146400	21Sjm
			6	00227400	3Ksd
			7	00178000	3nD
			8	00160900	2Pgm-B
			9	00025300	4A
			10	00144400	14Apd-A
			11	00166900	20As
			12	00144000	1Sjm-B
			13	00161800	22A-A
			14	00155800	26A
			15	00241000	5As-B
			16	00143000	11Sjm-B
			17	00156800	87Gb
			18	00249900	4Lc-A
			19	00156000	4msr
			20	00147200	4Kam
			21	00250800	3Jsd
			22	00240100	13 As
			23	00249200	7Lc
			24	00146000	4Ksm
			25	00156300	89Gb
			26	00246900	23Gb

1	2	3	4	5	6
			27	00147900	9Lsm
			28	00228200	8Stb
			29	00249300	2Msd
			30	00143300	7Sjm-A
			31	00229300	1Nzm-A
			32	00252400	5Gb-B
			33	00232300	2Apd-B
			34	00251200	lGb-B
			35	00254400	23Sd
			36	00251700	4Gb
			37	00230200	5BlD-B
			38	00246800	21Gb
			39	00153100	26Apd
			40	00232900	7Apd-A
			41	00156500	88Gb
			42	00142700	14Sjm-B
			43	00157500	81Gb
			44	00160400	68/2Gb
			45	00163600	23A-A
			46	00233600	13Apd-B
			47	00231400	13BlD-B
			48	00151000	5Udm-A
			49	00231900	6Apd
			50	00248400	6Bgd
			51	00158000	71Gb
			52	00252100	3Bgm
			53	00236100	3Djm
			54	00615100	15A-A

1	2	3	4	5	6
			55	00166700	1A-A
			56	00179000	4Nd
			57	00235200	16Bld-C
			58	00238300	17Gm
			59	00149000	4Lsm-A
			60	00229400	2Nzp
			61	00252500	7Gb-A
			62	00149100	4Lsm
			63	00142000	23Ptd-B
			64	00233200	5Apd-B
			65	00165900	3Pgm
			66	00160800	2Pgm-A
		Gharsana	1	00174600	9Md
			2	00216700	11Md
			3	00186600	7Knd-A
			4	00211000	29As-B
			5	00209000	3Mld-B
			6	00210200	3Gm
			7	00177400	4Lm
			8	00217500	3Gd
			9	00173900	13Md-A
			10	00177000	9Lm-B
			11	00175400	6Md-A
			12	00209800	2Gm-B
			13	00217800	2Gd-B
			14	00174500	IOMd
			15	00176300	5P
			16	00200100	7Kpd

1	2	3	4	5	6
			17	00220800	9Dd
			18	00192600	2Psd-B
			19	00192800	3Psd-B
			20	00199200	1klm
			21	00212000	1Km-B
			22	00208200	6Mld-B
			23	00191000	9Kd-A
			24	00219400	3Dd-A
			25	00215800	6Gd
			26	00216200	19Md
			27	00181900	1Nsm
			28	00224100	4MIk-A
			29	00208700	4MM-B1
			30	00172900	21Md
			31	00221300	2Pm
			32	00179700	11Lm
			33	00179300	6Lm-A
			34	00179100	3Lm
			35	00219800	2Jsm
			36	00201300	22Rjd
			37	00206100	2Pm li-B
			38	00176100	1Md
			39	00194500	2Dol
			40	0020800	7Mld-B
			41	00192900	4Psd-A
			42	00190500	12Kd
			43	00184200	20knd
			44	00193400	6Psd-A

1	2	3	4	5	6
			45	00194700	3Dol
			46	00208900	4Mld-A1
			47	00219700	1Jsm
			48	00197700	2Bd
			49	00173000	18H
			50	00168600	2P
			51	00208400	5Mld-B
			52	00180400	7Jm
			53	00219200	21As-A
	Padampur		1	00095100	52Rb
			2	00082600	36Bb
			3	00084700	21Bb
			4	00080900	20Bb lii
			5	00083600	29Bb
			6	00085900	1Pp
			7	00083700	3Dd
			8	00096900	59Lnp li
			9	00089000	8Eea
			10	00084500	24Bb(Rural)
			11	00089700	8Rb
			12	00081800	2Bba
			13	00085600	3Pp
			14	00078400	13Bb
			15	00084900	18Bb
			16	00097100	68Lnp
			17	00092200	10Eea
			18	00085700	4Kk
			19	00081600	7Dd

1	2	3	4	5	6
			20	00079700	12Bb
			21	00095900	Chak Chitha
			22	00076300	9Dd
			23	00098400	81Lnp
			24	00081000	6Nn
			25	00094000	31Rb li
			26	00082700	35Bb
			27	00091300	38Rb
			28	00080700	6Cc
			29	00095600	2Ps
			30	00078300	1Cc
			31	00088900	7Eea
			32	00082100	4Bba
			33	00082900	32Bb
			34	00084000	2Jj
			35	00077400	5Nn
			36	00081100	7Nn
			37	00076900	47Gg li
			38	00083400	31Bb
			39	00081900	1 Bba
			40	00083500	30Bb
			41	00091000	41 Rb
	Hanumangarh	Tibbi	1	00322800	1Cdr
			2	00324800	6Cdr
			3	00333300	4ksp
			4	00334700	6Slw
			5	00334300	2Ksp
			6	00342300	4Mzw
			7	00341500	11Dbl

1	2	3	4	5	6
			8	00331300	6Ggr
			9	00332400	2Tlw
			10	00341100	2Mzw
			11	00339300	7DbI
			12	00335900	2Md
			13	00344800	1 A-Barani
			14	00322500	6Khr
			15	00333500	3Ssw
			16	00333900	3Ksp
			17	00331000	10Ggr
			18	00321600	2Ngr
			19	00325400	12Ftp-B
			20	00326000	1Hmh
			21	00333600	9Ksp
			22	00339200	3DbI
			23	00335000	1 Brw
			24	00343900	13Ag-A
			25	00323000	9Khr
			26	00343500	8Rwd-A
			27	00322900	3Cdr
			28	00328300	19Ngc-A
			29	00341600	13DbI
			30	00324100	1Dpm
		Pilibanga	1	00401300	17Pbn
			2	00394400	2Lks
			3	00364400	17Stg
			4	00360400	9 Jrk
			5	00404000	33 Stg
			6	00403500	11 Stb

1	2	3	4	5	6
			7	00410300	38 Ndrtp
			8	00401700	2 Sgr
			9	00386500	36 Mod
			10	00403400	35 Stg
			11	00409500	45 Ndr
			12	00411400	40 Ndr
			13	00363400	1 Lgw
			14	00411800	44 Ndr-A
			15	00394600	19 Mod
			16	00414600	3 Bhm-A
			17	00361100	10 Mod
			18	00403200	139 Rdl
			19	00403600	34 Stg
			20	00408900	8 Stb
			21	00391200	29 Jrk
			22	00361700	3 Mod
			23	00399200	5 Sgr
			24	00414900	51000 Rd
			25	00413100	19 Spd
			26	00391800	23 Jrk-A
			27	00409600	42 Ndr-A
			28	00412100	1 Lbm
			29	00360500	11 Jrk
			30	00361200	9 Mod
			31	00404900	4 Pbn
			32	00364000	1 DbL-B
			33	00415400	4 Bhm
			34	00393900	2 Lgw
			35	00412400	20 Spd

Ban on Unlicensed Saw Mill

3961. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of unlicensed saw mills are running in the North Eastern States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has noticed any effect on environment in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to the unlicensed saw mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per reply received from the State of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Mampur, Sikkim, Meghalaya and Assam no illegal saw mills are running in these States.

- (c) No, Madam.
- (d) In view of (c) above question is not relevant.
- (e) State Forest Departments take action as per law against any unlicensed saw mills found to be operating illegally. Action taken includes seizure of timber/cut material, machineries and accessories and initiating prosecution against those responsible. Regular patrolling by field officials and mobile squads is carried out from time to time to check such illegal activities.

Subsidy for Shipyards

3962. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indian Shipyards had witnessed unprecedented growth before the withdrawal of the subsidy scheme provided to Indian Shipyard;
- (b) if so, whether the Government is now considering to provide the same subsidy for strengthening Indian Shipyard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is considering to accord infrastructure status to Shipyards; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The share of Indian Shipyards in the world shipbuilding order book increased from approximately 0.1% in 2002 to approximately 1.3% in 2007 before expiry of the ship building subsidy scheme on 14th August, 2007.

(b) to (d) There is no decision for providing subsidy and according infrastructure status to the Indian Shipyards.

(e) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Trade Centres

3963. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to set up Trade Centres across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the time by which these centers are likely to be set up?

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

(a) The trade centres are set up by the State Governments. The Department of Commerce provides only partial financial assistance under the 'Assistance to States for creating Infrastructure for the Development and growth of Exports (ASIDE)' Scheme. Assistance under the scheme on the request of State Governments for setting up of exhibition and trade centre is considered on cost sharing basis for common and core capital infrastructure components of the project to meet the viability gap on merit.

(b) to (d) The details of financial assistance provided under ASIDE Scheme for trade centers are as under:

Project	Funds released under ASIDE Scheme (Rs. in crores)	Status
Trade-cum-Exhibition Centre, Guwahati	20.74	Completed
Regional Trade Promotion Centre, Chennai	23.32	Completed
Regional Trade Promotion Centre, Bangalore		Completed
India Exposition Mart, Greater Noida	12.00	Completed
Convention Trade Centre, Chennai	2.92	Completed
International Trade Centre, Pampore, J&K	5.00	Under Implementation
Trade Centre at Baddi, Dist. Solan (HP)	5.40	Under Implementation
Trade-cum-Exhibition Centre, Kolkata	9.68	Under Implementation but some part of the project is functional

**Deen Dayal Nihshaktjan
Punarwas Yojana**

3964. SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposal from the Government of Chhattisgarh for providing grant to 'Deen Dayal Nihshaktjan Punarwas Yojana';

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) whether the said proposal of the State Government is pending since long;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the total grant is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) to (e) The Government of Chhattisgarh recommended six ongoing projects on 26.07.2011 for release of grant-in-aid under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) during the year 2011-12. A total amount of Rs.52,51,602/- has been released in respect of four ongoing projects recommended by the State Government during the year 2011-12. Deficiency in documents was noticed in two proposals for which letters have been written to the concerned organizations on 16.09.2011 & 19.10.2011 to rectify the deficiencies. Proposals, complete in all respects, received in a financial year are processed for

grant during the year. However, in case of deficiency in documents, if any, the grant is released only after rectification of the deficiency.

[English]

Upgradation of State Highways

3965. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to upgrade three State Highways into National Highways in the North Eastern State including the Dhubri-Fulbari Bridge Project of Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any request from the State Government of Assam to include two National Highways Dhubri and Naharkatiain in Special Accelerated Road Development Programme; and

(d) 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) Seven number of State Highways have been upgraded and declared as National Highways bearing NH Nos 315A, 127B, 502A, 310, 102A, 102B and 137 in the North Eastern State including the Dhubri-Fulbari Bridge Project of Assam.

(c) and (d) No such request have been received from the Government of Assam to include these two National Highways Dhubri and Naharkatiain in Special Accelerated Road Development Programme.

NHS

3966. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at least 500 Km. of National Highways out of 7300 Km. would be build with 100 percent Government funding;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether 1500 Km. roads would be awarded by the State and Central Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) The Ministry has set a target for award of 8800 km. of National Highways (NHs) projects including 1306 km. to be awarded by the Ministry through State Agencies during 2012-13. The detailed tentative work plan for award of the projects during 2012-13 is given in the enclosed Statement. The projects will be awarded on Build, Operate & Transfer (BoT) basis under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode depending on the viability of project.

Statement

Detailed tentative work plan for award of the projects during 2012-13

Sl. No.	Section	State	NH No.	Length (in Km)	NHDP Phase
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Vikramvandi-Kumbakonam-Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	45C	164	IV
2.	6-laning including bridge across river Narmada on Vadodara-Surat section	Gujarat	8	7	V
3.	Walahajapet - Poonamallee	Tamil Nadu	4	93	V
4.	Chandikhole-Dubari-Talchar	Orissa	200	133	III
5.	Coimbatore-Mettupalayam	Tamil Nadu	67	53	III
6.	Ghadhra Bridge - Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	233	178	IV
7.	Varanasi - Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	56	155	IV
8.	Ambedkarnagar - Raebareilly	Uttar Pradesh	232	165	IV
9.	Raebareilly - Banda	Uttar Pradesh	232	140	IV
10.	Kundapur-Goa/Karnataka Border	Karnataka	17	187	IV
11.	Chandikhole-Paradeep	Orissa	5A	77	V
12.	EPE	Haryana/Uttar Pradesh		135	Others
13.	Raibareilly - Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh	231	166	IV
14.	Rohtak - Hissar	Haryana	10	100	III
15.	Parwanoo - Solan	Himachal Pradesh	22	41	III

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Muradabad - Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	93	145	IV
17.	Rajasthan border - Fatehpur	Rajasthan	65	154	IV
18.	Bavnagar - Verawai	Gujarat	8E	263	IV
19.	Allahabad Bypass - Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	2	160	V
20.	Port connectivity to JNPT	Maharashtra		44	Others
22.	Shimla - Solan	Himachal Pradesh	22	60	III
23.	Baharagora - Sambhalpur	Orissa	6	368	IV
24.	Varanasi - Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	29	206	IV
25.	Sitarganj - Kashipur	Uttarakhand	74	77	IV
26.	Khed - Sinner	Maharashtra	50	150	IV
27.	Tamil Nadif/KNT Border - Bangalore	Karnataka	209	204	IV
28.	Chakeri - Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	2	146	V
29.	Demow - Dibrugarh	Assam	37	46	SARDP-NE
30.	Numaligarh - Jorahat	Assam	37	51	SARDP-NE
31.	Jorahat - Demow	Assam	37	82	SARDP-NE
32.	Dimapur - Kohima	Nagaland	39	60	SARDP-NE
33.	Karaikudi - Ramanathapuram	Tamil Nadu	210	80	III
34.	Patna-Gaya-Dobhi	Bihar	83	127	III
35.	Ambala-Kaithal	Haryana	65	86	III
36.	Rajsamand - Bhilwara	Rajasthan	758	86	IV
37.	Hospet - Hubli	Karnataka	63	131	IV
38.	Bhilwara - Ladpura	Rajasthan	758	72	IV
39.	Dhule - Aurangabad	Maharashtra	211	140	IV
40.	Uniara - Gulabpura	Rajasthan	148D	205	IV
41.	Padhi - Dahod	Rajasthan	113	86	IV
42.	Unnao - Lalganj	Uttar Pradesh	232A	68	IV
43.	Ner Chowk - Manali	Himachal Pradesh	21	119	IV
44.	Chas - Ramgarh	Jharkhand	23	78	IV
45.	Jhalawar - Rajasthan/MP Border	Rajasthan	12	62	IV

1	2	3	4	5	6
46.	Karauli - Dholpur	Rajasthan	11B	101	IV
47.	Solapur - Vedishi	Maharashtra	211	85	IV
48.	Partapgarh - Padhi	Rajasthan	113	100	IV
49.	Ludhiana - Chandigarh	Punjab	95	60	V
50.	Chitradurga-Harihar-Haveri including Chitradurga Bypass	Karnataka	4	150	V
51.	Bareilly - Sitarganj	Uttar Pradesh	74	87	IV
52.	Kashipur-Haridwar	Uttarakhand	74	163	IV
53.	Biharsharif - Barbigha - Mokama	Bihar	82	52	IV
54.	Ladnu (Nimbi Jodhan) - Degna-Merta City	Rajasthan	458	139	IV
55.	Merta City-Lambia-Jaitaran-Raipur	Rajasthan	458	79	IV
56.	Raipur-Bheem (Jassa Khera)	Rajasthan	458	32	IV
57.	Bheem-Parsoli including Bheem Bypass	Rajasthan	148D	31	IV
58.	Parsoli - Gulabpura	Rajasthan	148D	39	IV
59.	Nagapattinam - Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	66	77	III
60.	Ramanathapuram - Dhanushkodi	Tamil Nadu	49	70	III
61.	Barhi - Rajauli	Jharkhand	31	48	IV
62.	Lalsot - Karauli	Rajasthan	11B	85	IV
63.	Hasan - BC Road	Karnataka	48	130	IV
64.	Udaipur (NH-8) - Kumdal Naya Kheda - Jhadol - Som - Nalwa Daiya (Gujarat Border) -Idar	Rajasthan	58E	154	IV
65.	Uncha Nagla - Khanuawa - Roppas-Dholpur	Rajasthan	123	80	IV
66.	Gulbarga - Bijapur - Homnabad	Karnataka	218	200	IV
67.	Delhi-Meerut Expressway	Delhi/Uttar Pradesh		152	VI
68.	Chutmalpur-Saharanpur-Yamunanagar- Haryana-UP Border and Chutmalpur-Ganeshpur	Uttarakhand/ Uttar Pradesh	73 and 72A	94	IV
69.	Ramban-Banihal	J&K	1A	36	II
70.	Udhampur-Ramban	J&K	12A	40	II
71.	Madurai-Parmakundi-Ramanathapuram	Tamil Nadu	49	115	III
72.	Ghoshpukur-Salsalabari	West Bengal	31D	168	II

1	2	3	4	5	6
73.	Baleshwar-Jharpokharia	Orissa	5	90	IV
74.	Yadgiri-Warangal	Andhra Pradesh	202	96	IV
75.	Varanasi-Hanumanah	Uttar Pradesh	7	125	IV
76.	Vilupuram-Pondicherry-Nagapattnam	Tamil Nadu	45A	194	IV
77.	Aurangabad-Vedishi	Maharashtra	211	175	IV
78.	Jalandhar-Amritsar	Punjab	1	20	II
79.	Valayar-Vadakancheri	Kerala	47	54	II
80.	Sitarganj-Tanakpur	Uttarakhand	125	52	IV
81.	Dindigul-Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	209	150	IV
82.	Chhapra-Muzzaffarpur	Bihar	102	75	IV
83.	Govindpur(NH-2)-Chas(upto WB border)	Jharkhand	32	71	IV
84.	Ranchi-Nagamntari	Jharkhand	75	260	IV
85.	Ranchi-Birmitrapur	Jharkhand	23	210	IV
86.	Mettupalyam-Karnataka border	Tamil Nadu	67	103	IV
87.	Kaithal-Rajasthan border	Haryana	65	160	IV
88.	Hissar-Dabwali	Haryana	10	160	IV
89.	Kerala/TN border-Kanyakumari	Tamil Nadu	47 & 47B	70	III
90.	Charthalai-Ochira	Kerala	47	84	III
91.	Ochira-Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	47	86	III
92.	Thiruvananthapuram-TN border	Kerala	47	43	III
93.	Kuttiapuram-Edapally	Kerala	17	116	III
94.	Ahmedabad-Samkhyali & Bamanbore-Rajkot	Gujarat	8A&8B	338	IV
95.	Kanktora-Jharsuguda Junction	Orissa	200	68	IV
96.	Chitradurga - Shimoga	Karnataka	13	102.6	IV
97.	Kerala Border - Mysore- Kollegal	Karnataka	212	150.2	IV
98.	Bilaspur-Urdawal Orissa Border (km. 116/0-312/4)	Chhattisgarh	200	196.2	IV
99.	Raigarrrt-Sarangah-Saraipali (km. 3/8-90/4)	Chhattisgarh	216	87	IV
100.	SriGanganagar (Rajasthan/Punjab border) -Amritsar	Punjab	15	172	IV

1	2	3	4	5	6
101.	Jalandhar-Punjab/Haryana Border	Punjab	71	199	IV
102.	Jabalpur-Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	12	290	IV
103.	Santhipuram-Allkuppam	Andhra Pradesh	4	84	IV
104.	Kathipudi-Digmaru	Andhra Pradesh	214	140	IV
105.	Indo-Nepal Border - Ghaghra Bridge	Uttar Pradesh	233	122	IV
106.	Vijayawada-Chhattishgarh Border	Andhra Pradesh	221	170	IV
107.	Digmaru-Ongote	Andhra Pradesh	214A	255	IV
108.	Karnataka/AP Border-Guti	Andhra Pradesh	63	55	IV
109.	Kollam-Kazhuthurty	Kerala	208	81	IV
110.	Kozhikode-Muthanga	Kerala	212	110	IV
111.	Nasik-Sinnar	Maharashtra	50	25	Others
112.	Nagaur-Bikaner	Rajasthan	11	107	Others
113.	Nagaur-Jodhpur	Rajasthan	65	136	Others
114.	Jodhpur-Pali	Rajasthan	65	73	Others
115.	Bela-Rewa-Sidhi	Madhya Pradesh	75	72	Others

Cleaning of forests

3967. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has laid down consistent and coherent framework for analysing the net welfare cost of cleaning the forests in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any database showing the carbon accumulated in the important forest belts of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam Forest Survey of India is having requisite database for estimating carbon stock in India's forests through its regular forest inventory programme and forest cover/forest type mapping work.

During 2008-10, as a part of Second National Communication to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) carbon estimation in India's forest was carried out for the period 1994 & 2004 respectively, summary of which is reproduced hereunder:

Components	Carbon Stock in forest land in 1994 (Mts)	Carbon Stock in forest land in 2004 (Mts)	Change
Above Ground	1784	2101	317
Biomass			
Below Ground	563	663	100
Biomass			
Dead wood	19	25	6
Litter	104	121	17
Soil	3601	3753	152
Total	6071	6663	592

The information is available for the country as a whole and further breakups according to important forests belts are not available.

Setting up of Major Ports

3968. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for setting up of another major port in Odisha; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the similar steps to be taken for Andhra Pradesh also in view of the large scope of development in AP?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of India has requested all Coastal States in the Country including Odisha to explore the possibility to set up a new Major Port or a new Ship Building Yard or a composite Port-cum-Shipbuilding yard in their States and submit a comprehensive proposal to the Ministry of Shipping. Proposal has been received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for which a Technical Committee has been constituted to identify a suitable location out of the three locations suggested by the State Government for development of another Major Port.

Listing of NCC Cadets

3969. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken listing of National Cadet Corps (NCC) cadets recently;

(b) if so, the percentage of new enlistment during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to substantially raise the strength of NCC Cadets in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the yardstick in place to evaluate their contribution; and

(f) the percentage of cadets inducted into the armed forces during the last three years?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A record of enrolment of NCC cadets is regularly maintained. The percentage of enrolment of NCC cadets during the last three years is as under:

Year	Enrolled Cadet Strength	New enrolment during the year with percentage
2009	1205217	602609 (50%)
2010	1259456	629728 (50%)
2011	1236338	618169 (50%)

(c) and (d) Government has already accorded sanction for increase in sanctioned NCC cadet strength by 2 lakh from 13 to 15 lakh cadets by raising 5 NCC Group Headquarters and 60 NCC Units in a phased manner over a period of 5 years w.e.f. year 2010-11. During the year 2010-11, one NCC Group Headquarter and 12 NCC Units have been 3 raised to induct 40,000 NCC cadets.

(e) There is no specific yardstick to evaluate the contribution of NCC cadets. However, training in NCC is evaluated by conducting 'A', 'B' & 'C' Certificate examinations. The NCC training is also validated and assessed through various centrally organized NCC camps, adventure camps and leadership courses.

(f) Data of NCC cadets selected for service in the various wings of the armed forces is not maintained collectively.

[Translation]

Malkapur-Akola Stretch on NH-6

3970. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the road stretch from Malkapur to Akola on NH-6 is in a dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government for the repairing of the same stretch; and

(c) the details of the repairing works carried out on the said stretch during the last three years and the current year?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The list of repair works carried out in the last three years and current year is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Repair Works carried out in last Three Years: (Nagpur-Edlabad Road Section of NH-6, Malkapur to Akola (Km. 360/00 to Km. 250/00)).

Sl. No.	Year	Name of Work	Length (Km.)	Remarks
1.	2008-09	IRQP in km. 326/00 to Km. 340/00 on NH-6	14.0	
2.	2008-09	IRQP in km. 280/00 to km. 295/00 on NH-6	15.0	
3.	2008-09	IRQP in km. 252/00 to 270/00 on NH-6	18.0	
4.	2009-10	IRQP in km. 270/00 to 280/00 on NH NH-6	10	Works completed
5.	2009-10	PR in km. 296/400 to 303/500 on NH-6	7.10	
6.	2009-10	FDR in km. 315/00 to 321/00 on NH-6	6.0	
		Total	70 Km.	

Repair works sanctioned in current year

7.	2011-12	IRQP in km. 295/00 to 296/400 and 303/500 to Km. 315/00 on NH-6	12.9	Work awarded
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NH-65

3971. SHRI RAM SIGNH KESWAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gothya-Rajgarh-Churu, Churu-Fatehpur and Salasar-Sujangarh sections of the National Highway No. 65 in Rajasthan are in a dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the date on which the sections were constructed;

(c) whether the accountability of their construction has been fixed;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated/spent on the repair thereof and the time by which the repair of the said road is likely to be completed;

(e) whether place for bypass and railway over bridge outside Rajgarh, Churu, Sujangarh town of the said highway has been identified; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which construction of bypass on these sections are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) Maintenance of National Highways

is a continuous process. The sections of NH 65 including Gothya-Rajgarh-Churu, and Churu-Fatehpur and Salasar-Sujangarh stretches are being maintained in a traffic worthy condition within the availability of funds and inter - se priority of works. Keeping in view the existing condition of the NH 65, Periodical Renewal (PR) works has been taken up in a length of 17 km. in this stretch besides Ordinary Repairs (OR), out of an allocation of Rs. 109.50 crore made to State PWD for maintenance of NHs in Rajasthan during the year 2011-12.

(e) and (f) Two bypasses (Rajgarh Bypass and Churu Bypass) and three Railway Over Bridges (Rajgarh, Sirsila & Churu) have been proposed as part of the Widening Salasar- Fatehpur Haryana/Rajasthan Border section of NH-65, identified for implementation under NHDP, for which RFQ has been invited by NHA.

[English]

NHS in Gujarat

3972. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Highways (NHs) passing through the State of Gujarat alongwith the number of districts which are covered by these NHs;

(b) whether the Government is planning to link remaining districts of the State with National Highways;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the funds to be provided for this purpose during the year 2012-13;

(d) the length of National Highways developed or being developed into six lane in the State and to be connected with coastal belt of Saurashtra-Kutch with entire State in view of promotion of export free trade zone; and

(e) the details of foreign loans received for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) There are total 19 National Highways (including 4 newly declared NHs during 2011-12) and one National Expressway passing through the State of Gujarat which covers 25 districts of the State.

(b) and (c) With the declaration of aforesaid 4 new NHs, two more districts namely Dang and Narmada have been covered and the State Government has been requested for their No Objection for entrustment and further development of these new NHs.

(d) and (e) 187.40 km. length of NHs has been developed to six lane and 174.16 km length of NHs is under implantation for six lane in the State of Gujarat. No foreign loan is received for this purpose.

Sainik Rest Houses

3973. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has ordered any survey to assess, repair and renovate all the existing Sainik rest houses and undertake construction of new such rest houses;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Proposals for construction of Sainik Rest Houses are formulated by the respective State Governments based on their requirement. Sainik Rest Houses belong to State Governments. Central Government only provides

financial assistance to the extent of 50% of the construction cost. Authority for maintenance including renovation of Sainik Rest Houses is vested with the concerned State Governments/UTs.

Financial Assistance to Prevent Drug Abuse

3974. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government extends financial assistance to rural and urban local bodies to prevent alcoholism and drug abuse in their areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps taken/being taken to prevent such alcohol and drug abuse in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) and (b) Under the Ministry's Scheme of "Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse and Social Defence Services", Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies are eligible for financial assistance for running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCAs), provided they send an appropriate proposal in this regard.

(c) Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are also given financial assistance under the above Scheme. 296 NGOs were assisted for running 348 IRCAs during 2011-12.

Besides, the Ministry has engaged Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports and National Bal Bhavan, an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Human Resources Development in prevention of alcoholism and drug abuse. NYKS through its network of volunteers will create awareness about ill effects of alcoholism and drug abuse among the youths in 3750 villages of Punjab and Manipur through door to door campaign, wall writings, candle march, poster campaigns, street plays etc. National Bal Bhavan will create awareness about ill effects of drug abuse among the children of the age group of 12 to 16 years through a series of activities like poster making, creative writing, lecture, rally, nukkad natak etc. at local, zonal and national level.

Environment Projects in Punjab

3975. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally sponsored environment projects launched in the state of Punjab during the last three years;

(b) the total amount provided by the Government for this purpose during the said period; and

(c) the details of achievement made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has been implementing two Centrally Sponsored thematic Schemes in the environment sector under which financial assistance is provided to implementing agencies. Details of projects launched in the State of Punjab during the last three years under these schemes along with details of achievement made are given in the enclosed Statement. A total amount of Rs.96.02 crore has been provided by the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests to the State of Punjab under these two schemes during the last three years.

Statement

Details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented under the Environment Sector by the Ministry of Environment and Forests in the State of Punjab during the last three years are given below:

1. **National Wetland Conservation Programme (NWCP):** Under the National Wetland Conservation Programme, 100% financial assistance is provided to the concerned State Governments for undertaking various conservation activities like data collection and survey & demarcation, catchment area treatment, desilting & dredging, bio-fencing, fisheries development, weed control, biodiversity conservation, pollution abatement, and community participation, etc. as per management action plan submitted by the state govt. An amount Rs. 2.74 crore has been provided to the Government of Punjab for undertaking various conservation activities in wetlands at Harike, Kanijli, Ropar and Nangal during the last three years.
2. **National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) :** The main objective of the NRCP is to improve the water

quality of polluted stretches of rivers to acceptable standards by preventing pollution load reaching the rivers by undertaking various pollution abatement works. The works include (i) interception & diversion works to capture the raw sewage flowing into the river through open drains and divert them for treatment, (ii) sewage treatment plant for treating the diverted sewage, (iii) low cost sanitation works to prevent open defecation on river banks, (iv) electric and improved wood based crematoria to conserve the use of wood and help in ensuring proper cremation of bodies brought to the burning ghats, (v) river front development such as improvement of bathing ghats and (vi) other minor miscellaneous works such as afforestation etc. Conservation/rejuvenation of lakes is achieved through the works like dewatering, desilting, bio-remediation, bunding of banks etc. Funding under NRCP scheme is provided on 70:30 cost sharing basis between Government of India & the State Government.

The following 12 projects have been sanctioned under the scheme during the last three years:

- (i) Interception & Diversion and Sewage Treatment Plant works at Phillaur (South)
- (ii) Additional Interception & Diversion and Sewage Treatment Plant works at Phagwara (North)
- (iii) Interception & Diversion and Sewage Treatment Plant works at Phagwara (South)
- (iv) Interception & Diversion and Sewage Treatment Plant works at Nawanshahar
- (v) Interception & Diversion and Sewage Treatment Plant works at Banga
- (vi) Interception & Diversion and Sewage Treatment Plant works at Bholath
- (vii) Interception & Diversion and Sewage Treatment Plant works at Tanda
- (viii) Interception & Diversion and Sewage Treatment Plant works at Mukerian
- (ix) Interception & Diversion and Sewage Treatment Plant works at Dasuya
- (x) Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Plant works at Hoshiarpur

- (xi) Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Plant works at Moga
- (xii) Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Plant works at Jalandhar

A total of Rs. 93.28 crore has been provided for these sanctioned projects. Creation of STP capacity of 187 million litres per day (mid) and laying of related sewerage system is envisaged under the sanctioned projects.

Insurance for Major Ports

3976. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is devising a uniform policy allowing major ports to go in for insurance;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has drafted a policy that classified the risks in three different categories as in floating equipments which go to the sea, the on-ground port machinery and the third which covers the loss of business due to any uncontrollable circumstances;
- (d) if so, whether the scheme will give great relief to the shipping industry; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):
(a) to (e) No, Madam. No final decision has been taken on devising a uniform policy allowing major ports to go in for insurance.

New Policy for Defence Land

3977. SHRI G.M. SIDDHSHWARA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to implement a new policy for the use of defence land;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the new policy would address the issue of No Objection Certificate (NOC) in cases where the local laws require consultation with local military authorities, for allowing construction of buildings on land adjacent to defence installations; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) to (d) Guidelines for issue of No Objection Certificate

(NOC) for construction on lands adjacent to Defence Establishments have been issued on 18.5.2011. As per the guidelines, the following has been laid down:

- (i) In places where local municipal laws require consultation with the Station Commander before a building plan is approved, the Station Commander may convey its views after seeking approval from next higher authority not below the rank of Brigadier or equivalent within four months of receipt of such requests or within the specified period, if any, required by law. Objection/views/NOC will be conveyed only to State Government agencies or to Municipal authorities, and under no circumstances shall be conveyed to builders/private parties.
 - (ii) Where the local municipal laws do not so require, yet the Station Commander feels that any construction coming up within 100 meter (for multi-storey building of more than four storeys the distance shall be 500 meters) radius of defence establishment can be a security hazard, it should refer the matter immediately to its next higher authority in the chain of its command. In case the next higher authority is also so convinced, then the Station Commander may convey its objection/views to the local municipality or State Government agencies. In case the municipal authority/State Government do not take cognizance of the said objection, then the matter may be taken up with higher authorities, if need be through AHQ/MoD.
 - (iii) Objection/views NOC shall not be given by any authority other than Station Commander to the local municipality or State Government agencies and shall not be given directly to private parties/builders under any circumstances.
 - (iv) NOC once issued will not be withdrawn without the approval of the Service Hqrs.
2. However, these instructions will not apply where constructions are regulated by the provisions of the existing acts/notification viz., Cantonments Act, 2006, Air Craft Act, MoCA, 1934, Gazette Notification SO 84(E) dated 14.01.2011 (as revised from time to time), Works of Defence Act, 1903, etc. In such cases provisions of the concerned Act/Notification will continue to prevail.

ESI Hospitals

3978. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up more ESI hospitals in the country including Bhubaneswar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Odisha has already given land for the hospital;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reason for the delay in starting the construction of the hospital; and

(e) the time by which the hospital is likely to be operational?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has proposed to set up more ESIC Hospitals in the country including in Odisha. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The land has been allotted by the State Government of Odisha for construction of ESI Hospitals at Angul & Duburi. At Angul, the process for possession of land is under way. At Duburi, Jajpur, land has been acquired by the ESI Corporation for setting up a hospital.

(e) The hospitals at Angul amid Duburi would be operationalized after the infrastructure is in place.

Statement*Proposed of ESI Hospitals in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of the new ESI Hospital
1	2
1.	Dehradun, Uttrakhand
2.	Haridwar, Uttrakhand
3.	Udham Singh Nagar, Uttrakhand
4.	Kashipur, Uttrakhand
5.	Udaipur, Rajasthan
6.	Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu

1

2

7. Tirupur, Tamil Nadu
8. Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu
9. Raipur, Chhattisgarh
10. Bhillai, Chhattisgarh
11. Korba, Chhattisgarh
12. Angul, Odisha
13. Duburi, Jajpur District, Odisha
14. Dodaballapur, Bangalore, Karnataka
15. Bomasundra, Bangalore, Karnataka
16. Lalru, SAS Nagar, Punjab
17. Ankleshwar, Gujarat
18. Siliguri, West Bengal
19. Haldia, West Bengal

*[Translation]***Construction of Bitumen and Cemented Roads**

3979. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether presently cement is increasingly being used than bitumen in the construction of National Highways/roads in the country, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether wearing of tyres is less on bitumen roads as compared to Cemented roads;

(c) if so, the roads in Kilo meter constructed with cement so far during each of the last three years;

(d) whether in future also, the roads will be constructed with cement only;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the cost of bitumen roads and cemented roads per km, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No, Madam. In major National Highway projects being developed by this Ministry under PPP mode, the Concessionaires have been given flexibility to adopt their own designs, standards and specifications as per site requirements.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The length of cement concrete roads constructed/proposed to be constructed so far, is about 3450 km.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The costs of bitumen roads and cemented roads depend upon a number of factors viz. type of soil, class of roads, traffic, design life, size of project, availability of materials and requisite equipment etc. However, the cost of cement road is about 25-30% more than bituminous road.

[English]

Recruits from Punjab

3980. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been reduction in the number of recruits to the armed forces from Punjab;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has any mechanism to relax the medical fitness requirements for recruitment;

(d) if not, whether the Government proposes to consider the medically unfit candidates for non-combat duties; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Madam, there is no such mechanism for relaxation of medical fitness standards.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

NH Projects in Gujarat

3981. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects being implemented by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) in Gujarat, as on date along with the expected time-frame fixed for completion of these projects;

(b) whether the NHAI is planning to connect Shirdi of Maharashtra State with Gujarat by National Highway as large number of pilgrims are visiting Shirdi from the Gujarat State; and

(c) the action taken by the Government for the construction work of NH-6 which is going at a slow pace in Gujarat due to inefficiency of concessionaire?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The details of the projects being implemented by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in Gujarat, as on date along with expected time frame to complete the projects under implementation in the state of Gujarat is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Madam. However, Gujarat is connected with Shirdi through the existing NH-6. Besides, NH connectivity of Gujarat with Shirdi is also now possible through the newly declared NH-360, taking off from NH-8 at Gandevi and connecting with Pimpagaoc on NH -3 and thereafter through NH-50.

(c) The progress of 4-laning of Surat-Hazira Section of NH-6 in the State of Gujarat is being expedited through review meetings by NHAI with the Concessionaire and Independent Engineer of the project.

Statement*Projects Under Implementation by NHAI in the State of Gujarat***A. NHDP Phase-III**

Sl. No.	Section	NH No.	Expected date of completion	Total Length
1.	4-laning of Gujarat - Maharashtra Border - Surat - Hazira Port section	6	September, 2012	132.9
2.	Ahmedabad - Godhra	59	May, 2013	117.60
3.	Godhra to Gujarat / MP Border	59	September, 2013	87.285
4.	Kandla - Mundra Port	8A Extn.	July, 2013	71.40
5.	Four/Six laning of Jetpur- Somnath Section of NH-8 from Km 0/0 to Km 127/0 in the state of Gujarat.	8D	October, 2014	127.00

B. NHDP Phase-V

Sl. No.	Section	NH No.	Expected date of completion	Total Length
1.	6-laning of Surat - Dahisar section (Gujarat portion 118 Km.)	8	October, 2012	239(118.20 in Guj & 120.77 in Maharashtra)
2.	6-laning of Samakhiali - Gandhidham section	8A	March, 2013	56.16
3.	6-laning of Kishangarh-Udaipur-Rajasthan/Gujarat border-Ahmedabad section (Gujarat Portion approx. 121 Km.)	8	June, 2015	555.50 (121.685 km. in Guj)
4.	6-laning of Ahmedabad - Vadodara Section	8	June, 2015	102.300

**National Highway Projects
under PPP Model**

3982. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have urged the ministry to review the time-frame for commissioning of National Highway projects under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model especially in the tribal and backward areas during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh?

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

(b) Does not arise.

National Trust

3983. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme being implemented under National Trust for the welfare of disabled persons;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposals from the various State Governments including Governments of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh for financial assistance under the National Trust Act;

(c) if so, the funds released by the Government to various States under National Trust Act;

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to monitor the utilization of funds; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) A Statement indicating details of schemes implemented by National Trust for the welfare of persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple disabilities is enclosed.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) National Trust monitors the utilization of funds as follows:

- (i) I.D. Number is mandatory to avail benefits under NIRMAYA scheme. Further, full details of a beneficiary including scanned copy of photograph, disability certificates etc. are available online.
- (ii) Inspections are carried out whenever required.
- (iii) A monitoring and evaluation committee examines the implementation of the schemes.
- (iv) Release of funds under major schemes is based on the number of beneficiaries & subsequent release is made on receipt of Utilization Certificate for previous releases.

Statement

1. Niramaya (Health Insurance Scheme)

Nirmaya is a health insurance scheme for persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation & Multiple Disabilities providing health insurance coverage of Rs. 1.0 lakh. Its features include no age bar, no exclusion of pre-existing medical conditions, no pre-insurance medical test & treatment on reimbursement basis. The scheme is free for BPL beneficiaries. However, premium of Rs.250/- p.a. for family income upto Rs.15,000/- & Rs.500/- p.a. for income higher than it is charged. So far 1, 00,669 beneficiaries have been enrolled & claims amounting to Rs. 3.70 Crore of 12669 beneficiaries have been settled.

2. Samarth (Residential Care Scheme)

It provides safety net to families in crisis by providing short term and long term stay facilities for adults and destitute children. There are 119 such Centers in the country with a capacity of 30 beneficiaries each (24 - residential and 6 day care). Vocational training is also provided for under the scheme. So

far, there are 3362 beneficiaries, out of whom 1988 are of severe disabilities.

3. Aspiration - Early Intervention Program (Day Care Centre)

The Scheme Aspiration-for school readiness by early intervention has been conceived for children upto 6 years of age with 'Developmental Disability' and aims at working with these young children and their parents in a batch of 20 to make them ready for schooling. At present, there are 79 centres across the country.

4. GHARAUNDA (Group Home Life Long Rehabilitation Center)

GHARAUNDA scheme provides 'Life Long Shelter & Care Facilities' to adult persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities by empanelled Service Providers on payment basis. The scheme is, at present, sanctioned to the following 11 places - Swayamkrushi, Hyderabad, KPAMRC -Bangalore, Open Learning System - Bhubaneswar, Prayas and Partner Hoogly - W.B, Savali - Pune, Govt. of Chattisgarh - Raipur and Govt. of Uttarakhand (Haridwar), Govt. of Tripura (Agartala), Govt. of Haryana (Chandigarh) and MUSKAAN, Delhi.

5. ARUNIM (Association for Rehabilitation under National Trust Initiative of Marketing)

ARUNIM is a step towards Economic Empowerment of persons with moderate to severe disabilities, who have limited opportunities for open placement. It operates as an independent Marketing Channel for persons employed in sheltered/supported work environments by facilitating skill development, innovative product design and development, adaptations and mechanization wherever appropriate and feasible. Its mission is to facilitate enterprises that can offer products and services to cater to the domestic and overseas markets, while ensuring self sustenance and equality.

6. Sahyogi - Care Givers Training & Deployment Scheme

Under Sahyogi scheme, Care Givers Cell (CGCs) have been set up in selected NGO Centers across the country to provide Care Givers Training Program by trained professionals. Training of these professionals is being conducted in Delhi in batches.

The registration of Care Givers and enrolment of Care Seekers are being done in the CGCs. So far, 40 CGCs have been sanctioned out of which 36 CGCs have been set up in the country. 1174 caregivers trained out of which 740 Care Givers deployed.

7. **Gyan Prabha (Scholarship Scheme)**

Gyan Prabha scheme provides financial assistance for pursuing vocational training/professional courses leading to skill development and employment for Persons with Disabilities. The scheme has been amended in 2010 as under:

- (i) Monthly family income limit of Rs. 15,000 has been waived off. The condition of minimum 50% marks for renewal of the scholarship for next year has been waived off. The renewal now is based on regular attendance in the class to be certified by the head of the educational/ training institute.
- (ii) The scholarship amount has been increased from Rs. 700 p.m. to Rs. 1000 p.m.

8. **Uddvam Prabha (Incentive) Scheme**

Under the Uddyam Prabha scheme, persons with disabilities covered under the National Trust Act. are given interest subsidy up to 5% in case of BPL and 3% in case of others if they avail loan from banks or financial institutions for carrying out income generating ventures. Loan can be availed individually or in a group of any size but the incentive is limited to 5 years on loan up to Rs. 1 lakh per person.

Export of Tea

3984. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production, consumption and export of tea during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether India is the largest consumer, second largest producer but only the fourth largest exporter of tea in the world;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith India's share in the global tea trade during the said period;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase country's share in global tea trade;

(e) whether the Government has received any representations from various States/Tea producers Associations to accord National Drinks status to tea; and

(f) if so, reaction of the Government thereto and the steps taken in this regard?

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

(a) Details of estimated tea production during last three calendar year, state-wise is as under:

(Quantity in million kg.)			
States	2011	2010	2009
Assam	508.74	480.29	500.00
West Bengal	226.36	229.78	221.57
Tamil Nadu	167.23	170.72	169.36
Kerala	68.35	66.75	68.96
Karnataka	5.31	5.90	5.81
Others	12.34	12.96	13.30
All India	988.33	966.40	979.00

State-wise details of export and consumption of tea are not available/maintained. However, total export and consumption of Tea during last three calendar years is as under:

Year	Export		Consumption (in million Kgs.)
	(in M. Kgs)	(in Rs. Crores)	
2009	- 197.90	2785.85	819
2010	222.02	3058.31	837
2011 (E)	192.87	2842.07	856

(E) Estimated & subject to revision

(b) As per the latest statistics available, India is the second largest consumer and second largest producer, but is the fourth largest exporter in the world.

(c) The details are as under:

Comparative evaluation of Indian tea vis-a-vis World during 2009, 2010 and 2011

Year	Quantity in Million Kgs.	World	India	% Share
2009	Production	3944	979	25
	Export	1605	198	12
	Consumption	3808	819	22
2010	Production	4163	966	23
	Export	1742	222	13
	Consumption	3965	837	21
2011	Production	4217	988	23
	Export	1718	193	11
	Consumption	4038	856	21

(d) The Government through Tea Board has been taking various initiatives to augment the export of tea which include conducting promotional programmes in the foreign markets; rendering support to exporters in their marketing endeavour; field sampling at specialty stores in prominent markets; media publicity aimed at building favorable image of Indian tea; Buyer Seller Meets to establish closer link between exporters and importers; and public relation activities to influence public attitude and acceptance toward Indian tea in the importing countries etc.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. A joint forum of Assam Tea Planters Association (ATPA), North East Tea Association (NETA) and Bharat Chai Parishad (BCA) had put forward an appeal in the past to declare tea as a National Drink of India. However, no formal proposal has been received by the Government from Tea Board of India.

[Translation]

Old Age Homes

3985. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up new old age homes in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the said project; and

(c) the time by which the funds are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) During the year 2011-12, the Government of Madhya Pradesh sent a proposal for setting up/construction of an old age home.

(b) The estimated cost of the project was indicated as Rs. 96,25,000/-

(c) Presently, there is no Scheme for giving assistance for setting up/construction of old age homes.

Under the Ministry's Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons, financial assistance is admissible to non-governmental organizations, State Governments, Panchayati Raj Institutions, local bodies etc for running and maintenance of old age homes. No grant is given for setting up of old age homes under the Scheme.

[English]

Six Laning of Belgaum-Kolhapur

Section of NH-4

3986. SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for six-laning of Belgaum-Kolhapur section of NH-4;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be approved/cleared by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, the stretch from Kolhapur to Kagal on NH-4, having a length of about 20 km, is included under NHDP- Phase-V for six laning and Request for Qualification (RFQ) is under process by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). It is too early to give the time schedule for its approval by the Government.

Check on Smuggling of Red Sandalwood

3987. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the smuggling of various important trees such as red sandalwood are rampant in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the cases reported alongwith the value of trees smuggled during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) the persons found guilty and action taken against them during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check smuggling of red sandalwood trees in the country?

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

(b) and (c) However, sporadic cases of illegal felling and transport of Red Sandalwood (Red Sanders) have been reported which are dealt with as per Law. Red Sanders is naturally found in some parts of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Red Sanders is also present in plantations done by forest department in these States. Wood of Red

Sanders is in demand especially in East Asian countries like China and Japan and fetches high price, which is one of the important reasons for smuggling and all efforts are being made to prevent smuggling.

Details of seizure of Red Sanders in various States are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Protection of forests is the main responsibility of the State Governments. State Forest Departments control illegal felling and smuggling of Red Sanders through patrolling in the forest area by forest personnel, establishment of base camps in vulnerable areas, deployment of strike forces, involvement of Forest Protection Committees, search and seizure of illegal material and vehicles, and prosecution of people involved in smuggling of Red Sanders. Central agencies like Customs and Directorate of Revenue intelligence have also seized Red Sanders wood at ports and other locations in the country, since export of Red Sanders wood is prohibited.

Statement

Check on Smuggling of Red Sandalwood

Sl. No.	States	Year	Total No. of cases	Quantity of Red Sanders wood Seized	No. of Vehicles Seized	No. of Persons arrested	No. of Cases in which prosecution has been initiated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2009-10	880	922.07 Metric Tonnes	384	281	281
		2010-11	1373	1250.21 Metric Tonnes	772	645	645
		2011-12 (upto 9.2011)	1546	1546 Metric Tonnes	977	2651	2651
2.	Chhattisgarh	2010	1	447=9.951 cmt	2	1	1
3.	Himachal Pradesh	2011-12	1	27.719 Metric Tonnes	Nil	1	Inquiry is under process.
4.	Gujarat	2010-11	5	59.810 Metric Tonnes	Nil	Nil	Inquiry is under process.
5.	Assam	2009-10	N.A.	120.860 Metric Tonnes	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		2010-11	N.A.	27.315 Metric Tonnes	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		2011-12	N.A.	3.935m ³ &13.200 Metric Tonnes	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Tamil Nadu	2009-10	6	22.238 Metric Tonnes		N.A.	2
		2010-11	10	6.018 Metric Tonnes		N.A.	28
		2011-12 (upto December, 2011)	16	10.456 Metric Tonnes		N.A.	14
7.	Maharashtra	2009-10				Nil	
		2010-11		10.019 cmt.		2 - -	
		2011-12	3	277.362 Tonnes		3 13	N.A.

[*Translation*]

**Environmental Clearance for
Highways Projects**

3988. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various projects of roads and national highways are lying suspended for want of clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of such projects alongwith the reason therefor and the extent to which cost escalated in these projects;

(c) whether the Government has held any talks with the Ministry of Environment and Forests in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof alongwith the time by which these projects are likely to be granted clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Twenty one projects undertaken by National Highways Authority of India held up for want of environment clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement. The delay is mainly due to the linking of environmental clearance with the forest clearance and condition of obtaining No Objection Certificate from the Gram Sabha of each village under Forest Rights Act, 2006. Both the issues result into delay in the process of granting of environmental clearance. There is no cost escalation as these projects are under Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) mode.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Meetings have been held with Ministry of Environment and Forest regarding pending

issues, which is now giving clearance for the projects, on receipt of No Objection Certificate under Forest Rights Act, 2006 and compliances of other formalities.

Statement

List of Projects held up for want of Clearance

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the project
1	2	3
1.	Haryana/Punjab	Panchkula - Barwala-Saha - Yamunagar-Haryana of NH-73.
2.	Bihar	Patna to Buxuar section of NH-30 and NH-84
3.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad (km. 6.400) to Vadodara (km. 108.700) NH-8.
4.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar to Biaora section of NH-12
5.	Jharkhand	Ranchi to Rargaon section of NH-33
6.	Rajasthan	Reengus-Sikar section of NH-11
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow-Sultanpur section of NH-56
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal-Sanchi section of NH-86 Extn.
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Delhi-Agra Section of NH-2

1	2	3
10. Jharkhand		Barhi (km.0.000) to Hazaribagh (km.40.500) section of NH-33
11. Madhya Pradesh		Shivpuri-Dewas section of NH-3
12. Uttar Pradesh		Raebareli to Allahabad of NH-24B
13. Madhya Pradesh		Jabalpur-Rewa section of NH-7
14. Uttar Pradesh		Lucknow-Raibareli section of NH-24 B
15. Uttar Pradesh		Kanpur to Kabrai of NH-86
16. Chhattisgarh		Arang to Saraipalli of NH-6
17. Uttar Pradesh		Agra (Km. 199+660) to Etawah Bypass (Km. 323+525) Section of NH - 2
18. Uttar Pradesh		Unnao - Lalganj Section of NH-232A
19. Uttar Pradesh		(Raebareli to Jaunpur) NH-231 and (Ambedkar Nagar to Banda) NH-232
20. Kerala		Vengalam (km. 230.000) to Kuttipuram (Km.319.000) Section of NH-17
21. Madhya Pradesh		Jabalpur-Lakhnadone Section of NH-7

NH-28A

3989. SHRI PURNMAZI RAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Highway No.28-A of Bihar passes through Pipra to Gorakhpur via Tamukohi in Uttar Pradesh and on the way near Gopalganj Kamala Roy Chowk is located on this Highway;

(b) if so, whether PWD road from Betia, West Champaran to Gopalganj is being disturbed by the said highway and as a result vehicles which enter the town after crossing Kamala Roy Chowk as well as pedestrians often meet with accidents;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to construct a flyover on National Highway No. 28-A at Kamala Roy Chowk, Gopalganj in Bihar to ensure the protection of life and property of common man and make this chowk accident free; and

(d) if not, the manner in which Government proposes to check the frequent accidents taking place at Kamala Roy Chowk and also to control traffic there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) NH-28A originates from NH-28 near Piprakothi and traversing through Motihari, Sagauli and terminate at Raxaul near Indo Nepal border. NH-28A does not lead to Gorakhpur via Tamukohi. Kamala Roy Chowk is located on NH-28 in Gopalganj district in Bihar and not on NH-28A. There is no provision for construction of flyover at Kamala Roy Chowk. An at grade junction is proposed at this location under four laning from km. 360 to km. 402 of NH-28 under NHDP phase II (East-West Corridor) to facilitate safe movement of traffic.

Setting up of Water Testing Lab

3990. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Water Testing Labs in each districts of the country particularly in Gadchiroli-Chimur area and other tribal areas of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) As reported by the Department of Health Services, Maharashtra, there are 30 water testing District level laboratories, one in each District of Maharashtra. The laboratory at Pune District works as State Public Health laboratory. There are two regional level laboratories at Nagpur and Aurangabad and the remaining 27 are at each remaining Districts.

For water quality monitoring, 375 mini laboratories have been established at rural hospitals which work as Taluka level laboratories. In Gadchiroli District, Public Health Laboratory as well as mini laboratories at Sironcha, Aheri, Ettapalli, Dhanora, Kurkheda, Armori and Charmoshi analyze water samples for bacteriological parameters. In Chandrapur District, Public Health Laboratory as well as mini laboratories at Rajura, Gaudpimpri, Mul, Nagbhid, Sindewahi, Bramhapuri, Chimur, Warora, Bhadravati analyze water samples for bacteriological parameters.

The list of water testing laboratories in the tribal areas of Maharashtra is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

List of Water Testing Laboratories in the Tribal Areas

Sl. No.	Name of Dist.	Sr. No.	Name of Block
1	2	3	4
1.	A. nagar	1	Akola
2.	Amravati	2	Chikhaldara
		3	Dharni
		4	Salkesa
3.	Bhandara	5	Arjuni Moregaon
		6	Deori
		7	Rajura
		8	Godnpimpri
		9	Mul
		10	Chandrapur
4.	Chandrapur	11	Nagbhid
		12	Shindewahi
		13	Brahmapuri
		14	Chimur
		15	Warora
		16	Bhadravati
5.	Dhule	17	Sakri

1	2	3	4
		18	Shirpur
6.	Nandurbar	19	Akkalkuwa
		20	Dhadgaon
		21	Nandurbar
		22	Navapur
		23	Shahada
		24	Taloda
		25	Sironcha
		26	Aheri
		27	Ettapalli
7.	Gadchiroli	28	Dhanora
		29	Kurkheda
		30	Gadchiroli
		31	Armori
		32	Chamroshi
		33	Chopda
8.	Jalgaon	34	Yaval
		35	Raver
9.	Nagpur	36	Ramtek
10.	Nanded	37	Kinwat
		38	Kalwan
		39	Surgana
		40	Baglan
11.	Nashik	41	Peth
		42	Dindori
		43	Igatpuri
		44	Nasik
		45	Junnar

1	2	3	4
12. Pune		46	Ambegaon
		47	Khed
13. Raigad		48	Kaniat
		49	Dahanu
		50	Talasari
		51	Mokhada
		52	Jawhar
14. Thane		53	Wada
		54	Shahapur
		55	Palghar
		56	Vasai
		57	Bhiwandi
		58	Murbad
		59	Maregaon
		60	Yavatmal
		61	Babhulgaon
		62	Kalamb
15. Yeotmal		63	Ralegaon
		64	Kelapur
		65	Ghatanji
		66	Pusad
		67	Mahagaon
		68	Umarkhed

[English]

Rai Sikh Community of Punjab

3991. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rai Sikhs community is recognised as Scheduled Caste in the State of Punjab;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposal recently from State Governments of Haryana, Rajasthan, Delhi, U.P. and Uttarakhand for inclusion of Rai Sikhs community in the list of Scheduled Caste;

(c) if so, the details of these proposals made therein; and

(d) the time by which said proposals are likely to be accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Out of the States mentioned in part (b) of the Question, only Government of Uttarakhand has recommended inclusion of Rai Sikh community in the list of Scheduled Castes of that State. Since the State Government did not furnish ethnographic details in support of their proposal, State Government has been requested to furnish the same.

(d) Such proposals are processed in accordance with the approved modalities.

Shortage of Skilled Manpower

3992. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortfall in skilled manpower in the country including the electrical manpower industry in Bihar;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken proactive measures to reduce this shortfall;

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

(e) the details of the number of Industrial Training Institutes and other such technical institutes set up by the Government in the state of Bihar, year-wise during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d) National Sample Survey Office in the year 2009-10 estimated the number of new entrants in the labour force at about 1.0 million per annum. Government has not conducted any study for the requirement of skilled manpower so far. However, a study

has been conducted by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), according to which the incremental requirement of skilled manpower in 21 high growth sectors by the year 2022 is estimated to be about 347 million. The detail is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

National Policy on Skill Development (NPSD) approved by the Government in February, 2009 has set a target to skill 500 million persons by the year 2022. The policy has allocated targets to different Ministries/ Departments. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Ministry of Labour and Employment has been mandated to train 100 million and the same is planned to be achieved as follows:

Name of the Scheme and Target

I. Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS)	-	29.4 million
II. Skill Development centers (SDC)	-	57.2 million
III. Apprenticeship Training Scheme (ATS)	-	5.4 million
IV. Skill Development Initiative (SDI) through MES	-	11.0 million
V. DGE&T field institutes	-	0.5 million
Total	-	103.5 million

The road map for achieving the target of 100 million is as under:-

1. The seating capacity of Government and Private ITIs is being increased at the rate of 8% annually by opening new ITIs and running second and third shifts.
2. 1500 new ITIs under PPP mode are proposed to be opened in XII Plan period.
3. The seating capacity under ATS is planned to be increased at the rate of 5% annually by increasing the coverage of industries.
4. 5000 Skill Development Centers (SDCs) are proposed to be set up in XII Plan (2012-2017) period in PPP mode.
5. Existing capacity of DGE&T institutes is being increased at the rate of 5% annually.
6. 1 million persons are proposed to be trained and tested every year under SDI scheme.

(e) the year-wise details of Industrial Training Institutes set up in Bihar during the last five years is given below:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of it is		Total
		Govt. ITI	Pvt. ITI	
1.	2007-08	-	51	51
2.	2008-09	-	51	51
3.	2009-10	-	64	64
4.	2010-11	-	129	129
5.	2011-12	-	105	105

Statement-I

Incremental Human Resource Requirement in 21 high growth Sectors

Sl. No.	Sector/ Industry	Incremental Human Resource Requirement (In lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Building and Construction Industry	330
2.	Real Estate Services	140
3.	Gem and Jewellery	46
4.	Leather and Leather Goods	46
5.	Organized Retails	173
6.	Textile and Clothing	262
7.	Electronic and IT Hardware	33
8.	Auto and Auto Components	350
9.	IT and ITES	53
10.	Banking, Finance Services and Insurance	42
11.	Furniture and Furnishing	34
12.	Infrastructure Structure	1030
13.	Tourism and Hospitality Services	36
14.	Construction Material and Building Hardware	14
15.	Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	19

1	2	3	1	2	3
16.	Food Processing	93	20.	Education and Skill Development Services	58
17.	Healthcare	127	21.	Select informal employment sectors (domestic help, beauticians, facility management, security guards)	376
18.	Transportation and Logistics	177			
19.	Media and Entertainment	30		Incremental	3470

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/ Organization	Present number of institutions	Present training capacity per annum (in Lakh)	Projected number of trained persons by 2022 (in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	National Skill Development Corporation	--	--	1500
2.	Labour and Employment	33,000	12.00	1000
3.	Tourism	38	0.17	50
4.	Textiles	277	0.15	100
5.	Transport	1	0.02	300
6.	Tribal Affairs	63	0.06	
7.	Rural Development (RUDSETI) and IL & FS	156	5.48	200
8.	Women & Child Welfare	68	17.50	100
9.	Agriculture	72	19.81	200
10.	HRD Higher Education HRD Vocational Education	10,000 (Voc. schls)	19.60	500
		(Engg. Coll. 2297 Polytechnics 1675)	14.00	
11.	Dept of Heavy Industry	*	*	100
12.	Urban Development	34	0.013	150
13.	Department of Information Technology	1000 (Affiliated centres)+7 CDAC	1.37	100
14.	Food Processing Industries	34	0.10	50
15.	Construction Industry Development Council (under Planning Commission)	147	4.64	200

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Health & Family Welfare	3802	1.35	100
17.	Micro Small Medium Enterprise	356	2.92	150
18.	Social Justice & Empowerment	Through NGOs & others		50
19.	Overseas Indian Affairs	Inpartnership with MSME/State Government/CII/NGO etc.	0.13	50
20.	Finance-Insurance/Banking	*		100
21.	Consumer Affairs	*		100
22.	Chemicals & Fertilizers	6	0.19	50
23.	Others (Power, Petroleum etc.)	N.A.		150
Total			99.503	5300

i.e. 53 crore

* At present these Ministries are not directly involved in pre- employment training activities.

[*Translation*]

Construction of Rail Over Bridges/Rail Under Bridges at Railway Level Crossings

3993. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of railway level crossings situated on National Highways (NHs) in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposals for construction of rail over bridges/rail under bridges/ underpasses at these railways level crossings;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon and the details of the proposals approved; and

(d) the amount of funds likely to be released/ allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The district-wise number of railway level crossings situated on National Highways (NHs) in Uttar Pradesh is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) As regards the position regarding NHs entrusted to UP, PWD, no proposal for construction of rail over bridges/ rail under bridges/ underpasses at these railways level crossings has been received during the last

financial year 2011-12 and the current financial year 2012-13. However, so far the rail over bridges/rail under bridges/ underpasses on NHs entrusted to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is concerned, these will be taken up depending upon inter se priority of works and availability of funds.

Statement

A. Details regarding Stretches Entrusted with State PWD, UP.

Sl. No.	District	No. of Level Crossings
1	2	3
1.	Allahabad	3
2.	Banda	1
3.	Chandauli	1
4.	Chitrakoot	1
5.	Ghazipur	3
6.	Jhansi	1
7.	Kannauj	1
8.	Kushinagar	1
9.	Mahoba	2

1	2	3
10.	Pratapgarh	2
11.	Sonbhadara	1
12.	Sultanpur	1

B. Details regarding Stretches Entrusted with NHAI

Sl. No.	District	No. of Level Crossings
1	2	3
1.	Aligarh	1
2.	Ambedkar Nagar	1
3.	Azamgarh	1
4.	Barabanki	1
5.	Bareilly	2
6.	Basti	1
7.	Bulandshahar	1
8.	Gorakhpur	1
9.	Hathras	1
10.	Jaunpur	2
11.	Kannauj	1
12.	Kanpur	2
13.	Kanpur Nagar	1
14.	Maharjganj	1
15.	Mainpuri	1
16.	Pratapgarh	2
17.	Raebareli	3
18.	Rampur	2
19.	Shahjahanpur	1
20.	Siddharthnagar	1
21.	Sitapur	1
22.	Sultanpur	2
23.	Unnao	2
24.	Varanasi	2

Check on Death of Birds

3994. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of birds particularly Crows and Hens were found dead in various parts of the country including Gondia area of Maharashtra and Jharkhand due to unknown reasons; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by the Government to ascertain the reasons for death of such birds in large scale to prevent the spread of diseases like bird flu etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Ministry had received reports of mortality of crows and poultry in some places of Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Meghalaya and Tripura. The State-wise list of places where the mortality in crows/poultry had been reported during last one year is as follows:

Sl. No.	States	Place
1.	Maharashtra	District Gondia
2.	Jharkhand	District Jamshedpur (town), East and West Singhbhum, Bokaro, Dhanbad and Ranchi
3.	Bihar	District Gaya
4.	Odisha	Madanmohan Pada, District Anugul, and village Keranga, District Khordha
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Mehatab Bagh and Kachpura Plantation Area District Agra
6.	West Bengal	District Nadia
7.	Meghalaya	Poultry farm in village William Nagar, District East Garo Hills
8.	Tripura	State Poultry Farm, District West Tripura

As and when such incidents are reported, the samples from the dead birds are sent to High Security Animal Disease Laboratory (HSADL), Bhopal for investigation into the cause of deaths including the presence of H5N1 (Avian Influenza) Virus.

Following steps have been taken by the Government to prevent the spread of Avian Influenza:

- i. All State/Union Territory Governments have been requested to take necessary measures as per the Action Plan for 'Preparedness, control and containment of Avian Influenza' circulated by the Department of Animal Husbandry (Ministry of agriculture), Government of India in November 2006 and other instructions/guidelines issued in this regard from time to time.
- ii. Inter-ministerial Task Force has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, to monitor the status of risk of Avian Influenza in the country. Functioning of the Task Force is periodically reviewed at the level of the Cabinet Secretary. Ministry of Environment and Forests is a participant in this Task Force.
- iii. A Joint Monitoring Group has been constituted under the Director General of Health Services, Ministry of Health, which includes members from the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Department of Animal Husbandry, Indian Council of Medical Research, National Institute of Communicable Diseases and World Health Organization.
- iv. Guidelines have been issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests to the Forest Departments of all States and Union Territories for maintaining surveillance in and around all important areas visited by resident and migratory birds in the Country. List of important bird areas in the country has also been sent to the Ministries of Health and Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry) for ensuring surveillance against transmission of communicable diseases from wild and migratory birds to poultry.
- v. A Monitoring Cell has been set up within the Ministry of Environment and Forests comprising the Inspector General of Forests (Wildlife), Joint Director (Wildlife) and Deputy Director (Wildlife).
- vi. Special training programmes are organized by the Department of Animal Husbandry for the staff of wildlife departments in collection and handling of samples from potentially infected birds.
- vii. Close liaison is maintained with other organizations and experts involved in conservation of birds including migratory birds, viz., the Bombay Natural

History Society, Wetlands International, and World Wide Fund for Nature - India (WWF-India).

[English]

Norms for Highway Projects

3995. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is preparing new technical experience norms for highway projects especially for Scheduled and backward areas in the country during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof especially for Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the views of the various State Governments and experts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, the modifications are made in the norms specified for technical experience for highways projects on a case-to-case basis, including the projects in Scheduled areas, etc., based on opinions of the concerned executive agency/State Government depending upon the specific difficulties/problems of the area affecting bid responses, etc. Apart from this, the review of the norms for Technical Experience for Highways Projects are also made from time to time and modifications are carried out depending upon experiences gained, feedbacks received from various executive agencies including State Governments, other stakeholders, such as contractors, etc., and experts.

[Translation]

Registration of Diesel Vehicles

3996. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of vehicles/automobiles registered in the country running on diesel, petrol, LPG and CNG separately during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government is taking steps to minimize the registration of diesel vehicles in order to control pollution; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Category-wise state-wise statistics regarding the number of vehicles/automobiles registered in the country, which are running on diesel, petrol, LPG or CNG, is not maintained in this Ministry. However, the total number of registered vehicles in the country as on 31st March, 2009 was 11,49,51,033.

(b) and (c) Presently, this Ministry does not have any proposal to minimise registration of diesel vehicles. However, the Ministry is entrusted with the responsibility of laying down emission norms for various categories of new motor vehicles and Pollution Under Control (PUC) norms for in-use vehicles plying on different fuels, including diesel. These norms are reviewed and tightened from time to time.

Availability of Skilled and Unskilled Labourers in Road Sector

3997. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

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

(a) whether any assessment has been made with regard to availability of skilled/unskilled labourers in the country especially in the field of road development in view of present scenario;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has considered the matter of capacity building in road development; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) in the country. This Ministry has not made any assessment with regard to availability of skilled/unskilled labourers in the field of road development in the country.

(c) and (d) For capacity building in development of road sector steps taken include involvement of external aids from World Bank, Asian Development Bank etc, encouraging private sector participation by allowing tax exemption, streamlining and standardisation of procedures

and documents, duty-free import of road-building equipments and machineries, technology transfer, institutional restructuring and orientation, imparting financial support to bridge the viability gap of Public Private Partnership projects.

[English]

Implementation of Disability Act, 1998

3998. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Disabilities Act, 1998 is not being implemented in letter and spirit;

(b) whether the visually challenged students held a protest on World Braille Day to press for their demand to basic right to education through Braille;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) No Madam. The correct title of the Act is 'The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights & Full Participation) Act, 1995'.

(b) to (d) As per available information, visually challenged persons held a protest in Kashmir valley to demand user of Braille for reading and writing in schools. The matter has been taken up with the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir to take necessary action.

Cotton Export Policy

3999. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI C.M. CHANG:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to announce a new Cotton and Agriculture Product export policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the benefits to be extended to the producers;

(c) whether the Government has consulted with State Governments/organizations concerned before taking the decision to impose a ban on the export of cotton;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith steps taken by the Government to export of surplus cotton by issuing the certificate of registration to the exporters;

(e) the details of cotton/agricultural products exported during the last three years and revenue generated through the export, country-wise; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to review the ban imposed on cotton and other agricultural products and if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Details of export of cotton and some of the agricultural products during the three years is as follows:

Cotton (Cotton Seasons wise which is from October to September)

(Quantity in lakh bales)

2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 05.03.2012)
83	78.23	94.75

Some other Agricultural products

(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
Pulses	99915	407.35	204848	848.86	121397.00	740.23
Wheat	30	0.05	349	0.60	316552.00	428.48

The country-wise data of export of an item is available on the website of DGFT at [http://www.dgft.gov.in/Export Import Data Bank](http://www.dgft.gov.in/Export%20Import%20Data%20Bank) on the home page.

(f) Except edible oil, pulses, milk and milk products, most other agricultural products are not prohibited for export. Restrictions on exports are placed to ensure adequate domestic availability.

[Translation]

Inter-State Connectivity

4000. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of road projects for which administrative sanction has been granted under Inter State Connectivity programme during the years 2010 and 2011 including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of roads for which the construction has been started by the State Government agencies including Public Works Department (PWD);

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for not starting the said work; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to issue directions to the State Governments for fixing a timeline for starting and completion of the works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) The State-wise number of road projects sanctioned under Inter State Connectivity scheme including those in the State of Madhya Pradesh during the years 2010 and 2011 is given in the enclosed Statement. All the sanctioned works have been taken up by State Governments for construction, except eleven numbers of works costing Rs 136.66 crore sanctioned during 2010-11 in the State of Madhya Pradesh in view to regulate and prioritize the outstanding committed liability of the works already in progress.

(d) No, Madam.

Statement

State-wise number of road projects sanctioned under Inter State Connectivity (ISC) scheme during the years 2010 & 2011

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0
2.	Haryana	1	0
3.	Karnataka	3	0
4.	Kerala	1	0
5.	Madhya Pradesh	11	0
6.	Manipur	1	0
7.	Meghalaya	0	1
8.	Nagaland	2	1

1	2	3	4
9.	Rajasthan	3	3
10.	Sikkim	1	2
11.	Uttar Pradesh	1	2
12.	West Bengal	1	0

Sub-standard Quality of Roads

4001. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quality of roads constructed/being constructed under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the country particularly in Bihar are sub-standard;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some roads construction companies procure tenders by offering low bids but could not construct roads as per quality standards set for them; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The quality of roads constructed/being constructed under Centrally Sponsored Schemes are as per specification.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Some road construction companies procure tenders by offering low bids. The quality standards set for such works are maintained as per specification.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Loss of Lives in Siachen

4002. DR. AJAY KUMAR:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of casualties occurred in Siachen in the recent past;

(b) whether the Government has taken diplomatic measures for demilitarisation of the Siachen region; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The number of casualties in Siachen in the last one year is 26.

(b) and (c) Twelfth Round of Defence Secretary level talks were held between India & Pakistan on 30-31 May 2011, during which both sides welcomed the ongoing dialogue process, contributing to an enhanced understanding of each other's position. It was also agreed to continue the discussions in a meaningful and result oriented manner.

**National Handicapped Welfare
Funds (NHWFs)**

4003. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds of National Handicapped Welfare Funds (NHWFs) have been invested in various deposit schemes rather than utilizing them on the welfare of handicapped persons in the country;

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

(c) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for proper utilization of funds of NHWFs for the welfare of handicapped persons in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) to (c) The National Handicapped Welfare Fund (renamed as National Fund for Persons with Disabilities) was established in 1983 under the Charitable Endowment Act, 1890. The interest income generated from the corpus of funds invested in banks and other financial securities is utilized to implement a scholarship scheme for students with disabilities since the academic year 2002-03.

A total of 500 new scholarships, 125 each under the following four major categories of disabilities viz. (i) Orthopedic (ii) Visual (iii) Hearing & (iv) Others are awarded every year. 40% of the scholarships in each category are reserved for girls.

The details of scholarships awarded during the last three years is as follows:-

Financial Year	Number of students	Amount (in lakh)
2009-10	417	52.81
2010-11	470	60.16
2011-12	492	64.93

[Translation]

Deforestation of forests

4004. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been stated in the United Nations report that a study has been conducted according to which every year about 50 lakh hectares of forests are being cut in the world;

(b) if so, the details of measures being adopted by the Government to check deforestation of forests in the country; and

(c) the success achieved as a result thereof?

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

(b) Protection of forests is the responsibility of State Governments. Following measures are being adopted by State Governments to check deforestation in the country:

- (i) Strict enforcement of law to check illicit felling of trees.
- (ii) Check Naks have been installed in every district to control the illegal movement of timber.
- (iii) Regular Patrolling of forests by frontline staff and monitoring by Senior forest officers.
- (iv) Involvement of Community in forest protection by formation of Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs). At present, there are 1,05,000 JFMCs are supporting forest officials to control deforestation.
- (v) Refresher courses are held to update the knowledge of forest officials to tackle the problem. Awareness campaigns are held to sensitize the general public to forest conservation and check deforestation.

(c) Forest Cover of the Country has stabilized despite heavy population and cattle pressure.

Atrocities against Dalits

4005. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the incidents of atrocities against dalits are on rise;

(b) whether the Government has taken any study regarding strict implementation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of cases registered against public servants for willful neglect of their duties in implementing Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1989 during each of the last five years; and

(e) the details of the number of cases disposed/convicted/pending/withdrawn during the last five years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) As per the

data provided by National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, number of cases registered by Police, under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (PoA) concerning offences of atrocities against Scheduled Castes, during the years 2008, 2009 and 2010, were as under:-

Year	Number of cases registered
2008	33,367
2009	33,426
2010	32,569

(b) and (c) In 2008, Government funded a study by the Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, New Delhi, on atrocities Haryana, Punjab, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

(d) As per information received from 32 States/Union Territories for 2009 and 2010, no cases had been registered against public servants for willful neglect of duties under the PoA Act. Information about the other years is not available.

(e) The State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/Union Territory wise number of cases disposed/convicted/pending/withdrawn concerning offences of atrocities against Scheduled Castes during 2006 to 2010

States/UTs	Number of cases disposed of	Number of cases ended in conviction	Number of cases pending	Number of cases withdrawn
1	2	3	4	5
States				
Andhra Pradesh	8416	1195	21279	348
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	10	0
Assam	197	64	618	0
Bihar	6238	949	32475	292
Chhattisgarh	1681	573	5816	103
Goa	1	0	19	0
Gujarat	4063	241	36972	35
Haryana	1071	193	2826	2

1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	226	40	846	49
Jharkhand	1195	290	3146	53
Karnataka	7836	242	26115	59
Kerala	1707	107	5055	44
Madhya Pradesh	19082	6760	54304	1532
Maharashtra	4410	224	25787	64
Manipur	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	2	2	2	1
Orissa	4519	438	27008	9
Punjab	329	47	1225	9
Rajasthan	8242	3588	43056	862
Sikkim	35	27	57	0
Tamil Nadu	3845	699	12367	45
Tripura	49	15	56	0
Uttar Pradesh	29663	16493	116007	629
Uttarakhand	361	164	1149	4
West Bengal	14	1	108	0
Union Territories				
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	3	0	14	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	1	21	0
Daman and Diu	3	0	2	0
Delhi	40	15	237	0
Lakshadweep	2	2	0	0
Puducherry	4	0	37	2
Total	103237	32370	416614	4142

Source: NCRB

Schemes for Scheduled Castes

4006. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Centrally sponsored schemes and programmes being implemented for the benefit of scheduled castes and other backward communities and weaker sections in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the total budget allocated to the State for the above schemes and the district-wise details of the funds released to the State under Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the district-wise number of the persons benefitted by these schemes during the period?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) Details of the Centrally-sponsored Schemes implemented by the Ministry for the scheduled castes and other backward communities in Madhya Pradesh and funds released to the State during 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17), which has begun from the year 2012-13, has not been finalized by the Government so far.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Centrally-Sponsored Schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in Madhya Pradesh	Amount released during 2011-12
1	2	3

For Welfare of Scheduled Castes

1.	Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes Students	153.12
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of those Engaged in 'Unclean' Occupations	3.18
3.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana	-
4.	Upgradation of Merit of Scheduled Caste Students	0.59
5.	Assistance to Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	-

1	2	3
6.	Assistance to States/UTs for Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	28.86
For Welfare of Other Backward Classes		
7.	Pre-Matric Scholarship to Other Backward Class (OBC) students	The scheme is not implemented in the State.
8.	Post-Matric scholarship to Other Backward Class students	39.56
9.	Assistance for Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls	2.10

Defence Expo

4007. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has organised Defence Expo in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the names of the countries participating in this Expo;

(c) whether the Government had turned down the proposal of participation of certain foreign companies in this Expo; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) 29 foreign countries which participated in Def Expo India-2012 are:-

USA, UK/Great Britain, Canada, Poland, Turkey, Czech Republic, Italy, Israel, Russia, Germany, France, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Hungary, Greece, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Finland, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.A.E.

In addition, 63 foreign official delegations from 58 countries visited the Defexpo India 2012.

(c) and (d) Participation of certain foreign companies in Defexpo 2012 was turned down in absence of necessary clearances.

[English]

Projects based on Forest Produce

4008. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched non-timber forest produce based projects in Naxal-affected areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the salient features of the said projects; and

(d) the number of persons in such areas likely to be engaged in each of such projects in various states of the country?

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

NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Rural Development has launched six projects in Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) covering around 60 naxal affected districts in the country. The projects to be executed within six months will be in the Public Private Partnership mode and will cover the states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

(c) and (d) The above project will be enhancing availability of Non timber Forest Products (NTFPs) such as Lac, Gum, Medicinal Plants, Tasar, Bamboo, Non-edible oil seeds besides maximizing the return for the tribals engaged in collection of these forest products. The project is part of National Rural Livelihood Mission with focus primarily on livelihood generation, value addition of NTFPs in naxal affected areas apart from employment generation in various activities of such projects. The details of number of beneficiaries trained in Naxal affected States / areas are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The details regarding number of beneficiaries trained in Naxal affected States/ areas

Sl. No.	Name of the Naxal affected States	Name of NTFP /MFP Commodity					Total Number of beneficiaries trained
		Honey Gatherers Training	Gum Karaya Pickers Training	Mahuwa Flowers Collector Training	Lac Growers/ Cultivator Training	Leaf & Cup Plates Making Training	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2150	9500	-	-	-	11650
2.	Chhattisgarh	500	-	500		200	1200
3.	Jharkhand and Part of West Bengal	25			2200	700	2925
4.	Madhya Pradesh	500	6600	4300	1200	-	12600
5.	Maharashtra	500	1500	-	-	-	2000
6.	Orissa	3877	-	-	2470	600	6947
Total							25672

Reclamation of Wetland

4009. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding reclamation of wetland habitats in

Greater Noida for township purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A complaint was received regarding reclamation of wetland habitats in Bil Akbarpur, Greater Noida by Ansal Private Limited for township. A central team was sent to site to verify facts and on the basis of field inspection, a show cause notice was served to the builders under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to stop any construction/earth filling/land reclamation work in the vicinity of wetlands and lands having the characteristics of wetlands.

Experiments on Endangered Species

4010. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some institutions especially Acharya Narendra Dev College under Delhi University have been granted permission for experiments on endangered animal species at its biology laboratory;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the list of endangered animals or mammals found from the laboratory; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Outstanding ESI and EPF Amount

4011. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

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

(a) the number of regular employees and contract workers/labourers presently working in Hotel Industry and Hospitals in the country;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints regarding exploitation of the said employees/workers by the Management;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken therein;

(d) the details of the Employees' State Insurance and Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) amount outstanding against the hotels and hospitals during each of the last three years and the current year, hotel/hospital-wise;

(e) the number of cases of violation of Labour Laws pending in Labour Courts against them; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to give relief to the affected regular employees and contract workers/labourers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The data is not maintained centrally.

(c) Does not arise in reply to parts (a) and (b).

(d) The details of number of companies and the total amount in default including hotels and hospitals in respect of Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) and Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The data is not maintained centrally.

(f) Relief to the affected regular employees and contract workers and labourers are given as per the provisions of relevant labour laws.

Outstanding Amount in respect of ESI Corporation

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Hotels	Hospitals
2008-09	2.53	0.05
2009-10	2.71	0.05
2010-11	2.41	0.09
2011-12	2.15	0.64

Outstanding Amount in respect of EPFO

Details of EPF amount outstanding, hotel/hospital-wise are not separately maintained. However, the details of number of companies and the total amount in default, including hotels and hospitals, for the last three years is given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Total number of establishments in default (including Hotels/ Hospitals)	Amount in default
2008-09	79931	2993.12
2009-10	79059	2923.14
2010-11	78588	2979.71

Setting up of New Regional Museum

4012. SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Museum of Natural History (NMNH) has been shifted to its own premises;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to set up a new Regional Museum of Natural History (RMNH) in Tamil Nadu;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Pollution from Dumping Scrap

4013. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any provisions for dumping of scraps of other countries at Indian ports which includes several articles spreading pollution;

(b) if so, the detailed provisions thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government has taken any action against the importer and exporter of such scraps;

(d) the measures taken by the Government to ensure abatement of pollution at ports; and

(e) the success achieved by the Government so far from the measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Ports allow the cargos to be imported or exported only after clearance from the Customs, Director General Foreign Trade.

(c) to (e) The polluting cargo like Coal, Iron Ore etc. which are legally permitted to be imported/exported are handled in such a manner that the ambient pollution levels are as per the norms of the State Pollution Control Board. Ports are sprinkling water, erecting wind screens, covering the trucks by tarpaulin etc. to keep the dust pollution in control.

[English]

Pak Activities in Border Areas

4014. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the construction of bunkers, towers and outposts by Pakistan on the border and also its encroachment activities in the Indian maritime zone in the Arabian sea;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether due to the poor broadcasting facilities in the border areas of Gujarat, Pakistan has been reportedly involved in spreading anti-national messages in these areas; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to counter such activities of Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Generally bunkers, towers and

outposts related construction works are undertaken beyond 150 yards from International Boundary. However, BSF has always raised objection to such construction and lodged strong protests with concerned Pak Rangers. There is reportedly no encroachment activity by Pakistan in the Indian maritime zone in the Arabian Sea.

(c) and (d) No Anti-India broadcasting activities have been noticed in the Border area of Gujarat.

Onion Export

4015. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether onion exports from India has been greatly reduced and that Pakistan, Iran and China are

posing stiff competition for our export market;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the quantity and value of onion exported from the country during each of the last three years;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to boost the exports of onion recently;

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

(e) whether there has been demands for abolition of minimum export price of onion; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA):
(a) and (b) The table showing quantity and value of onion exported from the country during the last three years is as under:

Quantity in Thousand MTs

Values in Rs. Crore

Commodity	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (Apr-June)	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Onions & Shallots Fresh or Chilled	1677.17	2320.51	1164.14	1742.53	369.68*	411.79*

Source: DGCIS

* details available only upto June, 2011.

There has been a dip in exports in the year 2010-11 due to ban imposed from 22nd December, 2010 to 18th February, 2011. As regard competition from Pakistan, Iran and China, India has no competition with these countries on account of differences in varieties of onion, its shape, size, season of production, and destination of export.

(c) and (d) The Minimum Export Price (MEP) for onion has been reduced from USD 150 PMT to USD 125 PMT for general varieties and USD 300 PMT to USD 250 PMT for southern varieties by the Government through its Notifications No.96 (RE-2010) 2009-2014 dated 15th February, 2012 and No.94(RE-2010)/2009-2014 dated 11th January, 2012 respectively.

(e) and (f) Yes. An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) meeting with representatives from Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Department of Consumer Affairs, NAFED, APEDA and Department of Commerce was convened on

the 28th March, 2012 to consider the issue relating to abolition of MEP. However, a clear-cut consensus did not emerge.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Directorate on Global Warming

4016. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a separate Directorate at national level in States on global warming and climate change;

(b) if so, the quantum of financial assistance earmarked for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Government does not have any proposal to set up a separate Directorate at national level in States on global warming and climate change. No financial assistance and time line has been earmarked for this purpose.

FDI Inflow from Various Countries

4017. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:

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

(a) the details of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow including proposals approved/rejected by the Government during the last three years, Country-wise and sector-wise;

(b) whether Gulf countries like Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Kuwait are interested to invest in India in view of the recent slowdown in the west;

(c) if so, the investment made during the last three years by the Gulf countries and steps taken by the Government to step up the investment from these countries;

(d) whether the Government has noticed decline in FDI inflow during the current year as compared to last year;

(e) if so, whether the Government has set up investment panel to monitor FDI inflow alongwith target fixed and achieved during the last three years and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to augment the FDI inflow during the current year?

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

(a) A Statement-I on FDI equity inflows, country-wise and sector-wise, from April, 2008 to February, 2012, is enclosed. Details of FDI proposals approved/rejected by the Government are as under:

Year (Jan-Dec)	No. of proposals approved	No. of proposals rejected
2009	300	24
2010	212	77
2011	168	64

(b) and (c) Statement-II on FDI equity inflows from Gulf countries, including Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Kuwait, from April, 2008 to February, 2012 is enclosed. Government plays an active role in investment promotion, through dissemination of information on the investment climate and opportunities in India and by advising prospective investors about investment policies and procedures and opportunities. International Cooperation for industrial partnerships is solicited both through bilateral and multilateral arrangements. It also coordinates with apex industry associations, such as FICCI, CII and ASSOCHAM, in their activities relating to promotion of industrial cooperation, both through bilateral and multilateral initiatives intended to stimulate inflow of foreign direct investment into India.

(d) No, Madam. FDI equity inflows of Rs.133,181 crores have been received, from April, 2011 to February, 2012, as against FDI equity inflows of Rs.88,520 crores, received during the last financial year (April, 2010 to March, 2011).

(e) Does not arise.

(f) 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 the 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.

Statement-I*Country-wise Financial year wise FDI Equity Inflows**From April, 2008 to February, 2012*

(Amount in Rs. crore & US \$ million)

Sl. No.	Country	2008-09 Apr-Mar		2009-10 Apr-Mar		2010-11 Apr-Mar		2011-12 Apr-Feb	
		Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Afghanistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.03
2.	Australia	328.49	72.60	774.92	166.29	110.22	24.26	242.71	50.98
3.	Austria	74.92	15.80	114.09	24.01	205.72	44.95	97.58	20.52
4.	Bahamas	10.27	2.40	29.14	6.16	19.79	4.32	15.02	3.34
5.	Baharain	1.78	0.39	8.09	1.72	0.85	0.19	0.94	0.19
6.	Argentina	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	46.21	10.15	0.00	0.00
7.	Belgium	458.34	99.57	177.89	37.56	168.40	37.28	461.70	97.57
8.	Belarus	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.51
9.	The Bermudas	123.15	28.18	53.31	11.07	8.87	1.97	1.19	0.26
10.	Brazil	2.41	0.60	5.16	1.11	7.85	1.75	50.90	10.99
11.	Bulgaria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.14	0.38	0.08
12.	Canada	382.05	84.97	293.27	61.64	154.66	33.66	197.60	39.261
13.	Caymen Islands	161.45	37.06	321.63	69.05	258.80	55.94	353.67	74.64
14.	Channel Islands	12.99	3.00	6.75	1.40	1.26	0.27	6.92	1.53
15.	China	32.38	6.71	199.99	41.36	7.03	1.56	357.84	72.58
16.	Croatia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Czech Republic	69.49	16.21	1.93	0.40	0.03	0.01	0.50	0.11
18.	Cyprus	5,982.83	1,287.47	7 727.58	1,626.57	4,170.67	913.10	6,924.84	1,428.88
19.	Denmark	59.50	13.29	180.22	38.20	289.72	64.08	105.81	22.42
20.	Estonia	0.32	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Finland	315.57	62.46	241.19	50.28	101.59	22.39	412.52	86.20
22.	Chile	7.60	1.83	337.22	71.25	129.99	28.64	165.82	36.28
23.	France	2,098.05	466.64	1,436.83	302.53	3,348.63	734.22	2,871.67	615.22
24.	Greece	0.01	0.00	4.29	0.91	1.18	0.26	1.25	0.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Germany	2,749.73	629.22	2,980.04	626.14	907.88	199.74	7,084.44	1,548.97
26.	HongKong	622.41	140.21	654.24	136.46	787.82	173.10	870.77	183.91
27.	Hungary	0.00	0.00	40.75	8.75	4.07	0.92	0.61	0.13
28.	Indonesia	24.06	5.93	2,637.05	570.25	4.67	1.03	2.38	
29.	Ireland	25.06	5.42	127.10	27.22	148.42	32.99	33.24	7.35
30.	Isle of Man	1.98	0.47	0.00	0.00	11.40	2.51	0.91	0.20
31.	Israel	5.60	1.19	130.83	28.45	6.46	1.41	4.67	0.00
32.	Italy	1,481.51	363.01	1,064.17	225.33	510.95	112.75	702.59	149.11
33.	Liechtenstein	0.00	0.00	3.51	0.76	3.50	0.78	0.25	0.05
34.	Japan	21,692.58	4,469.95	5,670.40	1,183.40	7,062.98	1,562.00	13,570.32	2,868.61
35.	Kazakhstan	53.00	10.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Korea (North)	2.03	0.43	18.62	3.79	5.48	1.18	50.31	10.63
37.	Lebanon	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.14
38.	South Korea	494.92	114.64	778.68	166.88	600.89	131.35	1,076.47	223.46
39.	Kuwait	0.69	0.14	40.73	8.46	5.91	1.30	5.29	1.04
40.	Latvia	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41.	Luxembourg	133.51	30.20	198.28	42.17	806.22	179.02	375.46	78.64
42.	Malaysia	420.34	89.43	183.85	38.21	183.26	40.39	84.22	17.98
43.	Mauritius	50,899.31	11,229.26	49,633.37	10,375.56	31,854.78	6,987.15	44,115.70	9,426.28
44.	Mexico	0.01	0.00	0.11	0.02	48.74	10.58	0.00	0.00
45.	Maldives	0.00	0.00	1.85	0.40	9.18	2.02	0.00	0.00
46.	Nepal	0.49	0.12	8.24	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01
47.	Netherlands	3,921.52	883.19	4,282.67	899.03	5,501.23	1,213.40	5,740.62	1,218.68
48.	Saint Kitts & Nevis	61.57	13.89	0.00	0.00	2.11	0.45	0.00	0.00
49.	New Zealand	37.77	9.22	61.06	13.18	6.85	1.53	4.59	0.94
50.	Nigeria	10.34	2.14	4.95	1.02	0.51	0.11	15.01	3.23
51.	Norway	12.21	2.86	66.47	14.20	63.55	13.93	95.62	20.86
52.	Oman	33.55	7.69	11.73	2.45	1,246.491	267.82	39.45	8.45
53.	Panama	8.34	1.91	53.37	11.12	41.71	9.12	7.35	1.57
54.	Philippines	0.17	0.03	0.92	0.20	2.27	0.50	12.25	2.42
55.	Poland	0.22	0.05	188.91	40.05	1.29	0.28	47.34	9.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
56. Portugal		3.22	0.73	9.95	2.12	6.04	1.33	11.04	237
57. Qatar		0.00	0.00	0.71	0.16	5.40	1.17	0.92	0.19
58. Romania		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.21	21.34	4.23
59. Russia		1,489.58	306.33	35.49	7.61	436.60	93.39	5.10	1.04
60. Saudi Arabia		2.85	0.67	64.06	13.29	17.70	3.84	3.51	0.70
61. Singapore		15,726.67	3,454.05	11,294.82	2,379.18	7,729.66	1,705.11	23,770.01	5,070.22
62. Scotland		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.15
63. South Africa		18.28	4.09	158.79	337.27	0.94	0.21	8.60	1.72
64. Slovakia		0.00	0.00	0.14	0.03	3.50	0.79	0.00	0.00
65. Spain		1,203.70	281.89	586.191	124.20	1,056.40	230.14	1,467.51	306.06
66. Sri Lanka		17.86	3.87	3.81	0.80	15.78	3.48	26.82	5.91
67. Sweden		263.22	56.86	1,171.18	242.51	176.70	39.05	256.19	53.4..3
68. Switzerland		790.95	170.16	89.26	102.49	4,103.95	895.08	1,086.44	226.94
69. Taiwan		15.97	3.80	78.32	16.16	30.07	6.55	63.04	13.85
70. Thailand		11.34	2.44	163.90	35.10	22.18	4.94	54.85	11.29
71. Turkey		3.08	0.72	31.51	6.78	158.38	34.90	46.81	10.00
72. UAE		1,133.33	257.05	3,016.82	628.93	1,569.18	340.54	1,660.50	3397.35
73. United Kingdom		3,840.41	863.97	3,094.15	657.37	3,434.20	754.94	12,524.87	2,758.08
74. U.S.A		8,001.78	1,801.98	9,230.43	1,943.46	5,352.67	1,170.27	4,647.60	976.28
75. Ukraine		0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.60	0.36	0.12	0.02
76. Venezuela		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
77. Uruguay		2.24	0.53	0.24	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
78. British Virginia		548.39	127.56	978.05	206.26	471.42	102.46	227.86	49.89
79. West Indies		44.01	10.28	117.64	24.97	2.49	0.53	4.66	0.95
80. Malta		0.00	0.00	12.53	2.75	0.85	0.18	15.65	3.22
81. Iran		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.07	0.00	0.00
82. Muscat		0.00	0.00	000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
83. Tanzania		1.73	0.43	2.06	0.44	1.99	0.42	0.00	0.00
84. Georgia		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
85. Gibraltar		5.87	1.38	0.65	0.14	0.15	0.03	1.36	0.28
86. Sudan		0.22	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
87.	Jordan	4.51	0.92	0.22	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
88.	Vietnam	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.01
89.	Iceland	9.42	1.90	0.50	0.10	0.00	0.00	2.93	0.57
90.	Kenya	4.89	1.12	18.95	4.05	13.24	2.97	5.28	1.04
91.	Egypt	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.21	1.20	0.26	2.67	0.51
92.	Yemen	1.55	0.33	0.25	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
93.	Monaco	0.00	0.00	1.32	0.29	2.36	0.51	2.06	0.39
94.	Liberia	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.05	6.45	1.42	0.00	0.00
95.	St. Vincent	28.63	6.67	0.48	0.10	0.00	0.00	218.67	41.51
96.	Guersney	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.14	0.03	0.38	0.08
97.	Zambia	0.20	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
98.	Morocco	0.00	0.00	28.42	6.08	0.00	0.00	550.17	115.50
99.	Colombia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.07	0.00	0.00
100.	British Isles	3.16	0.74	36.88	7.73	139.56	30.59	208.71	46.47
101.	Vanuatu	3.42	0.70	0.34	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
102.	Virgin Islands (US)	8.27	1.69	16.83	3.70	2.67	0.59	38.08	7.97
103.	Uganda	0.16	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
104.	Seychelles	3.49	0.87	67.44	13.91	5.09	1.11	3.73	0.77
105.	West Africa	0.39	0.10	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.44	5.00	0.98
106.	Rep, of Fiji Islands	7.88	1.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
107.	East Africa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
108.	Djibouti	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
109.	Congo (DR)	0.44	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.10	1.52	0.33
110.	Kyrgyzstan	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
101.	Mongolia	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
112.	Togolese Republic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.22	0.00	0.00
113.	Guyana	0.00	0.00	3.52	0.76	1.08	0.24	0.00	0.00
114.	Iraq	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.19	0.01	0.00
115.	Bolivia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
116.	Belize	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.70	5.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
117.	Cameroon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
118.	Barbados	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
119.	Bermuda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
120.	Country Details Awaited	9,499.07	2,216.07	9,954.37	2,077.56	3,808.46	830.49	0.18	0.03
121.	NRI (As Individual Investor)	7,3147.18	1,603.82	1,691.96	354.75	1,074.75	241.23	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		142,828.90	31,395.97	123,119.65	125,834.41	88,519.53	19,426.93	133,180.88	28,403.23

- Complete/Separate data on NRI Investment is not maintained by RBI. However, the above FDI Inflows data includes investment by NRI, as reported by RBI, under the head NRI (as individual investor).

Statement-II

Sector-wise Financial Year Wise FDI Equity Inflows from April, 2008 to February, 2012

(Amount in Rs. crore & US \$ million)

Sl. No.	Sector	2008-09 Apr-Mar		2009-10 Apr-Mar		2010-11 Apr-Mar		2011-12 Apr-Feb	
		Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Metallurgical Industries	4,152.56	959.94	1,999.30	419.88	5,023.34	1,098.14	8,242.42	1,765.07
2.	Mining	161.09	34.16	829.92	174.40	357.42	79.51	644.72	142.65
3.	Power	4,033.47	907.66	6,138.32	1,271.79	5,796.22	1,271.77	7,493.91	1,615.85
4.	Non-Conventional Energy	602.88	125.88	2,872.41	622.52	977.71	214.40	1,976.25	408.21
5.	Coal Production	1.07	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Petroleum & Natural Gas	1,633.36	349.29	1,296.90	265.53	2,543.14	556.43	951.17	202.05
7.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	0.00	0.00	18.48	3.96	2.87	0.63	156.64	31.79
8.	Prime Mover (Other Than Electrical Generators)	341.51	74.88	182.99	39.50	758.13	166.44	1,329.66	270.19
9.	Electrical Equipments	1,931.46	417.35	3,484.32	728.27	698.85	153.90	2,392.74	513.35
10.	Computer Software & Hardware	6,740.41	1,543.34	4,126.76	871.86	3,551.24	779.81	3,523.91	740.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11. Electronics		659.25	147.51	246.73	52.14	274.75	59.72	847.16	186.31
12. Telecommunications		11,684.81	2,548.63	12,269.66	2,539.26	7,542.04	1,664.50	9,002.10	1,995.37
13. Information & Broadcasting (Including Print Media)		3,378.28	735.04	2,340.55	490.83	1,887.17	412.11	3,186.82	660.61
14. Automobile Industry		5,218.03	1,150.03	5,892.61	1,236.27	5,864.18	1,299.41	3,690.56	792.58
15. Air Transport (Including Air Freight)		281.79	61.37	111.47	23.73	620.83	136.60	140.28	30.14
16. Sea Transport		231.35	50.21	1,343.58	284.85	1,370.27	300.51	448.61	100.32
17. Ports		2,019.87	493.15	304.61	65.41	49.84	10.92	0.02	0.00
18. Railway Related Components		77.41	18.01	160.27	34.43	318.50	70.66	197.91	42.05
19. Industrial Machinery		514.31	110.54	1,594.83	341.88	2,109.07	467.92	2,674.08	568.84
20. Machine Tools		206.45	45.66	640.06	133.83	53.01	11.63	126.21	607.90
21. Agricultural Machinery		22.43	5.57	8.70	1.88	2.21	0.49	12.72	2.77
22. Earth-Moving Machinery		10.80	2.27	75.69	15.62	8.12	1.77	75.09	16.40
23. Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineering Industries		635.43	142.31	725.18	149.59	493.96	108.67	5,639.21	1,251.15
24. Commercial, Office & Household Equipments		53.66	12.63	371.28	78.98	115.14	25.12	138.15	29.04
25. Medical and Surgical Appliances		352.03	75.42	789.51	167.35	146.66	32.22	676.95	137.35
26. Industrial Instruments		83.65	17.48	36.85	7.61	115.55	25.48	17.79	3.99
27. Scientific Instruments		3.56	0.83	0.01	0.00	11.16	2.49	34.47	7.08
28. Mathematical, Surveying and Drawing Instruments		0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29. Fertilizers		623.96	133.75	38.46	8.20	83.77	18.18	160.71	32.60
30. Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)		2,950.68	651.22	1,726.24	365.94	1,811.53	398.28	3,312.62	711.31
31. Photographic Raw Film and Paper		4.44	1.05	0.01	0.00	3.60	0.81	0.00	0.00
32. Dye-Stuffs		5.62	1.17	19.53	4.02	24.75	5.37	2.90	0.58
33. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals		20,614.14	4,246.76	1,006.29	213.08	961.09	209.38	14,498.31	3,211.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
34.	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	756.52	157.52	714.82	150.27	588.95	129.65	771.83	157.70
35.	Paper and Pulp (Including Paper Products)	1,181.59	272.51	76.39	16.42	30.15	6.53	2,055.28	407.35
36.	Sugar	22.68	5.01	0.48	0.10	0.79	0.17	19.95	4.44
37.	Fermentation Industries	628.42	144.70	536.70	112.02	262.28	57.71	335.50	69.70
38.	Food Processing Industries	455.59	102.71	1,314.23	278.89	858.03	188.67	682.30	141.62
39.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	196.13	42.88	338.09	69.74	267.35	58.07	318.26	65.02
40.	Soaps, Cosmetics & Toilet Preparations	105.94	22.03	117.27	24.58	463.98	102.90	823.76	164.45
41.	Rubber Goods	400.71	84.88	114.62	24.12	78.71	17.21	869.30	181.31
42.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	15.56	3.32	23.71	5.06	42.10	9.26	33.22	7.18
43.	Glue and Gelatin	0.00	0.00	1.26	0.27	0.04	0.01	30.68	5.84
44.	Glass	103.86	23.16	13.28	2.83	35.48	7.60	155.65	32.22
45.	Ceramics	850.44	198.43	33.60	7.21	54.06	12.00	45.22	9.87
46.	Cement and Gypsum Products	3,143.53	724.80	159.07	33.80	2,911.03	637.68	1,294.90	267.90
47.	Timber Products	55.75	11.27	30.62	6.54	7.19	158	76.63	15.96
48.	Defence Industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.44	3.66
49.	Consultancy Services	1,211.47	256.59	1,623.57	341.31	1,257.69	274.84	1,267.78	273.92
50.	Services Sector	28,691.79	6,183.48	19,944.85	4,176.21	15,053.94	3,296.09	23,865.13	5,058.72
51.	Hospital & Diagnostic Centres	1,019.96	239.71	639.26	135.57	1,177.33	256.00	901.82	186.63
52.	Education	1,033.36	214.52	300.50	63.35	173.24	37.94	447.30	92.97
53.	Hotel & Tourism	2,098.23	463.92	3,566.32	753.02	1,405.15	308.05	4,276.71	898.03
54.	Trading	2,761.01	639.72	3,509.69	739.62	2,252.72	498.46	3,021.98	631.13
55.	Retail Trading (Single Brand)	20.45	4.00	47.52	10.28	116.53	25.84	11.49	2.57
56.	Agriculture Services	24.61	5.35	5,922.29	1,222.22	202.60	43.90	217.10	47.17
57.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	388.46	83.50	145.59	31.08	89.36	19.59	168.12	35.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
58.	Tea and Coffee (Processing & Warehousing Coffee & Rubber)	175.00	37.08	37.60	8.15	14.40	3.12	21.37	4.64
59.	Printing of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	141.12	31.61	337.65	70.51	168.42	36.63	156.60	33.80
60.	Coir	0.00	0.00	1.19	0.25	0.46	0.10	2.89	0.55
61.	Construction Activities	8,666.57	1,996.67	13,483.54	2,855.33	4,978.75	1,103.02	12,286.40	2,520.46
62.	Housing & Real Estate (Including Cineplex, Multiplex, Integrated Townships & Commercial Complexes Etc.)	12,758.91	2,833.55	14,027.29	2,935.37	5,600.31	1,226.60	3,326.30	708.13
63.	Miscellaneous Industries	6,691.46	1,549.70	5,407.13	1,147.66	6,852.85	1,484.45	3,604.21	779.22
Grand Total		142,828.90	31,395.97	123,119.65	25,834.41	88,519.53	19,426.93	133,180.88	28,403.23

*Financial Year wise FDI Equity Infows
From April, 2008 to February, 2012
Gulf Countries*

(Amount in Rs. crore & US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Country	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Apr-Mar		Apr-Mar		Apr-Mar		Apr-Feb	
		Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Bahrain	1.78	0.39	8.09	1.72	0.85	0.19	0.94	0.19
2.	Kuwait	0.69	0.14	40.73	8.46	5.91	1.30	5.29	1.04
3.	Oman	33.55	7.69	11.73	2.45	1,246.49	267.82	39.451	8.45
4.	Qatar	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.16	5.40	1.17	0.92	0.19
5.	Saudi Arabia	2.85	0.67	64.06	13.29	17.70	3.84	3.51	0.70
6.	UAE	1,133.33	257.05	3,016.82	628.93	1,569.18	340.54	1,660.50	339.35
7.	Iran	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.07	0.00	0.00
8.	Muscat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		1,172.19	265.95	3,142.16	654.99	2,845.84	614.92	1,710.63	349.93

*[English]***FTA with Japan**

4018. SHRI M. ANANDAN:
DR. NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) the details of countries with which India has entered into Free Trade Agreement (FTA) including Japan;

(b) whether the Government proposed to enter into FTA with some more countries in the current financial year;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the priority areas identified in this regard;

(d) whether any assessment has been made regarding the impact of these FTAs on the domestic industries and farmers; and

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

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

(a) The details of countries with which India has entered into Free Trade Agreement (FTA), including Japan, are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement and the participating countries	Date of Signing	Date of Implementation
1		2	3
1.	India - Bhutan Agreement on Trade, Commerce and Transit	17.01.1972 (revised on 28.7.2006)	29.07.2006 (Agreement is renewed from time to time, by mutual consent to such changes and modifications as may be agreed upon between the two countries)
2.	Revised Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade	06.12.1991 (Revised on 27.10.2009)	27.10.2009 (The Treaty is amended/ modified by mutual consent of the Contracting Parties)
3.	India - Sri Lanka FTA	28.12.1998	March, 2000
4.	Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan and the Maldives)	04.01.2004	01.01.2006 (Tariff concessions implemented from 01.07.2006)
5.	India - Thailand FTA - Early Harvest Scheme (EHS)	11.09.2004	01.09.2004
6.	India - Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)	29.06.2005	01.08.2005
7.	India—ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)	13.08.2009	1st January 2010 in respect of India and Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand. 1st June 2010 in respect of India and Vietnam.

1	2	3
		1st September 2010 in respect of India and Myanmar.
		1st October 2010 in respect of India and Indonesia.
		1st November in respect of India and Brunei.
		24 January 2011 in respect of India and Laos.
		1st June 2011 in respect of India and the Philippines.
		1st August, 2011 in respect of India and Cambodia.
8. India - South Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)	07.08. 2009	01.01.2010
9. India - Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement	16.02.2011	01.08.2011
10. India - Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement	18.02.2011	01.07. 2011

In addition to above-mentioned FTAs, the Government has signed Preferential Trade Agreement with the following countries:

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement and the participating countries	Date of Signing	Date of Implementation	
1	2	3	4	
1.	Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) (Bangladesh, China, India, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka)	July, 1975 (revised Agreement)	01.1 1.1976 signed on 02.11.2005.)	
2.	Global System of Trade Preferences (G S T P) (Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines,		April, 1988	April, 1989

1	2	3
Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe)		
3. India - Afghanistan	06.03.2003	May, 2003
4. India - MERCOSUR	25.01.2004	01.06.2009
5. India - Chile	08.03.2006	September, 2007

(b) and (c) The Government is negotiating FTAs / expansion of existing FTAs with the countries listed below. Negotiations would continue during the current financial year and it is difficult to predict a time-line for conclusion. The priority areas for India's FTAs are seeking market access through negotiations in Goods, Services and Investments.

Sl. No. Name of the Agreement and Partner Countries

1	2
1.	India - EU BTIA (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom)
2.	India - ASEAN CECA- Services and Investment Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)
3.	India - Sri Lanka CEPA
4.	India - Thailand CECA
5.	India - Mauritius CECPA
6.	India - EFTA BTIA (Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland)
7.	India - New Zealand FTA/CECA
8.	India - Israel FTA
9.	India - Singapore CECA (Review)
10.	India - Southern African Customs Union (SACU) Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) (South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Namibia)

1	2
11.	Indian - MERCOSUR PTA (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay)
12.	India - Chile PTA
13.	BIMSTEC CECA (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal)
14.	India - Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Framework Agreement (Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and Yemen.)
15.	India-Canada CEPA
16.	India - Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)
17.	India-Australia CECA

(d) and (e) Evaluation of the impact of FTAs is a continuous process which starts even before FTA negotiations are entered into. Before entering into negotiations with its trading partners, studies are undertaken internally, as well as through the Joint Study Group (JSG) to study the feasibility of the proposed FTAs, including their impact on the domestic industries and agricultural sector. The JSG report, on the basis of which FTA negotiations are launched, is made available on the Departments of Commerce website (<http://commerce.gov.in>). Consultations are also held with the domestic stakeholders including the Apex Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Industry Associations as well as the Administrative Ministries and Departments. In order to protect the interest of the domestic industries and agricultural sector, these agreements provide for maintaining sensitive/negative lists of items on which limited or no tariff concessions are granted under the FTA. In addition, in case of a surge in imports and injury to the domestic industry, a country is allowed to take recourse to

measures such as anti-dumping and safeguards. Every FTA has a Joint Review Mechanism to monitor the implementation of the FTA. India's trade and economic relations with all its FTA partners have increased substantially.

[Translation]

Ammonia in Yamuna Water

4019. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

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

(a) whether the water treatment units of Yamuna river break down due to the excessive release of Ammonium;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any efforts to check the release of ammonium in excessive quantity in Yamuna river by the industrial units;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per information provided by Delhi Jal Board, the water treatment plants at Wazirabad and Chandrawal at Delhi were shut down during the period between 13th to 14th March 2012, due to presence of high ammonia levels in Yamuna water.

(c) to (e) The problem of increase of ammonia in river water of Yamuna is due to sudden release of fresh water from Haryana to meet the raw water demand for Delhi that results in mixing of settled sludge in the river bed. For abatement of pollution in various rivers including Yamuna, this Ministry is supplementing the efforts of State Governments under the National River Conservation Plan.

[English]

Conservation of Wetlands

4020. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) whether the wetlands and water bodies have been considerably reduced due to various reasons including illegal construction activities in the country;

(b) if so, the number of cases have been noticed during the last three years and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to protect the available wetlands and water bodies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, many wetlands and water bodies in the country are shrinking in size due to encroachment, anthropogenic pressures, uncontrolled siltation, weed infestation, discharge of sewage and industrial effluents, surface run-off chemical pesticides and fertilizers including illegal construction activities, etc. Though number of such cases have been noticed during the last three years which are causative for shrinkage of wetlands. There are no corroborative evidences of estimated loss of wetlands due to these reasons.

(c) Considering the importance of wetlands, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has identified 115 wetlands in the country, covering 24 States and two Union Territories for conservation and management under the National Wetland Conservation Programme (NWCP). 100% assistance under this programme is given for activities like survey & demarcation, catchment area treatment, desilting & dredging, bio-fencing, fisheries development, weed control, biodiversity conservation, pollution abatement, education & awareness and community participation, etc. These activities are adequately supported by research projects in priority areas of wetland management to supplement execution of management action plans in field.

In order not to use wetlands beyond their carrying capacity, the Government has very recently notified Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules 2010. All the state governments have been advised to notify wetlands so that they are regulated as per the notification. So far, an amount of Rs 113.90 crores has been released to the concerned state governments for undertaking various conservation activities.

Child Labour

4021. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of child labour in the beedi industry have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years;

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

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

(d) whether the Government has taken steps to protect the interest of women beedi workers during pregnancy as beedi rolling can have harmful effects on the unborn child;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has taken rehabilitative steps for children rescued from the beedi industry; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALUKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export to Bahamas

4022. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether the United Arab Emirates is set to make fresh investments in India building upon the booming trade between the two countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to investigate into the sudden increase in the exports to Bahamas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) Many countries including United Arab Emirates (UAE) are looking at opportunities available in India for making investments. A delegation from Abu Dhabi Investment Authority (ADIA), UAE had visited India in this regard in January, 2012. But no proposal for investment from ADIA has been received by this Department.

(c) The Government welcomes investments from foreign investors including those from United Arab Emirates in accordance with the existing policy framework.

(d) and (e) Currently, there is no proposal for any investigation into the sudden increase in the export from India to Bahamas which has increased in 2009-10 and 2010-11 due to increase in export of petroleum products as per the data available with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Generic Drugs

4023. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the malign campaign against the generic drugs produced in India by some countries which are going after multilateral regimes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to counter this campaign, popularise and boost the export of generic medicines/drugs abroad particularly in the developing countries including African countries?

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

(a) and (b) A concerted campaign against Indian pharma industry has been launched by MNCs whose interests are getting adversely impacted due to increasing global presence of Indian pharma companies especially in the generic segment.

(c) A brand pharma campaign has been launched in Tokyo, Japan on 21st March, 2012 on the sidelines of CPHI, Japan, a major pharmaceutical exhibition, to position India as a supplier of high quality, low cost drugs and as "Pharmacy of the World". Focused attention is being paid to promote Indian generic drugs in Africa and other important markets and to sensitize the concerned health authorities there that generic drugs from India are quality drugs at par with their patented alternatives and available at very reasonable cost.

*[Translation]***Action Against Exporters**

4024. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken action against many exporters for the misuse of duty Entitlement Pass Book Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the corrective steps taken in this regard?

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

(a) to (d) The Duty Entitlement Passbook Scheme (DEPB) has ended on 30.09.2011. Misuse of DEPB Scheme will be a violation of provisions of FT(D&R) Act, 1992, as amended from time to time. In the last three years, 92 cases of misuse have been reported and in all these cases corrective steps have been taken wherever necessary and action initiated under FT(D&R) Act, 1992.

*[English]***Sericulture Industry**

4025. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAJI SOLANKI:
SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise schemes/financial assistance provided by the Government to promote silk producers/weavers in the country to improve their pitiable condition in the country;

(b) whether the small merchant exporters of silk fabric have been adversely affected by reduction of import duty on raw silk yarn;

(c) if so, whether the Government envisages any plan to compensate the small merchant exporters and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Central Silk Board (CSB) has taken initiative to address the problems of Southern Sericulture industry;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of sericulturists have been registered under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas in that region;

(f) the steps taken by the CSB to develop newer varieties of mulberry silkworm/increase productivity, quality and profitability of sericulture silk products;

(g) the details of schemes to promote the traditional textiles sector like Bandhani Sarees Industry in Gujarat and tussar culture Tussar Research and Training Institute, Ranchi, Jharkhand alongwith funds allocated/utilised for the purpose during the last three years; and

(h) the details of proposals received from the State Governments for welfare of the silk weavers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Govt. of India, through the Central Silk Board (CSB), is implementing Centrally Sponsored Catalytic Development Programme (CDP), in collaboration with the Sericulture Departments in all States for development of sericulture and silk industry in the country. State-wise Schemes/Financial assistance provided by the Government under the CDP programme during the XI Plan period is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

State-wise details of financial assistance provided for handloom weavers (including silk weavers) under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme and Marketing and Export Promotion Schemes during XI Plan is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The Government has also approved a financial package, for waiver of loans of the handloom sector, called "Revival, Reforms and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector" which also includes silk weavers, with a financial implication of Rs.3884 Crores benefiting 15000 Cooperative Societies and 3 lakh handloom weavers.

In addition, Government has also approved an Rs.2362 crores "Comprehensive Package for the Handloom Sector" for providing cheap credit under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme.

(b) The reduction of import duty on raw silk has helped the fabric manufacturers and entrepreneurs by making raw silk available at reasonable rate for conversion into value added products for exports. However, some merchant exporters and traders, trading the post export Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA) scrip for export of silk fabrics, have been demanding compensation due to reduction of the premium of such scrip issues before the duty reduction on raw silk.

(c) There is no proposal to compensate such merchant exporters or traders of DFIA scrip.

(d) and (e) Yes, Central Silk Board has taken initiatives to address the problem of Southern Sericulture industry through the flagship Catalytic Development Programme (CDP). The programme helps the States and sericulturists in development and expansion of host plant, development of farm and post cocoon infrastructure, upgradation of reeling and processing technologies, Enterprise Development Programme and provided support for extension activities. Financial assistance provided to the three Southern States under CDP during the last three years (2009-10 to 11-12) is as follows:

CDP Funds provided to Southern States during the last 3 years

(Rs. in Lakhs)				
States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Karnataka	2355.10	5754.42	4892.28	13001.80
Andhra Pradesh	1073.15	1526.54	1913.39	4513.08
Tamil Nadu	961.89	2204.84	1090.57	4257.30
Total	4390.14	9485.80	7896.24	21772.18

Out of the above Southern sericulture states i.e. Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have availed Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) assistance for sericulture schemes during the last 3 three years (2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12). No. of beneficiaries covered under the RKVY scheme in these Southern Sericulture States is given below:

States	No. of Beneficiaries covered
Karnataka	800
Tamil Nadu	3,040
Total	3840

(f) Central Silk Board has three main Research and Development institutes for mulberry at Mysore (Karnataka), Berhampore (West Bengal) and Pampore (J&K) which are actively working on mulberry and silkworm crop improvement, production and protection. These institutes have taken up number of R&D efforts to increase productivity, quality and profitability of sericulture silk product. The details of action taken in this regard are given in the enclosed Statement-III

(g) Govt. is implementing six generic schemes viz. Babasaheb Ambedakar Hastshilpa Vikas Yojna, Design and Technology Upgradation Scheme, Marketing Support Service Scheme, Research & Development Scheme, Human Resource Development Scheme and Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, for the promotion and development of Handicrafts Sector on all India basis, including for Bandhani Sarees Industry in Gujarat State.

Central Tasar Research & Training Institute (CTRTI) at Ranchi is actively involved in implementing various research projects pertaining to host plant & silkworm improvement and crop production & protection. Apart from the basic and applied research projects, the institute also implements certain developmental schemes for the development of Tasar culture in the tropical and temperate region of India, including Post Cocoon Technology (PCT).

Funds allocated to Central Tasar Research & Training Institute (CTR&TI), Ranchi during the last three years for above purpose are as follows:

Year	Expenditure incurred by CTRTI, Ranchi (Rs. in Lakhs)
2009-10	2214.51
2010-11	2436.74
2011-12	3254.31

(h) On the basis of proposals received from the State Governments, the following steps have been taken in the XI Plan for promoting traditional handloom sector and welfare of the weavers, including silk weavers:

- 610 handloom clusters have been sanctioned
- Rs. 333.20 Crores have been released towards Marketing Incentives
- 2694 Marketing events were held
- 4693.06 Lakh Kg. of yarn supplied to weavers through 788 yarn depots
- 18.97 Lakh Handloom Weavers, including silk weavers, have been enrolled under Health Insurance Scheme

Statement-I

State-wise release of funds under Catalytic Development Programme for sericulture and silk industry during the last 3 years

(Rs. in Lakhs)

#	States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Karnataka	2,355.10	5,754.42	4,892.28
2.	Tamilnadu	961.89	2,204.84	1,090.57
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,079.69	1,707.52	1,604.18
4.	Andhra Pradesh	1,073.15	1,526.54	1,913.39
5.	West Bengal	869.55	780.27	548.10
6.	Maharashtra	232.43	507.39	645.59
7.	Madhya Pradesh	411.18	1,240.96	529.96
8.	Odisha	572.25	716.84	591.72
9.	Bihar	171.32	384.32	357.76
10.	Uttar Pradesh	571.14	1,003.81	794.67
11.	Kerala	87.40	123.36	-
12.	Punjab	-	42.54	33.93
13.	Haryana	9.00	21.70	19.98
14.	Himachal Pradesh	158.94	285.13	578.88
15.	Chhattisgarh	502.28	215.47	263.13
16.	Jharkhand	1,066.22	2,413.78	2,448.51
17.	Uttaranchal	419.33	952.44	740.86
18.	Sikkim	69.09	131.73	180.95
19.	Assam + BTC	1,615.57	3,053.55	3,168.00
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	286.49	238.74	241.42
21.	Manipur	324.78	485.37	903.12
22.	Meghalaya	302.37	553.14	643.88
23.	Mizoram	349.46	704.49	792.91
24.	Nagaland	540.54	348.33	683.99
25.	Tripura	377.04	692.48	854.57
Total		14406.22	26089.19	24522.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
23. Punjab		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.05	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
24. Rajasthan		1.26	0.54	0.15	1.72	0.50	0.64	0.44	0.73	0.38	0.11
25. Sikkim		0.00	0.37	0.00	0.47	0.67	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.13	0.52
26. Tamil Nadu		29.77	41.75	50.15	48.68	44.56	0.62	1.54	0.80	1.44	1.70
27. Tripura		1.36	1.28	0.85	2.98	7.05	0.04	0.09	0.36	0.44	1.10
28. Uttar Pradesh		2.36	4.28	3.06	13.06	12.01	1.35	2.36	1.73	2.09	2.49
29. Uttrakhand		0.90	1.57	0.15	3.06	1.10	0.15	0.46	0.45	0.43	0.38
30. West Bengal		4.05	5.01	2.94	9.02	15.94	0.51	1.06	0.60	1.80	0.46
Total		99.51	100.61	107.00	156.92	202.84	13.00	19.02	22.60	28.04	29.57
Outer Organisations		10.99	8.37	8.57	11.08	16.65	10.44	25.97	27.00	30.57	24.57
Grand Total		110.50	108.98	115.57	168.00	219.49	23.44	44.99	49.60	58.61	54.14

Statement-III

Details of Steps Taken

- Need based research projects were under taken to develop Region & season specific mulbe / varieties and silkworm hybrids. So far 15 improved mulberry varieties have been developed and authorised for various agro-climatic regions. The introduction of VII in the south has increased the leaf yield upto 60 MT per hectare per year. Recently, Vishala and Anantha were also recommended and already initiated a programme to take them to field. A new trial has been initiated to test four more new mulberry varieties.
- So far 54 mulberry silkworm hybrids were authorized for commercial use in India. They include 29 bivoltine hybrids capable of producing international grades of silk (2A and above) with yields up to 70 kg. per 100 DFLs; 20 Multi x Bivoltine hybrids which can yield up to 60 kg. per 100 DFLs. CSR2xCSR4 and (CSR6xCSR26)x (CSR2xCSR27) are the most widely reared bivoltine silkworm hybrids. Similarly PMxCSR2 is the most widely reared multi x bivoltine silkworm hybrid.
- APS105xAPS126, APS45xAPS12, CSR46xCSR47, Dun17xDun18, GEN3xGEN2, NK2xNP4, SLD4xSLD8, KSO1xNP4 are the bivoltine hybrids newly authorized during 2010 expected to out-yield the earlier ones.
- Suitable agronomical practices were developed for the propagation of mulberry varieties and bring in quantitative and qualitative improvement in mulberry leaf production.
- Protocol has been developed for application of bio-fertilizers and micronutrients to increase the leaf productivity per unit area.
- Integrated Nutrient Management [INM] system was promoted with emphasis on reduced chemical inputs and increased biological inputs. The Integrated Pest Management [IPM] system was developed and promoted to minimize the pest population with reduced doses of chemical pesticides.
- Bio-control methods were developed to control uzifly and papaya mealy bug. Natural enemies of the papaya mealybug include the commercially available mealybug destroyer lady beetles (*Cryptolaemus montrouzieri*), lacewings, and hover flies. In addition to predators, several parasitoids were recorded as potential biological control agents. The most important among them are: *Acerophagus papayae*, *Anagyrus loeckii*, *Anagyrus californicus*, and *Pseudaphycus* sp., which have been released in the field to minimise the mealy bug population. Recently another parasitoids identified as

Pseudleptomastix mexicana has been reported to be highly effective at field level.

- In order to control the incidence of uzifly, *Nesolynx thymus* a potential parasitoid is periodically released in the field.
- Several bed disinfectants such as Resham Keet Oushad, Labex, Vijetha, Resham Jyothi, Amruth, Rakshak, etc., were developed to control the spread of disease causing germs in the silkworm beds.
- Long term preservation schedule (up to 50 days) for the multivoltine x bivoltine seed (PM x CSR2), has been developed.

[*Translation*]

**Supply of Sub-standard
Material in Depot**

4026. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognisance of sub-standard material being allegedly supplied by the contractors in the Centre Ordnance Depot, Kanpur after producing a quality sample;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken against the officials found guilty?

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

(a) to (e) Certain complaints had been received in the matter. The allegations made in the complaints were enquired into by the Army authorities and the same could not be substantiated.

[*English*]

Conservation of Bio-Diversity

4027. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any project proposal from the Kerala State Bio-diversity Board on conservation of bio-diversity in some areas including Udumbanchola Taluk in the Idukki district of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide the financial assistance for implementation of the said project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Closure of Tea Gardens

4028. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether a number of tea gardens have been closed particularly in the State of Assam and West Bengal during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the gardens, their date of closure, number of workers affected, area of cultivation under each of these closed tea gardens and the reasons for their closure; and

(c) the details of the action taken/proposed to be taken for the reopening and rejuvenation of these tea gardens and the rehabilitation of the jobless workers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The depressed price situation since mid 1999 coupled with other factors like high costs of production, sluggish rate of growth in domestic demand and fall in exports had adversely affected the viability of tea gardens, particularly the medium sized and financially weaker ones, resulting in closure/abandonment of some tea gardens in the country.

As on 1st April 2007, the number of closed tea gardens was 33 viz., Assam: 2; West Bengal 14; and Kerala 17. Subsequently two more gardens in West Bengal were added to the list. However, 31 gardens have reopened since then and as of date, only 4 gardens - two each in West Bengal and Kerala remain closed. These 4 gardens are involved in litigation.

During the last three years only one tea estate in Assam (Bhuvan Valley tea estate) was closed on 08.10.11. The area of the tea garden and the number of workers are

403.47 hec. and 475 respectively. However, the garden was reopened on 09.02.12.

The details regarding the tea gardens that still remain closed are as under:

Sl. No.	State	Name of tea estate	Date of closure	Area of cultivation (ha)	No. of workers
1.	West Bengal	Dheklapara	March, 2006	197.37	604
2.	-do-	Ringtong	February, 2008	388.12	837
3.	Kerala	Pirmed	December, 2000	529.55	491
4.	-do-	Lone Tree	December, 2000	500.01	648

(c) Government of India had notified a rehabilitation scheme aimed at revival of the closed Tea Gardens for the XI Plan period. This scheme provided for restructuring of bank loan, interest subsidy on working capital, deferred payment of PF dues, waiver of outstanding loans under erstwhile loan schemes of the Tea Board and according priority for providing developmental assistance under Tea Board Development Schemes.

The initiatives taken by the Tea Board under the rehabilitation scheme, inter alia, include:

- i. Facilitated a series of meetings between the owners, financing bankers and other stakeholders for reopening the closed estates;
- ii. Paid Rs. 73.18 lakhs to Dena Bank being 1/3rd contribution for settling the accumulated interest on the bank loan availed by one of the closed tea gardens in Kerala;
- iii. Written off Rs. 4.81 crores on account of the loans availed by the closed tea gardens under the erstwhile loan schemes of Tea Board; and
- iv. Relaxed eligibility norms for availing of financial assistance under developmental schemes

In addition, the Board provided lump-sum grant amounting to Rs. 3.67 crores @ Rs. 1000 per worker for educational support for wards of workers during 2007-08 and 2008-09 from its Human Resource Development Scheme.

[Translation]

Shortage of Pilots in Air Force

4029. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI MAHIESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Air Force (IAF) has been facing shortage of pilots;

(b) if so, the existing strength of pilots against the sanctioned strength;

(c) whether the lack of adequate training infrastructure/facilities is reportedly one of the reasons;

(d) if so, the details of the infrastructure/training facilities available with IAF and the number of pilots being trained every year; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government including the long-term plan to create the best training facilities and meet the shortage of pilots in the Air Force?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) and (b) The available strength of pilots in Air Force is sufficient to meet the current operational requirements of the Indian Air Force. The present strength of pilots as on 1st April, 2012 is 3406 against the sanctioned strength of 3783.

(c) and (d) Training infrastructure/facilities are available at Hyderabad and Yehlanka, for training of pilots. Presently, 180-200 pilots are commissioned every year in the Indian Air Force.

(e) The improvement in the job profile of the pilots and improvement of training infrastructure is a continuous process. Several measures have been taken by the Government in this regard. The Short Service Commission for Flying branch has been modified to make Men eligible for induction in this branch. The implementation of the recommendations of the VIth Central Pay Commission shall also go a long way in attracting youth.

Further, concerted efforts are also made to carry out proactive publicity campaign to reach the target group across the country, such as (i) participation in career fairs and exhibitions to enhance one-to-one interaction; (ii) Advertisement in print and electronic media including recruitment and career related articles; (iii) motivational lectures in schools/colleges; (iv) distribution of publicity material to target group; (v) visuals/signages at vantage points all over the country at strategic locations.

Training infrastructure has been augmented through induction of simulators and advanced jet trainers. Since

July 2011, entire stage-III fighter pilots training has commenced on the advanced jet trainers.

Port Projects under PPP

4030. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of port development projects being implemented under Public Private Partnership (PPP) and the number of projects under consideration of the Government;

(b) the total estimated cost and the time frame fixed for completion of the projects; and

(c) the details of ports targeted to be developed under this scheme during the current financial year alongwith the locations thereof in the country?

THtr MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):
(a) to (c) A total of 25 Port projects under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode are targeted to be completed during 2012-13, at an estimated cost of Rs.13897.64 crores adding a capacity of 196.73 MMTPA. Details of the various projects are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Target for Award of PPP Projects during 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of the Project, Cost (Cr.) & Capacity (MTPA)	Location of the Major Port
1	2	3
1.	Development of WQ 7 for handling Import Dry bulk cargo Rs. 230 Cr, 4.60 MTPA	VIZAG
2.	Installation of Mechanised Iron Ore handling facilities at WQ-1 in the northern arm of Inner harbour of VPT for handling Dry bulk cargo Rs. 275.20 Cr, 8.98 MTPA	VIZAG
3.	International Bunkering Terminal - Construction of Multi-purpose Liquid Terminal Rs. 206.30 Cr, 4.10 MTPA	Cochin
4.	Construction of Shallow draft berth for handling cement Rs. 86.17 Cr, 2.30 MTPA	VOCPT Tuticorin
5.	Upgradation of mechanical handling equipments in berth no.1 to 6 and berth no. 9 Rs. 49.20 Cr, 5.00 MTPA	VOCPT, Tuticorin
6.	Development of 7.2 MMTPA Iron ore export Bulk Handling Terminal west of breakwater Rs. 721.00 Cr, 7.20 MTPA	Mormugoa
7.	Creation of Mega Container Terminal Rs. 3686 Cr, 48.00 MTPA	Chennai
8.	Development of NCB-III for handling thermal coal & rock phosphatata V.O.C. Port Trust Rs. 420 Cr, 7.28 MTPA	VOCPT, Tuticorin

1	2	3
9.	Development of NCB-IV for handling thermal coal & Copper concentrate. Rs. 355.00 Cr, 7.28 MTPA	VOCPT, Tuticorin
10.	Conversion of berth no- 8 as Container Terminal Rs. 312.23 Cr, 7.20 MTPA	VOCPT, Tuticorin
11.	Development of WQ8 for handling break bulk cargo and export bulk cargo Rs. 230 Cr, 3.00 MTPA	VIZAG
12.	Development of RO-RO cum multi-purpose berth & car parking at Bharthi Dock Rs. 100 Cr, 1.00 MTPA	Chennai
13.	Development of Barge jetty at Bharthi Dock Rs. 25.00 Cr, 1.00 MTPA	Chennai
14.	Development of 2 MMTPA mechanised Coal Import Terminal at Berth No.11 Rs. 204.00 Cr, 2.00 MTPA	Mormugoa
15.	Setting up of Single Point Mooring (SPM) and allied facilities off Veera in Gulf of Kutch Rs. 621.52 Cr, 12.00 MTPA	Kandla
16.	Upgradation of Barge Handling Facilities at Bunder Basin Rs. 109.59 Cr, 3.29 MTPA	Kandla
17.	Development of standalone container handling facility with a quay length of 330 m North of NSICT Terminal, Rs. 600 Cr, 10.00 MTPA	JNPT, Mumbai
18.	Constn. of shallow draught Berth (2 Nos) for handling construction materials Rs. 56.17 Cr, 2.00 MTPA	VOCPT, Tuticorin
19.	Development of Ship repair facility for 90 small and 120 medium size ships Rs. 785.00 Cr, 0.00 MTPA	COCHIN
20.	Berth No 14, Rs 188.88 Cr, 2.00 MTPA	KANDLA
21.	Development of Haldia Dock II (North) Rs. 728.00 Cr, 8.50 MTPA	Kolkatta
22.	Development of Haldia Dock II (South) Rs. 787.00 Cr, 8.50 MTPA	Kolkatta
23.	Development of General Cargo Terminal at Q8-Q9 Berths Rs. 446.00 Cr, 10.00 MTPA	Cochin
24.	Construction of Outer Terminal 1 upstream of 3rd Oil Jetty with ancillary facilities on PPP basis Rs. 290 Cr, 4.50 MTPA	Kolkatta
25.	Container Terminal Expansion Rs. 300.00 Cr, 3.00 MTPA	Vizag

[English]

Maritime Cooperation

4031. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed an agreement on maritime cooperation with China as reported recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the agreement includes joint operations against sea piracy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Ammunition for Small Weapons

4032. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value and quantity of imports for ammunition for small weapons during the last three years, country-wise;

(b) the percentage of ammunition indigenously manufactured;

(c) the difficulties faced for complete indigenisation of arms and ammunition; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to achieve self-sufficiency and the outcome thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Qty. 37,194 of the ammunition for small arms valued at Rs.5.46 crores were imported from Bulgaria during the last three years. 85% of ammunition for small weapons is indigenously manufactured by the Ordnance Factory Board (OFB). The OFB does not face any difficulty in indigenization of ammunition for small weapons, for its product range.

[Translation]

Availability of Iron Ore

4033. DR. RATAN SINGH AJNALA:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage in the supply of iron ore to the steel plants;

(b) if so, the impact thereof on production and market price of steel;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure easy availability of iron ore at a fair price to the steel plants; and

(d) the success achieved by the Government in normalizing the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) The production of iron ore during 2010-11 (provisional) was 208 million tonnes whereas the total estimated domestic consumption by iron and steel industry was 111.40 million tonnes. Therefore, overall there has been no scarcity of iron ore for the domestic iron and steel industry.

(c) and (d) To improve availability of iron ore for the domestic iron and steel industry at affordable price, the Government has increased the export duty on iron ore from 20% ad valorem to 30% ad valorem on all grades of iron ore (except pellets) with effect from 30.12.2011. The export of iron ore during 2011-12 has been substantially reduced and was approximately 55.76 million tonnes during April, 11-February, 12 (provisional) as compared to about 87.25 million tonnes in the corresponding period of previous year 2010-11, thus showing a reduction of about 36% in the export of iron ore from the country.

[English]

Funds for Plantation of Trees

4034. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tree plantation programmes has been undertaken by the Government to maintain the ecological balance in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the amount spent during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has made any assessment of the work done; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made thereon State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing a major scheme, National Afforestation Programme (NAP) which is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme for tree plantation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country through people's participation. The Scheme is being 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 a village level. The details of State-wise release of funds and approved area during last three years from 2009-10 to 2011-12 under the NAP are given in Annexure. Apart from NAP, tree plantation is also being carried out by other Ministries under schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) etc.

(c) and (d) Under NAP, the monitoring and evaluation

is undertaken, by the States through SFDA & FDAs. Ministry too commissions independent evaluation of the projects through reputed experts and organizations. Monitoring of project sites by Remote Sensing and Geographical

Information System is also provided in NAP guidelines. During 2009-10 to 2011-12, an area of over 3 lakh hectare has been targeted for treatment in the country; the state wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of State-wise released of funds and approved area during last three years from 2009-10 to 2011-12 under the National Afforestation Programme Scheme

Sl. No.	State	Amount Released (Rs. in crore)			Approved Area (in hectares)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.03	10.48	15.15	4182	2341	5453
2.	Bihar	7.74	5.48	6.92	3475	0	5647
3.	Chhattisgarh	25.12	33.25	24.74	8450	1177	8370
4.	Goa	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	24.44	29.43	27.00	4920	1760	11150
6.	Haryana	20.57	24.20	12.28	5526	1100	3145
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3.59	3.45	3.50	1255	1646	2566
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.81	3.99	6.89	3550	0	4857
9.	Jharkhand	21.06	8.73	10.42	9980	0	4815
10.	Karnataka	11.95	8.12	12.92	2200	0	9523
11.	Kerala	4.02	7.54	2.04	1095	666	2947
12.	Madhya Pradesh	22.53	30.39	21.43	6188	13000	10219
13.	Maharashtra	20.53	16.17	28.51	7219	0	7934
14.	Orissa	8.82	11.20	7.30	1745	0	7410
15.	Punjab	3.01	0	0.46	547	0	625
16.	Rajasthan	10.67	4.94	6.23	6800	400	3300
17.	Tamil Nadu	7.98	7.21	3.08	4025	0	2984
18.	Uttar Pradesh	30.20	21.33	26.23	9664	3340	12435
19.	Uttarakhand	7.00	4.47	6.61	4065	5167	5058
20.	West Bengal	3.11	4.12	6.29	615	2815	2360
	Total (Other States)	253.17	234.50	228.00	85501	33412	110798
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.37	5.52	0.00	1750	3125	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Assam	14.48	6.08	7.95	3625	0	0
23.	Manipur	5.93	10.37	12.74	1525	3599	4250
24.	Meghalaya	2.21	8.79	4.31	800	4800	3930
25.	Mizoram	17.27	12.21	13.44	2700	2370	2600
26.	Nagaland	10.67	10.11	11.69	4050	2000	8000
27.	Sikkim	8.86	11.99	11.18	2225	1549	3730
28.	Tripura	3.20	10.43	13.69	1380	6271	6220
	Total (NE States)	65.00	75.49	75.00	18055	23714	28730
	Grand Total	318.17	309.99	303.00	103556	57126	139528

NMAY

4035. SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:
SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken decision to modify the Namak Mazdoor Awas Yojana (NMAY) on the request of various State Governments in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the projects alongwith the financial assistance provided by the Government for the development of salt industry/workers;

(c) whether Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute and Salt Commissioner have developed Model Salt Farms in Gujarat;

(d) if so, the salient features of the projects along with the financial assistance to be provided by the Union Government, State-wise;

(e) the details of salt production and prices in the country during the last three years alongwith steps taken by the Government to enhance the production of salt; and

(f) whether the Government has provided remunerative prices to the salt producers/farmers and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute (CSMCRI) has reportedly established Model Salt Farms in Gujarat with the help of NGOs and the State Government. The Salt Commissioner has provided assistance to set up Model Salt Farms in Naws (Rajasthan) and Ganjam (Odisha) by contributing one-third cost of the project while the remaining amount was shared by the respective State Government and CSMCRI. A Model Salt Farm in Markanam (Tamil Nadu) has been recently sanctioned for which two-third of the cost would be met by the Salt Commissioner and one-third by CSMCRI.

(e) The details of production of common salt and sale price in the country during the last three years are as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Production (in lakh ton)	Sale price of salt per kilogram
1.	2009-10	239.51	Re.1/- to Rs.12/-
2.	2010-11	186.10	Re.1/- to Rs.14/-
3.	2011-12 (up to February, 2012)	198.75	Re.1/- to Rs.14/-

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry monitors the overall development of salt industry through the Office of the Salt Commissioner. This Office promotes production of salt through technology upgradation, conducting training programmes for salt workers and providing; technical support and oversight to the salt industry.

(f) Price of salt is determined by market forces and is not regulated by the Central Government Minimum wages for salt workers are fixed by concerned State Governments.

Review of Procurement Procedure

4036. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI ANAN TKUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRJ C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
DR. MANDA JAGANNATH

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the procurement procedures to ensure impartial, transparent and swifter acquisitions for the armed forces and chalk out a long-term integrated perspective plan for the technology and capability needs for the armed forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the lack of adequate information regarding defence requirements has been one of the major impediments in the growth of India's defence industry and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the said plan is likely to enable domestic industry to plan investment in the defence sector

and take up research and development, technology upgradation and collaboration with private and foreign partners to meet the future requirements of the forces and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the private/foreign companies which have been given license to manufacture defence equipment so far; and

(f) whether the introduction of the new category of acquisition 'buy and make' is a major shift enabling Indian industry to enter into joint ventures with foreign original equipment manufacturers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) to (f) Review of Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) is an ongoing process undertaken with the objective of reducing delays and ensuring greater transparency in the procurement process. DPP was last reviewed in 2010 and after incorporating certain amendments, DPP-2011 was promulgated w.e.f. 1st January, 2011. The DPP envisages preparation of a 15 years Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan.

The Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP) covering the period 2012-2027 for building up of capability and modernization of Indian Armed Forces has been finalized. Based on this LTIPP, a Technology Perspective and Capability Roadmap will be placed in the public domain to facilitate the Indian Defence Industry to plan investment and take up Research & Development and technology collaboration to meet the requirements of Indian Armed Forces.

A list of Letters of Intent/Industrial Licenses issued so far to various companies in the private sector for production of defence items is enclosed as Statement.

A new category for acquisition i.e. 'Buy and Make (Indian)' was introduced in DPP in November, 2009, wherein Request for Proposal (RFP) is issued only to Indian vendors who are assessed to have requisite technical and financial capabilities to undertake such projects. Under this category, Indian firms are able to enter into joint ventures/production arrangements with foreign companies to manufacture defence equipment. This is a significant step for promotion of Indian Defence industry.

Statement

List of Letters of Intent/Industrial Licenses Issued to Private Companies for the Manufacture of Arms and Armament (as on 10.04.2012)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company & LOI/IL No. and Date	Item of Manufacture
1	2	3
1.	M/s Ramoss India, LI: 75 (2002) Dt. 12.12.2002	Bullet Proof Vests, Jackets, Other Types of Body Armour, Bullet Proofing Vehicles and Vehicle Safety Fitments.
2.	M/s Larsen & Toubro Ltd., New Delhi LI: 54 (2002) Dt. 20.8.2002 CIL: 11 (2007) Dt. 31.07.2007	Design, Development, Manufacture and Assembly (2007) of Armoured and Other Combat Vehicles Including Associated Systems and Sub-Systems Such as Turrets, Turret Mounts, Bridge Laying Systems on Tanks etc.
3.	M/s Larsen & Toubro Ltd., LI: 51(2002) Dt.:20.8.2002 CIL: 6(2007) Dt. 27.06.2007	Warships Submarines Weapon Platforms High Speed Boats/ Crafts
4.	M/s Larsen & Toubro Ltd. LI: 52(2002) Dt.:20.8.2002 CIL: 7(2007) Dt. 27.06.2007	Design, Development and Manufacture of Radar, Sonar Systems and Associated Sub-Systems, Electronic Warfare Equipment and Systems Sensors
5.	M/s Larsen & Toubro Ltd. LI: 53(2002) Dt. 20.8.2002 CIL: 10(2007) Dt. 31.07.2007	Design, Development and Manufacture of Arms and Armaments Including <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weapon Launchers and Launch Systems - Land, Ship and Airborne Platform Based - Including Their Sub-Systems 2. Manufacture and Assembly and Testing of Mortars, Field Guns, Air Defence Guns, Anti-Tank Weapons Systems etc. Including Associated Systems and Sub-Systems 3. Armament Including Ammunition/Ordinance Like Missiles, Rockets, Torpedo, Land/Naval Mines, Depth Charges, Including Associated Systems and Sub-Systems.

1. M/s Max Aerospace and Aviation Ltd. LI: 38(2003) Dt. 23.4.2003 CIL: 9(2006) Dt. 06.09.2006
2. M/s Anjani Technoplast Ltd LI: 50(2003) Dt. 5.6.2003 CIL: 3(2006) Dt. 12.05.2006
3. M/s Larsen & Toubro Ltd. LI: 75(2003) Dt.: 29.8.2003 CIL: 12(2007) Dt. 31.07.2007
4. M/s Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. LI: 73(2003) CIL: 07(2008) Dt.: 28.8.2003
5. M/s TIL Ltd LI: 74(2003) Dt. 28.8.2003 CIL: 21(2005) Dt. 30.08.2005
6. M/s Southern Group Industries (P) Ltd. LI: 76(2003) Dt. 3.9.2003
7. M/s Automotive coaches & Components Ltd. LI: 87(2003) Dt.13.10.2003 CIL: 3(2010) Dt. 25.10.2010
8. Avionics military Aircraft Namely (I) Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) and Unmanned Combat Aerial Vehicle (UCAV) (II) Installation/Manufacture & Assembly of Aircraft Subsystems (III) Assembly of Helicopter sarms and Ammunition, Viz, (I) 9mm Weapon Systems Including Pistols, Cabines Rifles and Accessories, (II) Ammunition of the Above Weapon Systems Safety and Ballistic Products Including Bullet Proof Vests, Jackets, Helmets and Podiums etc.
9. Design, Development and Manufacture of Airborne Assemblies, Systems and Equipment for Aircrafts, Helicopters and Uninhabited Aerial Vehicles & Equipment for the Aviation Sector.
10. Military Simulators for Weapons, Vehicles, Aircrafts and Ships for Training Purposes
11. Mobile Launchers, Mast Mobile Aerial System and Special Purpose Logistic Vehicle & Equipments.
12. 1. (A) Bullet Proof Jackets/Vests
(B) Bullet Proof Helmets/Patkas
13. Bullet Proofing Vehicles/Containers/ Cabins/Aircrafts
14. NBC Protective Products - Such as Suits, Gloves, Masks, Tents etc.
15. ECC Protective Gear and Equipments.
16. Camouflage Products (Such as Battle Suits, Masks, Coveralls)
17. Bomb Disposal Suits and Blankets
18. Light Armoured Multirole Vehicles

- | | |
|--|--|
| 13. M/s HBL Nife Power Systems Ltd. Li: 86(2003) Dt.: 13.10.2003 | Electronic Radars and Parts thereof |
| 14. M/s Electronics Corporation of India Limited CIL: 6(2004) Dt. 27.11.2004 | Electronic Equipment of Special Kind for Defence Like Fuzes |
| 15. M/s Tata Motors Ltd. IL: 13(2004) Dt. 23.3.2004313 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Light Armoured Multi Role Vehicles 2. Armoured Engineer Vehicles 3. Armoured Recovery Vehicles 4. Armoured Logistics Carriers 5. Heavy Tank Transporters 6. Shelters and Containers 7. Special Attack and Surveillance Vehicles 8. Tactical Floating Bridges and Ferries 9. Tracked Armoured Vehicles 10. Bullet Proof Cars, Jeeps and Troop Carriers 11. High Mobility Vehicles 12. Mechanised Material Handling and Bridging Equipment 13. Mine Protected Vehicles. |
| 16. M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd DIL: 23(2004) Dt. 08.06.2004 | Low Level Transportable Radar |
| 17. M/s B.F. Utilities Ltd. DIL: 44(2004) Dt. 8.9.2004 | <p>(A) Arms and Ammunition Both Conventional and Guided (Smart Ammunition) (I) Ready to Use Shells and Anti Tank Shots in 108-155 MM Range (II) Ready to Use Mortars 120 MM Long Range</p> <p>(B) Weapons & Weapon Launchers (I) Ready to Use Multi Barrel Rockets Like 12 MM Grad & Pinaka and Upto 300 MM Caliber (C) Ready to Use Higher Caliber Guns by Upgunning of Lower Caliber Guns.</p> |

18. M/s B.F. Utilities Ltd. DIL: 48 (2004) Dt. 16.9.2004
19. M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd. DIL: 49 (2004) Dt. 29.11.2004
20. M/s Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. DIL: 61 (2004) Dt. 21.12.2004.
21. M/s TSL Defence Technologies Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 34(2004) Dt. 21.12.2004.
22. M/s Vectra Engg. Materials Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 1(2005) Dt. 18.01.2005
23. M/s Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. DIL: 8(2005) Dt.25.2.2005.
24. M/s Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. CIL: 22(2005) Dt. 01.09.2005
25. M/s RMX Bridport Defence Systems Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 50 (2005) Dt. 01.08.2005
26. M/s IST Ltd. DIL: 99(2005) Dt. 24.11.2005
27. M/s Alpha-ITL Electro Optics Private Ltd. DIL: 100 (2005) Dt. 25.11.2005
28. M/s VXL-Technologies Ltd. DIL: 102 (2005) Dt. 28.11.2005
29. M/s Memory Electronics Private Limited DIL: 103 (2005) Dt. 28.11.2005
- Armoured Personnel Carriers Both Tracked and Wheeled with Relevant Systems, Sub-Systems and Fitments
1. Enhanced Tactical Computer
 2. Wireless Local Area Network
- Sea Mines and its Variants
- Design, Development and Manufacture of Chaff Dispenser and Mini-Uavs & Associated Systems.
- 4x4 Light Armoured Multi-Utility Vehicle and Light Recovery Vehicle Superstructure.
- 5.56 MM Carbine
- Armoured Recovery Vehicle
- Multi Spectral Camouflage Nets (MSCN)
1. Fuzes
 2. Night Vision Devices and Sensor Based Systems
- Optical Goods and Equipment/Optical Instruments, Viz. Night Vision Binoculars (NCROS), Monocular Night Vision Devices (Mini Nseas), Reflex Sights (Such as Mars), Aiming Devices (Such as ATM I/C, IV)
- Various Safety Fuzes and Devices (With or Without Explosive Filling)
- (I) Radio and Satellite Communication Equipment
 - (II) Information Technology Systems
 - (III) Simulators
 - (IV) Oprtrronics and Electro Optronics Systems

(V) Electronic Fuses

(VI) Early Warning Systems

Safety Security and Ballistic Protection Products Viz. Bullet Proof Jackets, Vests, Helmets and Podiums etc.

Small Arms & Ammunition Viz. 5.56 MM, 7.62 MM, 9 MM, 12.7 Mm & 14.5 Mm Calibers Only.

Design, Development, Manufacture, Assembly and Upgrades of Avionics, Airborne Assemblies Systems and Equipment for Aircraft, Helicopters & Awacs Including Development of Uavs(Unmanned Aerial Vehicles), UVS (Unmanned Vehicles) of All Types and for All Usages Including Defence and Civilian Space Systems/Sub Systems & Associated Systems.

Design, Development, Manufacture, Assembly and Upgrades of Electronic Warfare System (Stand Alone & Integrated) for Army, Navy, Air Force, Para-Military and Inland Security.

Design, Development, Manufacture, Assembly/System Integration of State-of-the-Art Network Centric Warfare Enablers Incl. Tactical and Strategic Communication Systems, Both Short and Long Range, Development of Specialised Antennas and Masts, Software Defined Radio, Gimbals Payload, Satellite/Wireless/Optical Communication Systems Other Components, Sub-Systems and Associated Systems. Ruggedisation of Cots and Specialised Software for Network Management, Monitoring and Security, Integrated GIS with Communication and Navigation Systems for Defence and Civilian Application, Global Positioning Systems and Gps Based Vehicle Navigation and Tracking Systems etc.

Design, Development, Manufacture, Assembly and Upgrades of Weapon Systems, Rocket & Missile Launchers for Ground

30. M/s Anjani Technoplast Ltd., DIL:73(2006) Dt. 12.09.2006

31. M/s Indtech Construction Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 74(2006) Dt. 04.10.2006

32. M/s Tata Power Company Ltd. DIL: 78(2006) Dt. 29.11.2006

33. M/s Tata Power Company Ltd. DIL: 79(2006) Dt. 29.11.2006

34. M/s Tata Power Company Ltd. DIL: 80(2006) Dt. 29.11.2006

35. M/s Tata Power Company Ltd. DIL: 81(2006) Dt. 29.11.2006

and Naval Applications Including Associated Systems & Sub-Systems Including Inertial & GPS Based Navigation and Tracking Systems.

Design, Development, Manufacture, Assembly and Upgrades of Air Defence Guns/Field Artillery, Naval Guns, Tanks Combat Vehicles, Anti Tank Weapons Systems, Mortars, Shell. Missiles, Rockets Any Associated Systems, Sub-Systems but Not Limited to Trajectory Correction Systems, Guided Munitions/Torpedoes

Design, Development, Manufacture, Assembly and Upgrades of Naval Combat, Air Defence, Artillery, Command & Control Systems, Border Security & Surveillance, Including Sensors Viz. Radars, Sonar Thermal Imaging Radiography, Optonics & Night Vision Sub-Systems and Associated Systems.

Design, Development, Manufacture and Upgrades of MIL (Military Grade) Products-Display Consoles, Rugged, Computers, Workstations Servers, on-Board Computers, Gps Receivers, Printers, Document/Biometric Security Systems etc.

36. M/s Tata Power Company Ltd. DIL: 82(2006) Dt. 29.11.2006
37. M/s Tata Power Company Ltd. DIL: 83(2006) Dt. 29.11.2006
38. M/s Tata Power Company Ltd. DIL: 84(2006) Dt. 29.11.2006
39. M/s Alpha Design Technologies Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 1(2007) Dt. 05.03.2007
1. Radar System, Parts and Accessories Viz. Radar Systems and Parts Viz. Ground Based, Air Borne and Naval Radars, Their Upgrades and Their Components/Sub-Systems.
 2. Optical Goods and Equipment Viz. Optical and Opto-Electronic Equipment and Components Such as Day/Night Vision Binoculars and Goggles ple Sights, Reflex Sights, Thermal Imaging Systems, Components, Parts, Assemblies & Sub-Assemblies for the Above
 3. Navigational Instruments Viz. Laser Range Finder, Airborne, Ship Borne and Land Navigational Systems

4. Computer and Computer Based Systems and Parts Thereof Viz. Simulators, Parts and Accessories for Various Simulators
5. Transmission Apparatus for Radio Telephony & Radio Telegraphy Viz. Tactical Communication Systems, Universal (Digital) Control Harness for Communication Equipment, HF/VHF/UHF & Microwave Communication Equipment/Systems, Airborne/Ground/Ship Based Electronic Warfare Equipment, C³I, C⁴I Systems
6. Repair and Maintenance of Computers and Computers Abased Systems Viz. Repair and Maintenance of Simulators Including Installation and Commissioning of the Systems, Annual Maintenance Contracts for Simulators
7. Repair of Radar Apparatus Viz. Providing Warranty Support and Carrying Out Repair of Airborne, Shipborne and Ground Based Radar Equipment (Which Shall Include Installation and Commissioning Support Also), Annual Maintenance Contracts for Various Radar Apparatus.
- Microwave Sub-Systems and Components for Wireless Communications
- (A) Electronic Warfare Systems
- (B) Communication Systems
- (C) Radar and Avionics Systems
- (D) Command and Control Systems
- (E) Surveillance and Access Control systems.
40. M/s Astra Microwave Products Ltd. DIL: 26(2007) Dt. 28.6.2007
41. M/s Jupiter Strategic Technologies Pvt. Ltd. (Now M/s Axis Aerospace & Technologies Pvt. Ltd.) DIL: 27(2007) Dt.28.6.2007

42. M/s VEM Technologies Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 29(2007) Dt. 30.7.2007
Guidance and Control Systems, Electronics, Avionics and Power Supplies for Rockets and Missiles.
43. M/s VEM Technologies Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 30(2007) Dt. 30.7.2007
Armament Electronics, Safety Systems and Power Supplies.
44. M/s Data Patterns (India) Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 31 (2007) Dt. 30.7.2007
Design Development and Manufacture of Avionics and Electronic Systems for Airborne Applications Such as Flight Control Computers, Displays etc., Including Upgrades.
45. M/s Zen Technologies Ltd., DIL: 32(2007) Dt. 31.7.2007
1. Grippen Flight Simulator
 2. T-90 Gunnery Simulator
 3. Volvo Truck Simulator
 4. Javelin Missile Simulator
 5. Infantry Weapon Effects Simulator (Live)
46. M/s HBL Power Systems Ltd. DIL: 33(2007) Dt. 31.7.2007
Night Vision Devices, Image Intensifiers, Thermal Imagers and Parts Thereof.
47. M/s Eon Infotech Ltd., DIL: 34(2007) Dt. 31.7.2007
Computer Based Fire Control Systems, Command & Control Systems, Electronic Warfare Systems, GPC Based Location Tracking Systems, RF & Cellphone Jammers.
48. M/s Punj Llyod Ltd., DIL: 35(2007) Dt. 11.9.2007
Gun, Rocket and Missile Artillery Systems and Related Equipments
49. M/s Allen Reinforced Plastics (P) Ltd., DIL: 36(2007) Dt. 11.9.2007
Fire Control Systems and Power Packs Associated With Armoured Fighting Vehicle
1. Underwater/Sea Mines
 2. Sea Vehicles
 3. Radomes
50. M/s Data Patterns (India) Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 37(2007) Dt. 11.9.2007
Design, Development & Manufacture of Automatic Test Equipment Including Upgrades.
51. M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., DIL: 39(2007) Dt. 11.9.2007
Underwater Weapon Systems & Controls and its components.

52. M/s Data Patterns (India) Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 40(2007) Dt. 11.9.2007
Design, Development & Manufacture of Electronic Systems for Shipborne Applications & Ground Weapon Systems - Both Static and Mobile, such as Fire Control Systems, Torpedo Control Systems, Sonar Systems, Displays, Computing Systems, Tank and Gun Electronics Including Upgrades.
53. M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., DIL: 41(2007) Dt. 11.9.2007
All Types of Guns Including Field Guns, Air Defence Guns, Mortars for Army, Navy, Air Force and Paramilitary Forces.
54. M/s Data Patterns (India) Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 42(2007) Dt. 12.9.2007
Design, Development & Manufacture of Electronic Systems for UAVS, Missiles, Armament Systems Including Upgrades.
55. M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., DIL: 43(2007) Dt. 12.9.2007
Manufacture of Armoured and Combat Vehicles Including Associated Systems, Subsystems, Components such as Turrets, Turrets Mount Thermo Pressed Component.
56. M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., DIL: 44(2007) Dt. 12.9.2007
Bridge Laying Systems on Combat Vehicles.
57. M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., DIL: 45(2007) Dt. 12.9.2007
Control Systems (Electric/Hydraulic) for Armoured/Combat Vehicles/Associated Weapon Systems.
58. M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., DIL: 46(2007) Dt. 12.9.2007
All Types of Weapon Fere Control Systems, Avionics, Radio Communication, Electronic Warfare Systems, Early Warning System
59. M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., DIL: 47(2007) Dt. 12.9.2007
All Types of Simulators, Computer Based Trainers for Vehicles/ Platform, Radar, Weapons, Missiles etc. for All Defence Forces and Para Military Forces
60. M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., DIL: 48(2007) Dt. 12.9.2007
Ship Control System Including Integrated Platform Management Systems (lpms)
61. M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., DIL: 49(2007) Dt. 12.9.2007
Manufacture of Radars and Associated Systems
62. M/s Samtel Display Ltd. DIL: 51(2007) Dt. 13.9.2007
1. Multi Function Displays
 2. LCD Displays
 3. Head Up Displays

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4. Helmet Mounted Displays
 5. Optical Module
 6. Backlight
 7. Electronic Module
 8. Optical Mechanical Sensors
 9. Inertial Navigation Systems
 10. Mission Computers
 11. Gyros
 12. Color Avionic Tubes
 13. Mono Avionics Tubes
 14. Spare Parts for All the Above 10% of the Requirement of All of Sl. No. 1 to 13
 15. Repair Service & AMC.
63. M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., DIL: 54(2007) Dt. 13.9.2007
Propulsion Systems Including Shafting, A & P Brackets for Ships, Submarines & Patrol Research Vessels
1. Radars & Parts
 2. Electronic Warfare Systems & Accessories/Parts
 3. Surveillance Systems/Accessories & Parts
 4. Electronic Communication Systems
 5. Integrated Platforms Both Mobile & Stationary
64. M/s HBL Elta Avionics Systems Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 57(2007) Dt. 14.9.2007
Aircraft Engine, Parts & Accessories for Aircraft/Space Aircraft
65. M/s Magnum Aviation Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 58(2007) Dt. 20.9.2007
Electronic Fuses (Empty)
66. M/s HBL Power Systems Ltd. DIL: 62(2007) Dt. 9.10.2007
Design, Development, Manufacture, Assembly/System
67. M/s Tata Advanced Systems Limited (Earlier Tara Systems and Technologies)

Ltd) DIL: 63(2007) Dt. 10.10.2007

Integration of State-of-Art Network-Centric Warfare Enables, Like Battlefield Transparencies Devices Including Tactical and Strategic Communication Systems, Both Short and Long Range, Development of Specialized Antennas and Masts, Sensors, Software Defined Radio, Gimbals Payload, Satellite/Wireless/Landline Optical Communications Systems, Other Components, Sub-Systems and Associated Systems.

68. M/s Tata Advanced Systems Limited (Earlier Tara Systems and Technologies Ltd)
DIL: 64(2007) Dt. 10.10.2007

Design, Development, Manufacture, Assembly and Upgrades of Weapon System-Rocket and Missile Launchers, for Ground & Naval Applications Including Associated Systems and Sub-Systems, Including Inertial and Ops Based Navigation and Tracking Systems as a Lead System Integrator.

69. M/s Tata Advanced Systems Limited (Earlier Tara Systems and Technologies Ltd)
DIL: 66(2007) Dt. 10.10.2007

Design, Development, Manufacture, Assembly, Ruggedization and Upgrades of Mil (Military Grade) Products Such as Display Consoles, Rugged Computers, Workstations Servers, on Board Computers, Gps Receivers, Printers, Documents/Bio-Metric Security Systems.

70. M/s Tata Advanced Systems Limited (Earlier Tara Systems and Technologies Ltd)
DIL: 66(2007) Dt. 11.10.2007

Design, Development, Manufacture, Assembly and Upgrades of Electronic Warfare Systems, (Stand-Alone & Integrated), EMI/EMC for Army, Navy, Air Force, Para-Military and Inland Security, for Being System Integrators in the Field.

71. M/s Tata Advanced Systems Limited (Earlier Tara Systems and Technologies Ltd)
DIL: 67(2007) Dt. 11.10.2007

Design, Development, Manufacture, Assembly and Upgrades of Ground, Naval and Air Combat Systems, Air Defence, Artillery, Command & Control Systems, Border and Maritime Security and Surveillance, Including Sensors Such as Radars, Sonar, Thermal Imaging, Radiography, Optronics and Night Vision Sub-System and Associated Systems.

72. M/s Tata Advanced Systems Limited (Earlier Tara Systems and Technologies Ltd)
DIL: 68(2007) Dt. 11.10.2007

Design, Development, Manufacture, Assembly and Upgrades of Air Defence Guns, Field Artillery, Naval Guns, Tanks, Combat Vehicles, Anti-Tank Weapons Systems, Mortars, Shell,

Missiles, Rockets and Any Associated Systems/Sub-Systems But Not Limited to Trajectory Corrections Systems, Guided Munitions/Torpedoes.

Design, Development, Manufacture, Assembly and Upgrades of Avionics, Airborne Assemblies, Systems and Equipment for Aircrafts, Display Systems, Helicopters & AWACS including Development of UAVS (Unmanned Aerial Vehicles) of All Types and for Defence Space Systems/Sub-Systems and as a Lead System Integrator.

Assembly, Integration & Checkout of Arms and Ammunitions (Rocket and Missiles), Hydraulics, High Pressure Pneumatic Systems and Their Subsystems, Launch Control & Battle Management Systems.

Electronic System/Sub-Systems, Including Embedded Application Software.

1. Electronic Components Including Multi-Layer Pcb's, High Voltage Power Supplies, Digital Signal Processing Modules for Navigation, Guidance, Weapon Control Systems/Avionics
2. Machine Pressed Components and Sub-Systems for Specialized Enclosures & Assemblies to be installed in Airborne, Shipborne and Terrestrial Platforms
3. Looms and Cable Harnesses for Airborne, Shipborne and Terrestrial Platforms

Ship-Borne Comint/Wide Band Direction Finding (WBDF) & Acquisition System in 20-1250 Mhz Frequency Range [Elita Type No. EL/K-7036N-WBDF] for to Indian Navy.

Ten Types of Custom Memory Module

73. M/s Tata Advanced Systems Limited (Earlier Tara Systems and Technologies Ltd)
DIL: 69 (2007) Dt. 11.10.2007

74. M/s VEM Technologies Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 70(2007) Dt. 30.10.2007

75. M/s Sigma Microsystems Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 71(2007) Dt. 27.11.2007

76. M/s HBL Power Systems Ltd DIL: 72(2007) Dt. 03.12.2007

77. M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd. DIL: 1(2008) Dt. 15.2.2008

78. M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Limited DIL: 2(2008) Dt. 15.2.2008.

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Twelve Types of Application Specific Modules 20w,30w,40w & 60w DC-DC Converters

CCD Cameras

1. Silver Zinc Batteries
2. Nickel Cadmium Batteries

79. M/s High Energybatteries (India) Limited DIL No. 3(2008) Dt. 15.2.2008

80. M/s SEC Industries Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 4(2008) Dt. 18.2.2008.

Riveted & Welded Airframe Sections Such as Nose Cones, Space Frames, Stiffened Cylindrical Sections, Wings & Fins, Control Surface Mechanism etc.

81. M/s Radiant Cables Pvt. Ltd. DIL: No. 6(2008) Dt. 18.2.2008.

Electric & Electronics Wires and Cables and Cable Assemblies & Extruded Copper/Alloy Products Special Electric and Electronic Equipment Wire and Cables, Cable Systems, Control Systems, Components.

82. M/s SEC Industries Private Limited. DIL: 7(2008) Dt. 19.2.2008.

Missile Systems Integration (Involving Missile Electronics, Electricals, Explosives, Pyro-Devices, Hydraulics, Pneumatics & Other Electro Mechanical Systems) & Check Out for All Varieties of Missiles, Viz., Anti-Tank, Surface to Air to Air Missiles.

83. M/s Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. CIL: 10(2008) Dt. 19.9.2008

Development and Fabrication of Mobile Surveillance Systems Light Armoured Multi Role Vehicle/High Mobility Light Military Vehicles

84. M/s Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. CIL: 11 (2008) Dt. 19.09.2008

85. M/s Hcl Infosystems Ltd., DIL: 8(2008) Dt. 19.2.2008.

Design, Development, Manufacture, Assembly Upgrades and System Integration of Air Borne & Ground Based Electronic Systems for Defence Applications

86. M/s Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd., DIL: 24(2008) Dt. 26.3.2008

Rocket Engine/Major Sub-Assemblies

87. M/s SM Pulp Packaging Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 38(2008) Dt. 31.3.2008

1. Bullet Proof Vest/Jacket

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2. Vehicle Armour
3. Aircraft/Helicopter Armour
- Development, Integration & Manufacture of Avionics/Defence Electronic Equipment.
- Missile Launchers Torpedo Launchers
1. Empty Fuzes for Artillery, Shells, Mortar Bombs, Grenades and Similar Munitions of War
 2. Safety and Arming Devices for Fuzes
 3. Clock Work Mechanism and Gear Train Assemblies
- Airborne Antennas Radomes, Composite Components, Telemetry Transceivers
- Design, Development, Integration & Manufacture of Air Borne Assemblies & Ground Based Equipment for Air-Craft & Helicopter
- Optical Goods & Equipment/Optical Instruments Viz. Night Vision Binoculars, Monocular Night Vision Devices, Reflex Sights Aiming Devices Thermal Imaging Sights for Amr & Passive Night Sights for Small Arms
- Electronics Systems (High-End Automated Test Equipment, Data Communication Systems, Special Type Sub-Systems Level Testers and Support Packages for Defence-Electronic Systems, Strategic Electronics Items(Electronic Warfare Sub-Systems/Support Packages/Upgrades, Communication Equipment/Systems, Radar Units, Signal Processing Units, Digital Receivers), Electronic Simulators (High-End Simulators, Emulators Programmable Target Generators and Profile Generators for Defence Sensors/Weapons) and Electronic Testers (High-End Special-to-Type Test and Equipment)
88. M/s Defsys Solutions Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 41 (2008) Dt. 31.3.2008
89. M/s Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co, Ltd., DIL: 42 (2008) Dt. 31.3.2008
90. M/s Micron Instruments Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 43 (2008) Dt. 31.3.2008
91. M/s Verdant Telemetry DIL 44 (2008) Dt. 31.3.2008
92. M/s Vectra Engg. Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 52 (2008) Dt. 8.4.2008
93. M/s Vectra Engg. Materials Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 53 (2008) Dt. 7.4.2008
94. M/s Meltronics Systemtech Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 54 (2008) Dt. 9.4.2008

95. M/s Alligator Design Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 55 (2008) Dt. 9.4.2008

Military Qualified Rifle Sight

96. M/s Infra Polytec DIL: 63(2008) Dt. 1.7.2008

Parts & Accessories for Air Crafts

A. LCA

Fin, Rudder, Wing, Fairings, Covers, Doors, Floor Board & Shroud etc for 10 Air Crafts etc.

B. ALH

Main Rotor Blades, Tail Rotor Blades, Fuselage Shell, Fairings, Doors, Floors Board & Hatch Covers etc. for 15 ALH

C. Saras Aircraft wing, Horizontal Stabilizer Including Elevator, Vertical Stabilizer Including Rudder, Pressurebulk Head, Front Fuselage Top Skin, Belly Fairings, Floor Board Flaps & Ailerons for 10 Aircrafts.

D. Shells Components of Missiles

1. Shell Body for 51MM Shell

2. Shell Body for 81MM Shell

3. Shell Body for 105MM Shell

4. Shell Body for 125MM Shell

5. Shell Body for 155MM Shell

6. Fins & Stabilizers for 125MM Shell

7. Fins for Pinaka & Other Missiles

8. Other Metal Components for Missiles

97. M/s Samtel Hal Display Systems Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 64(2008) Dt. 2.7.2008

1. Multi Function Displays

2. Head Up Displays
3. Helmet Mounted Displays
4. LCD Displays
5. Optical Displays
6. Back Lights
7. Electronic Modules
8. Plasma Displays
9. Inertial Navigation Systems
10. Mission Computers
11. Gyros

98. M/s Rolta India Limited DIL: 65(2008) Dt. 2.7.2008.

Design, Development, Manufacture, Customise, Assembly, System Integration, Fabricate, Construct, Repair, Recondition and Upgrades of Maritime Equipment

- I. Sonar Systems and Associated Sub-System
- II. Navigational, Ultrasonic Sounding, Meteorological, Geophysical Instruments and Automatic Pilots
- III. Oceanographic/Hydrological Instruments & Seismometers
- IV. Maritime Radars, Targeting Radars Including Combat Management and Fire Control Systems and Associated Systems
- V. Maritime Security Systems

99. M/s Rolta India Limited DIL: 66(2008) Dt. 2.7.2008.

Design, Development, Manufacture, Customise Assembly, System Integration, Fabricate, Construct, Repair, Recondition

and Upgrade of Communication Systems:

- I. Tactical and Strategic Communications Systems
- II. Radios Including Software Defined Radios
- III. Satellite Wireless, Optical Communication Systems, their Components, Sub-Systems and Associated Sub-Systems

Design, Development, Manufacture, Customise, Assembly, System Integration, Fabricate, Construct, Repair, Recondition and Upgrades of Aero Systems

100. M/s Rolta India Limited DIL: 67(2008) Dt. 2.7.2008.

- I. Ground Control Stations
- II. Radars and Associated Systems with IFF Transponders and Interrogators
- III. Avionics Systems
- IV. On-Board Flight Safety & Control Systems

Design, Development, Manufacture. Customise, Assembly, System Integration Fabricate, Construct, Repair, Recondition and Upgrades of Electronic Warfare Systems

101. M/s Rolta India Limited DIL: 68(2008) Dt. 2.7.2008.

- I. Elint & Comint Systems Including Receivers, DF and Jamming Stations
- II. Specialized Hardware for Monitoring and Security Systems

Design, Development, Manufacture, Customise, Assembly, System Integration, Fabricate, Construct, Repair, Recondition and Upgrade of Sensors of All Types Including Opto-Electronic Items

102. M/s Rolta India Limited DIL: 69(2008) Dt. 2.7.2008.

- I. Night Vision Devices Including Thermal Imagers,

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Image Intensifiers and Other Sensors Using Seismic, Magnetic, Secotec and Passive Infra Red Technologies

- II. Battle Field Surveillance Radars
- III. Range Finders, Photographic, Cinematographic, Optical Goods, Equipment and Cameras of all types.

Aircraft and Aero Engine Parts and Accessories & Avionics Components.

103. M/s Airborne Components Repairs & Services Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 70(2008) Dt. 2.7.2008

104. M/s JISNU Communications Ltd., DIL: 71(2008) Dt. 2.7.2008.

- 1. Tracking & Telemetry System for Moving Object Tracking Application Like Satellite UAV Missiles etc.

2. Vsat Communication System

3. Board Telemetry Systems

105. M/s Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) DIL: 74(2008) Dt. 3.7.2008.

- a. Radio Communication Systems Covering HF Through Microwave Ranges for Ground Air and Naval Applications

b. Comint Systems Including Search, Intercept Monitor, Direction Finding Analyze, Decode in H/F; VHF, UHF, Microwave Ranges

c. Electronic Warfare Systems in Aerostat Platforms

d. Active Radar Seekers

e. Tracking & Mobile Station Antennae

f. L,S,C,X,Ku,Ka Band Antennae

g. Security Jammers for Personnel and Installations

h. Encryption Products

i. Missile Support Systems & C 41 Systems

- j. Simulators
- k. Solid State Cockpit Voice Recorder
- l. Actuators for Airborne Application
- m. Sensor Packages Naval Application
- n. Rate Gyros for Defence Applications
- o. Synchros for Defence Applications
- p. Joysticks (Control Local Power) for Defence Application
- q. Electrical Triggers for Defence Applications
- r. Gyro Stabilized Horizontal Roll Bar for Naval Applications
- s. Antenna Stabilization Platform for X Band Airborne Radars

106. M/s Sec Industries Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 75(2008) Dt. 14.8.2008.

Static & Mobile Launchers for Air Launch Missiles (Short, Medium & Lone Range), Rockets, Bombs & Ammunitions and Ptas Both Land & Ship Based including their Sub-Systems & Upgrades

107. M/s Larson & Toubro Ltd., DIL: 76(2008) Dt. 14.8.2008.

- (A) Parts for Aircraft
- (B) Other Metal Products (Parts for Radars)

108. M/s Sika Interplant Ltd., DIL: 77(2008) Dt. 14.8.2008.

Aerospace Components & Standard Parts Including Fasteners as Per Aero/Mil Specifications

- i. Sub-System & Systems
- ii. Aero Space Components
- iii. Standard Parts

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109. M/s Avantel Ltd., DIL: 78(2008) Dt. 14.8.2008.
1. ECM Equipment & Jammers of EW Systems
 2. Comint System Sub-Systems
 3. Satcom Equipment
 4. Radar Sub-Systems
- Design, Development and Manufacture, Installation, Commissioning of Fdced Frequency and Frequency Hopping Ground to Ground and Ground to Air, Point to Point and Point to Multi-Point Radios and Radio Relays for Defence Static and Non-Static Mobile Communications, Radios (of Various Types) and Satcom's Control Harness.
- Electronic Fuzes
- Integrated L-70 Guns with Optronics & Fire Control & File Control Systems.
- Military Qualified LCD Monitors/Display
- Military Qualified Rugged Computers
- Empty Time Mechanical Fuzes for Guns, Mortars & Missiles, Primers, Bomb Bodies & Grenades
- Plastic Magazine Assembly with Spring - 20 Rounds, 30 Rounds for Rifle, Carbine & L.M.G.
- Manufacture, Assembly, Repair of Electronic Warfare Equipments & Systems or Ground, Air & Ship Based Platforms
1. Elektrone Power Pack
 2. Tail Rotor Vibration Warning System
 3. Flight Data Transfer
110. M/s Icomm Tele Ltd., DIL: 79(2008) Dt. 14.8.2008.
111. M/s ECIL, DIL: 80(2008) Dt. 18.8.2008.
112. M/s Control & Switcher Co. Ltd., DIL: 81(2008) Dt. 18.8.2008.
113. M/s Alligator Design Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 82(2008) Dt. 18.8.2008.
114. M/s Alligator Design Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 83(2008) Dt. 18.8.2008.
115. M/s Sandeep Metalcraft Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 85(2008) Dt. 18.9.2008
116. M/s Militech Industries Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 86(2008) Dt. 18.9.2008.
117. M/s Alpha Electronica Defence Systems Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 87(2008) Dt. 18.9.2008
118. M/s Merlinhawk Aerospace Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 89(2008) Dt. 18.9.2008
119. M/s Autotech Systems Pvt. Ltd., DIL: 90(2008) Dt. 18.9.2008

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- Communication Systems, Data Storage & Control Electronics for Avionics Applications, Data Processing & Computing & Communication Systems for Navigational & Guidance Electronics Applications etc.
2. Manufacture of Standard Mil Products (Cots) like Mil-1553 Seriesarinc-429 Series, Single Board Computers (SBC) Series; Data Acquisition Cards etc. on VME/CPCI Platforms

120. M/s Icomm Tele Ltd., DIL: 91(2008) Dt. 18.9.2008.

Design, Manufacture of Mil Grade Products of the Following Items:

1. Optical Transmission & Multiplexing & De-Multiplexing Equipment for Static and Mobile Defence Communications
2. PDH 2 Mb/8mb/32 Mb and Sdh Stm -1/4/16/64 for Static and Mobile Communications.
3. DWDM Equipment for Static/Mobile Defence Communications
4. Interoperability Devices and Band Width Manager for Voice/Data/Video Defence Communications
5. All Categories of Military Antennas in HF/UHF/VHF Range
6. Self Supporting/Guyed/Electro Mechanical and Pneumatic Masts
7. EMI/EMC/EMPNBC Proof Mobile and Static Shelters
8. In-Vehicle Entity Design and Power Systems Integration Modules

121. M/s Icomm Tele Ltd., DIL: 92(2008) Dt. 19.9.2008.

Design, Development Manufacture of Critical LF/VLF/HF/VHF/

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UHF Electronics Systems and Subsystems for Airborne, Land Based, Sea Based Communication and Non-Communication Equipment of the Following Items:

1. Customised Radio Controllers
2. Switches & Routers
3. Customized Test Equipment
4. Customized FPGA Platforms
5. Digital Control Harness
6. Data Link Layers
7. Missile Command Guidance Units
8. Bulk & Data Encryption Units

122. M/s Icomm Tele Ltd., DIL: 93(2008) Dt. 19.9.2008.

Design, Manufacture and in-Vehicle Integration of Critical Systems and Sub-Systems of the Following Items:

1. Direction Finding, Location Fixing & Narrow Band
2. High and Low Power Jammers HF/VHF/UHF Range
3. Surveillance and Interception Systems
4. Counter Terrorism Products in HF/VHF/Microwave Frequency

123. M/s Icomm Tele Ltd., DIL: 94(2008) Dt. 19.9.2008.

Design, Development and Manufacture of the following items:

1. All Range of Land, Air or Sea Bases HF/VHF/UHF Radar Systems.
2. Sub-Systems, Engineering Structures and RF Components such as TR Modules, MMIC Modules and Radiating Antenna Elements.

3. EMI/EMC, EMP Proof Vehicular Entities for Radar Transportations.

All Type of Airborne Assemblies, Systems & Equipment for Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, Aerostats, Unmanned Combat Aerial Vehicles, Unmanned Under Water Vehicles, Surface Based Unmanned Vehicles.

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles - Mini & Micro

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVS) of Various Types Including Mini, Micro Uavs and Ground Support Systems.

Optical Goods and Equipment Viz. Optical and Opto and Opto-Electronic Equipment and Components Such as Day/Night Vision Binoculars and Goggles, Reflex Sights, Thermal Imaging Systems, Night Vision Goggles, Night Vision Binoculars, Thermal Goggle, Handheld Thermal Camera, Thermal Sight.

1. Seawater Activated Silver Chloride Magnesium Batteries.

2. Cuprous Chloride Electrodes/Batteries.

Bullet Proofing of Vehicles.

Gen-III Night Vision Devices

Combustible Cartridge Cases

Radar Band ESM System MRSR 800 for Supply to Indian Navy

Parts & Accessories N.E.C. for Aircraft, Conversion of Commercial Aircraft Into Aircraft for Defence Application; Precision Manufacturing of Aero-Structure and Dynamic Components for Aviation and Land System Products for Defence Application, Fabrication and Manufacture of Aero-

124. M/s Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited. DIL: 95(2008)Dt. 20.11.2008.

125. M/s Speck Systems Ltd. DIL: 96(2008)Dt. 20.11.2008.

126. M/s Alpha Design Technologies Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 97(2008) Dt. 20.11.2008.

127. M/s Alligator Designs Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 98(2008) Dt. 20.11.2008.

128. M/s High Energy Batteries (India) Ltd. DIL: 99(2008) Dt. 20.11.2008.

129. M/s Anjani Technoplast Ltd. DIL: 100(2008) Dt. 20.11.2008.

130. M/s Shobha Anu Prints Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 101 (2008) Dt. 21.11.2008.

131. MNS Maspack Limited, DIL: 102(2008) Dt. 21.11.2008

132. M/s Bharat Electronics Limited DIL: 2(2009) Dt. 25.06.2009

133. M/s Punj Lloyd Aviation Limited DIL: 4(2009) Dt. 12.10.2009

- Structure, Airframes and Accessories Using Composites.
- Integrated Platform Advanced Computer Based Control and Monitoring System for Ships and Sub-Marines and Manufacture of Deep Submersible Rescue Vessels.
- Active Protection System and Parts thereof.
- Fire Control Systems and Parts thereof.
- Torpedo Decoy Systems & Counter Measure and Parts thereof.
- Radar Systems & Electronic Warfare Systems
- Electronic Warfare Equipment and Jammers
- Semi Combustible Cartridge Cases
- Development and Manufacture of Aero-Structures and Aero Assemblies Including Unmanned Aerial Sysstems (Uas) for Defence Applications of Various Categories
- Development and Fabrication of Mobile Surveillance Systems
- Military Simulators for Weapons, Vehicles, Aircraft & Ships for Training Purpose
- Light Armoured Multi Role Vehicles/High Mobility Light Militray Vehicles
- Parts & Accessories of Aircraft
1. Distribution Mechanism
 2. Hydraulic Coupling
- Simulators, Micro & Mini Uavs, Battle Field Management System & Ballistic Computer.
- Hand Grenades
134. M/s HBL Power Systems Limited, DIL: 5(2009) Dt. 12.10.2009
135. M/s HBL Power Systems Limited DIL: 6(2009) Dt. 12.10.2009
136. M/s HBL Power Systems Limited, DIL: 7(2009) Dt. 13.10.2009
137. M/s HBL Power Systems Limited DIL: 8(2009) Dt. 13.10.2009
138. M/s Astra Microwave Products Ltd. DIL: 1(2010) Dt. 11.02.2010
139. M/s Flic Microwaves P Ltd. DIL: 2(2010) Dt. 11.02.2010
140. M/s Travencore Precision Components Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 3(2010) Dt. 11.02.2010
141. M/s Aurora Integrated Systems Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 4(2010) Dt. 11.02.2010
142. M/s Mahindra Defence Land Systems Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 8(2010) Dt. 5.4.2010
143. M/s Mahindra Defence Land Systems Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 9(2010) Dt. 5.4.2010
144. M/s Mahindra Defence Land Systems Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 10(2010) Dt. 5.4.2010
145. M/s Dynamatic Technologies Ltd. DIL: No. 12(2010) Dt.6.4.2010
146. M/s Dynamatic Technologies Ltd. DIL: 13(2010) Dt. 6.4.2010
147. M/s Vartsis Advanced Engineering & Soft Ware Tech. India Pvt. Ltd. DIL: No. 14(2010) Dt. 6.4.2010
148. M/s HBL Power Systems Ltd. DIL: No. 16(2010) Dt. 6.4.2010

149 M/s B.F. Utilities Ltd. DIL: 17 (2010) Dt. 6.4.2010328

1. Manufacture of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles
2. Manufacture & Upgrades of Air Defence Guns & Associated Systems & Sub-Systems
3. Manufacture & Upgrades of Airborne Systems, Avionics Systems, Sub-System & Equipment for Aircraft, Helicopters etc. Combat Surveillance, Training & Other Relevant Applications
4. Manufacture of Simulator and Training Devices

150 M/s Dynamatic Technologies Ltd. DIL No. 18(2010) Dt.7.4.2010

Heavy Vehicles Such as Battle Tanks, Land Systems & Sub Systems.

151 M/s Shri Lakshmi Defence Solutions Limited [Earlier Armet Armored Vehicles (India) Ltd] DIL: 19(2010) Dt.7.4.2010

1. Armoring of Vehicles etc.
2. Ballistic (Helmets) & Anti Riots Helmets
3. Special Textile/Textile Products Including Body Armour Made Up of Hard Armour Panels & Soft Armour Panels.

152 M/s Magnum Aviation Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 20(2010) Dt. 7.4.2010

Medium & Light Multi-Role Helicopters

153 M/s Ananth Technologies Ltd. DIL No. 21(2010) Dt.7.4.2010

1. Telemetry & Telecommand Systems
2. Missile Interface Units
3. Inertial Navigation Systems

154 M/s Bharat Fritz Werner Ltd. DIL No. 22(2010) Dt.7.4.2010

Parts & Sub-Assemblies of Aircraft, Engine & Accessories.

155 M/s Nova Integrated Systems Ltd, DIL No. 23(2010) Dt.22.04.2010

Air Defence Missile Systems, Anti-Missile Missile Systems, Ship Launched Anti-Ship and Anti-Surface as Well as Shore Launched Anti-Ship Missiles System, Land Based Surface to Surface Missile Systems, Anti-Tank Missile Systems, Air to Surface Missile Systems and Air to Surface Guided Munitions Systems, Air to Air Missile Systems.

156. M/s Nova Integrated Systems Ltd, DIL: No. 24(2010) Dt. 22.04.2010
Fixed Wing Tactical Uavs, Fixed Wing Male (Medium Altitude Long Endurance) Uavs, Fixed Wing Hale (High Altitude Long Endurance) UAVS.
157. M/s Nova Integrated Systems Ltd., DIL: No. 25(2010) Dt. 22.04.2010
Mechanically Steered Radar: Ground Based-Portable (Surveillance), Air Defence, Artillery Locating, Airborne-A-A & A-G & Fire Control, Maritime Patrol, Sar/Gmti (Air Vehicle Mounted & Pod) and Instrumentation Radar. Electronically Steered Radars; Ground Based Portable (Surveillance), Multi-Mission (Air Defence, Artillery), A-A & A-G & Fire Control and Aew Aircraft Radars.
158. M/s HBL Power Systems Ltd. DIL: No. 26(2010) Dt. 22.4.2010
Influence and Mechanical Mines and Parts thereof.
159. M/s Shri Lakshmi Cotsyn Ltd DIL: 27(2010) Dt. 08.07.2010
All Types of Bullet Proof Jackets/Vests Level III, IIIA and IV
- I. FRP Helments and Bullet Proof Helmets With Visor
 - II. Composite Ballistic Panels for Vehicles and Aircrafts
 - III. Body Protectors (Anti - Riot)
 - IV. Bomb Blankets & Bomb Baskets
 - V. Tactical Shields (Bullet Proof)
 - VI. Light Weight Armour Plates
 - VII. Hard and Soft Armour Plates
160. M/s Vyoneesh Rosebank technologies Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 28(2010) Dt. 08.07.2010
1. Aircraft Flight Control Servo Hydraulic Components
 2. Aircraft Actuators < 1 m stroke
 3. Aircraft Structural Components (Metal)< 0.5 M
 4. Aircraft Rod Ends/Fittings
 5. Under Carriage Assemblies (Shipsets)

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|------|--|---|---|
| 1 | 6. General Aerospace Hydraulic Cylinders/Housings
7. Ground Support Equipment Mechanical/Hydraulic/Pneumatic
8. Gear Box Housing (Aerospace)
9. Fuel Control Components
10. Pumps/Motors (Hydraulic/Fuel)
11. Land Base Servo Hydraulic Control (Tank Gun etc.) | 2 | 1. Filled Fuzes for Artillery Shells, Mortar Bombs, Missiles, Grenads and Similar Munition of War
2. Empty Fuzes for Artillery Shells, Mortars Bombs Missiles Grenades and Similar Munition of War
1. Training Simulators and Upgrades
2. Secure Communication Systems
3. Battlefields Surveillance Radar Systems
4. Signal Intelligence Systems |
| 161. | M/s Micron Instruments Pvt. Ltd. DIL: 29(2010) Dt. 08.07.2010 | 3 | 1. Torpedo Missile-Power Supply for Torpedo Sonar Systems (Dual Input, Multi Output) (4500 Watts)
2. LCA - Tejas-1 Phase AC/DC Power Supply for Airborne Frequency Jammer (Multi-Output 150w)
3. Torpedo-Missile-Power Supply for Torpedo Communication System (600 w)
4. Radar-Power Supply for Radar Ground Mobile Application (Bow)
5. Control System - Mias Power Supply (100w) with Redundancy for Nuclear Application |
| 162. | M/s Mel Systems and Services Ltd. DIL: 33 (2010) Dt. 05.10.2010 | 4 | 1. Torpedo Missile-Power Supply for Torpedo Sonar Systems (Dual Input, Multi Output) (4500 Watts)
2. LCA - Tejas-1 Phase AC/DC Power Supply for Airborne Frequency Jammer (Multi-Output 150w)
3. Torpedo-Missile-Power Supply for Torpedo Communication System (600 w)
4. Radar-Power Supply for Radar Ground Mobile Application (Bow)
5. Control System - Mias Power Supply (100w) with Redundancy for Nuclear Application |
| 163. | M/s SM Creative Electronics Ltd. DIL: 34(2010) Dt. 06.10.2010 | 5 | 1. Torpedo Missile-Power Supply for Torpedo Sonar Systems (Dual Input, Multi Output) (4500 Watts)
2. LCA - Tejas-1 Phase AC/DC Power Supply for Airborne Frequency Jammer (Multi-Output 150w)
3. Torpedo-Missile-Power Supply for Torpedo Communication System (600 w)
4. Radar-Power Supply for Radar Ground Mobile Application (Bow)
5. Control System - Mias Power Supply (100w) with Redundancy for Nuclear Application |

6. Radar - AC-DC Multi - Output Power Supply (1.5 Kw)
7. Rugged Computer - AC-DC Power Supply for Nuclear Power Plant
8. Signal Processing - DC/DC Power Supply for Torpedo (200w)
9. Smart Structure- DC/DC Power Supply for Flight Electronics (460w)
10. Transmitter - DC/DC, Single Output Power Supply - 130 Vdc/1.5kw (1500w)
11. Receivers- DC/DC Multi-Output Power Supply (650w)
12. Rugged Computers- AC/DC Power Supplies
13. Rugged Computers- DC-DC Power Supplies
14. Antenna - DC/DC Multi-Output Power Supply (600w)
15. Transmitter-DC-DC Single-Output Power Supply -(130 Vdc-1.5kw)
16. Receivers-DC-DC Multi-Output Power Supply (650w)
17. Airborne Radar -AC/DC Multi-Output Power Supply - 5V/+/-15V/5-00W
18. Airborne Radar -AC/DC Multi-Output Power Supply - 28V/+/-8V/500W
19. Rural Broadband Wireless Hub-AC-DC Power Supply -12VDC/100A (1200w)
20. Renewable Energy Solution for Power Grid-Dual Redundant Battery Charger

21. NSTL Tx-Dc to Dc Power Supply (130vdc) 1560 W
22. NSTL Rx-Dc to Dc Multi-Output Power Supply(5v+15v+48vdc) 642 W
23. Bel Revti Ac to Dc Multi Output Power Supply(+12v,5v,3.3vdc,5vdc)(1500w)
24. Bel Ghz C to Dc Multi Output Power Supply (+12v,5v,3.3vdc) (370w)
25. Analogic Hydb-Ac to Dc Power Supply (28v,5vdc) (305w)
26. C-Dot Blr-Ac to Dc & Dc to Dc Power Supply (+12v,5v,3.3vdc) (1200w)
27. Ge Blr Dc to Dc Power Supply(45v-60vdc (1200w)
28. Dare Ac to Dc Multi Output Powersupply (+12v,5v,3.3vdc) (748w)
29. Cabs Vne- Dc to Dc Multi Output Power Supply (+-12v,5v,3.3vdc&5v Standby) (300w)
30. Drdl Astra -Ac to Dc Multi Output Power Supply(112v,30v,30v,+22-v,-22v,30v30vdc)(3228w)
31. Bdl Power Supply-Dc to Dc Converter Powr Packaged Powr Supply (28v1 @42a,28v2 @42a,75v@30a) (4602 W)
32. NICIL Power Supply-Dc to Dc Single Output Power Supply for Transmitter (28v@50ma) 19.6w
33. Dare, Bangalore- Ac to Dc Power Supply Input 190v-264v IP AV, Output 18-32 VDC/107A (3000w)
34. Power Supply for Space Application Centre- Ac to Dc

Multi Output Power Supply for Ka Band Edu (+
12v+24@30a)720w

164. M/s Pipavav Shipyard Ltd. DIL:35 (2010) Dt. 06.10.2010
1. VLCC (Very Large Crude Container)
 2. Panamax
 3. Merchant (Medium Sized)
 4. Strategic/Defence (Medium Size).
165. M/s Adigear International DIL: 36(2010) Dt. 06.10.2010
1. Bullet Proof Jackets etc.
 2. Bullet Proof Vests
 3. Bullet Proof Helmets
 4. Bullet Proof Patka
 5. Fire Resistant Suits.
166. M/s Elcom Systems Pvt Ltd. DIL: 37(2010) Dt. 06.10.2010
- Transmission Apparatus for Radio Telephony and Apparatus for Carrier Current, Line System Includes Manufacture of Telephone Set.
167. M/s Halbit Avionics Pvt Ltd. DIL: 38(2010) Dt. 06.10.2010
- Simulator and Training Systems.
168. M/s Halbit Avionics Pvt Ltd. DIL: 39(2010) Dt. 06.10.2010
- Aircraft Displays, Display Computer, Mission Computer Integrated Modular Avionics, Helmet Mounted Pointing System, Aircraft Data Bus Interfaces, Digital Map Generator, Operational Data Link, Digital Video Recorder and Products Involved With Avionics System Integration Activity.
169. M/s Wipro Limited DIL: 9(2011) Dt. 29.07.2011
- Design, Development, Manufacture Assembly Upgrades and Platform/System Integration of State of the Art Network Centric Warfare Enablers Including Tactical and Strategic Communication Systems, Multi-Sensor Data Fusion, Routing Algorithm Encryptions and Other Components, Sub Systems, Network Management Monitoring and Security Systems, and

Navigation Systems for Defence and Civilian Applications, Design, Development, Manufacture, Assembly & Upgrades of Naval, Combat Systems, Air Defence Systems, Artillery System Command and Control Systems, Surveillance Systems including Integrations With Communication Systems and Sensors. Control Systems (Electrical/Hydraulic) for Armoured/Combat Vehicles.

Design, Development, Manufacture .Assembly, Upgrades of Active Sticks, Actuation Assemblies and Other Components of Electronic Warfare Systems (Stand Alone and Integrated)

Computer Based Simulators Including Parts and Accessories for Various Simulation Uses for Defence Like Training, Aircraft, Mock-Up Models, etc, All Types of Computers Based Simulators and Trainers for Vehicles/Platforms, Radars, Weapons, Missiles.

Design, Development, Manufacture, Assembly & Upgrades of and Precision Engineered Hydraulic and Mechanical Components of EW Systems (Stand Along and Integrated). Design, Development, Manufacture, Upgrade and Assembly of Precision Engineered Components/Parts E.G. Land Gear Actuators, Air-Frame, Fuselages and Other Hydraulic and Mechanical Parts. Bridge Laying Systems on Combat Vehicles.

Mil Cable Assemblies & Harness

Aircraft Structural Assemblies Consisting of Empennage & Center Wing Box

1. Transmission Systems Including Line, Radio, Satellite and Accessories Power Supplies
2. Networking Equipment Including Switches, Routers, Modems Converters, Multiplexers, Communication Gateway and Accessories

170. M/s Wipro Limited DIL: 10(2011) Dt. 29.07.2011

171. M/s Wipro Limited DIL: 11(2011) Dt. 29.07.2011

172. M/s Wipro Limited DIL: 13(2011) Dt. 29.07.2011

173. M/s Precision Electronics Limited DIL: 14(2011) Dt. 10.08.2011

174. M/s Tata Aerostructure Limited DIL: 15(2011) Dt. 29.03.2011

175. M/s Precision Electronics Limited DIL: 18(2011) Dt. 10.08.2011

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3. Embedded System for C412SR Including Sensor Interface Units, Interoperability Systems, Applique Devices and Voice/Video/Data Acquisition Systems
4. Electronic Support Measures (ESM) Systems for Electronic Warfare
5. Antenna Masts, Positioners, Gimbals and Accessories
6. Shelter/Platform Integration for Milcom and C412SR Systems

176. M/s ABG Shipyard Ltd. DIL: 21(2011) Dt. 20.05.2011

1. Design & Construction of Naval Warships and Naval Support Ships etc.
2. Submarines and Underwater Vessels
3. Fast Attack Crafts
4. Weapons and Equipment Including Their Mounts, Turrets, Launchers, etc. along with Associated Systems, Sub-Systems and All Types of Assemblies for the Navy, Army and the Air Force.
5. Command Control Communication Computers and Intelligence (C 41) Systems, etc. for the Navy, Army and the Air Force.
6. Propulsion Systems, Subsystems etc. for Naval Ships.

177. M/s Centum Electronics Limited DIL: 23(2011) Dt. 02.08.2011

1. Electronci and Communication Products for Military Use, Encrypted Jammer, EW Equipment Software Define Radio etc.
2. Electro Mechanical Assemblies Like Fuses for Shell Mines, Actuator/Controller for Underwater Weapon, Missiles and Combat Aircraft

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3. Control and Guidance Electronics for Missiles, UAV and Aircraft
4. Military Specification Bases Power Chain for Defence and Space Equipment
5. Radar Sub Assemblies for Land, Sea and Airborne Application I.E. Tr Modules, Power System, Beam Steering Controller etc.
6. Electro Optical Payload and Navigational Electronics for Surveillance in Defence Aero Space Application I.E. Eo Sensors, Celestial Sensors, Sat Nav Equipment etc.

178. M/s Maini Precision Products Private Limited DIL: 25(2011) Dt. 02.08.2011

179. M/s JCBL Limited DIL: 26(2011) Dt. 02.08.2011

180. M/s Associated Composite Materials Pvtltd, DIL: 28(2011) Dt. 16.12.2011

181. M/s Indian Rotorcraft Ltd DIL: 1(2012) Dt. 07.02.2012

Parts and Accessoris N.E.C. for Aircrafts or Space Crafts.

Armoured Vehicles, Bullet Proof Vehicles.

Bullet Proof Jacket, Bullet Proof Helmet, Body Protector, Shield Plastic Sheet

Helicopter

**Eco-Sensitive Areas around
Tiger Reserves**

4037. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed the State Governments to demarcate and notify buffer zones around each tiger reserves;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure compliance of Apex Court's direction by the State Governments;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the action taken by the Government on defaulting State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its order, in the Special Leave to Appeal (Civil) No. 21339/2011, dated 3.4.2012 has directed all concerned States to notify the buffer / peripheral areas as required under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 with regard to tiger reserves falling in the States, as expeditiously as possible, in any event, within - three months.

(c) to (f) Further to the earlier advisories issued in this regard, the National Tiger Conservation Authority has requested all States, vide its letter dated 17.4.2012. for compliance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order.

[*Translation*]

Felling of Trees

4038. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO:
SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

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

(a) whether there has been a rise in the unauthorised felling of trees including teak forests in the Country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years,, State-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised for improving forest cover and infrastructure development during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the other steps taken to expedite the process of afforestation in the Country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The details of unauthorised felling of trees are annexed as Statement-I.

(c) The Statement of funds sanctioned, released and utilised for improving forest cover and infrastructure development are annexed as Statement-II.

(d) National Afforestation & Eco - developmental Board (NAEB) sanctions funds to expedite the process of afforestation in the Country. Details of funds released by NAEB during last three years are annexed as Statement-III.

Statement-I

No. of Trees Felled illegally

Sl. No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38492	28222		
2.	Goa	237	207		
3.	Gujarat	39771	38207	29221	16629

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Haryana	6317	-		
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
6.	Jharkhand	192	114		
7.	Karnataka	4077	2301		
8.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	16554	
9.	Maharashtra	186189	201144	166359	107228
10.	Orissa	65221	-		
11.	Rajasthan	11662	9879		
12.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
13.	Uttarakhand	1380	1736	1282	1726
14.	West Bengal	1094	581		
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	43	51	94	
16.	Assam	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	798	614		
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	620	602	357	339
22.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
24.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Grand Total		356093	283658	213867	125922

Statement-II

Details of Budget Sanctioned and Released/Utilized under CSS: Intensification of Forests Management Scheme

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Sanctioned (Central Share)	Released/ Utilized	Sanctioned (Central Share)	Released/ Utilized	Sanctioned (Central Share)	Released/ Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	228.23	13694	172.97	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Bihar	136.73	117.445	197.95	118.77	107	82.41
3.	Chhattisgarh	553.82	460.07	422.70	368.33	651.11	430.41
4.	Goa	33.22	24.567	41.67	25	19.68	10.97
3.	Gujarat	507.31	501.81	537.11	429.83	434.94	348.23
6.	Haryana	86.95	69.56	126.00	101.7	75.72	75.72
7.	Himachal Pradesh	304.38	281.996	295.68	287.71	411.7	246.49
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	169.20	135.00	0	0	0	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	260.14	260.14	201.25	150.95	350.08	341.00
10.	Karnataka	252.15	252.15	238.14	205.61	384.36	348.64
11.	Kerala	503.32	490.99	373.47	257.16	249.31	144.64
12.	Madhya Pradesh	715.027	715.027	446.25	379.69	880.81	697.65
13.	Maharashtra	497.66	459.195	370.84	262.38	524.72	373.51
14.	Orissa	199.55	122.46	260.45	229.54	195.02	133.03
15.	Punjab	83.59	74.13	127.48	76.49	0	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	150.40	149.98	172.93	103.76	254.81	161.15
17.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	239.99	143.99	333.51	245.48
18.	Uttar Pradesh	193.29	181.92	267.12	213.72	183.14	140.00
19.	Uttarakhand	396.50	317.20	186.9	134.57	306.72	229.95
20.	West Bengal	262.63	262.36	209.63	173.12	168.29	50.86
21.	Assam	361.82	360.02	281.45	202.65	405.5	246.64
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	393.00	314.40	315.06	325.67	466.35	261.15
23.	Manipur	176.82	198.42	186.9	168.21	410.73	328.58
24.	Meghalaya	207.02	165.62	140.2	121.64	201.75	161.26
25.	Mizoram	300.63	300.63	331.05	349.79	253.17	253.17
26.	Nagaland	274.95	274.05	199.9	183.51	481.9	346.97
27.	Sikkim	263.93	286.43	288.14	259.33	433.71	288.61
28.	Tripura	139.05	138.15	209.79	188.81	141.93	60.59
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23.92	12.00	13.76	26.22	38.59	30.36
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	41.43	60.26	43.07	34.46
31.	Daman and Diu	14.25	8.00	0	0	0	0
Grand Total		7461.257	6933.72	6951.47	5685.35	8580.59	6071.93

Statement-III*Details of Budget Sanctioned and Released/Utilized under National Afforestation Programme by NAEB*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Sanct- ioned	Released/ Utilized	Sanct- ioned	Released/ Utilized	Sanct- ioned	Released/ Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.30	11.03	15.74	10.48	19.66	15.15
2.	Bihar	9.65	7.74	6.21	5.48	7.22	6.92
3.	Chhattisgarh	39.90	25.12	35.84	33.25	25.23	24.74
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	49.27	24.44	33.00	29.43	30.69	27.00
6.	Haryana	29.17	20.57	24.24	24.20	15.20	12.28
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5.04	3.59	6.48	3.45	8.19	3.50
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	12.49	9.81	10.49	3.99	12.12	6.89
9.	Jharkhand	28.41	21.06	19.82	8.73	20.84	10.42
10.	Karnataka	16.16	11.95	15.81	8.12	15.38	12.92
11.	Kerala	5.94	4.02	11.28	7.54	9.45	2.04
12.	Madhya Pradesh	33.25	22.53	40.22	30.39	33.80	21.43
13.	Maharashtra	28.49	20.53	38.19	16.17	33.11	28.51
14.	Orissa	11.84	8.82	17.37	11.20	11.41	7.30
15.	Punjab	4.12	3.01	0.00	0	2.41	0.46
16.	Rajasthan	14.60	10.67	8.40	4.94	10.29	6.23
17.	Tamil Nadu	11.04	7.98	7.21	7.21	6.15	3.08
18.	Uttar Pradesh	41.28	30.20	23.64	21.33	31.02	26.23
19.	Uttarakhand	9.36	7.00	11.69	4.47	15.06	6.61
20.	West Bengal	4.01	3.11	4.73	4.12	6.89	6.29
21.	Assam	2.87	2.37	7.01	5.52	0.00	0.00
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.28	14.48	12.40	6.08	10.52	7.95
23.	Manipur	8.16	5.93	10.38	10.37	12.74	12.74
24.	Meghalaya	3.13	2.21	9.54	8.79	9.53	4.31
25.	Mizoram	20.00	17.27	12.23	12.21	13.36	13.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Nagaland	11.69	10.67	10.11	10.11	11.69	11.69
27.	Sikkim	10.71	8.86	12.53	11.99	12.34	11.18
28.	Tripura	4.40	3.20	11.76	10.43	17.10	13.69
Grand Total		446.55	318.17	416.32	309.99	401.42	303.00

[English]

Craftsmen Training Scheme

4039. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of Craftsmen Training Scheme;

(b) the details of trades in which training is given under the above scheme; and

(c) the details of private sectors contribution in the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Objectives of Craftsmen Training Scheme are given below:

- (i) to provide semi-skilled/skilled workers to industry by systematic training school leavers.
- (ii) to reduce unemployment among educated youth by equipping them with suitable skills for industrial employment.
- (iii) to produce more skilled workers to meet the requirement of industry

(b) At present 124 of trades are covered under CTS as detailed is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Private sector plays very important role in Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS). Their main contributions are listed below:-

1. Setting up of ITIs- at present, there are 7203 ITIs in Private Sector with total seating capacity 862750. They are set up, run and maintained by themselves without any contribution from central Government.
2. NCVT is a tripartite body to advise the Government of India in framing the training policy

and co-ordinating vocational training throughout India, certification, curriculum development etc. Private sector participates actively in NCVT meetings.

3. Private sector helps us in curriculum development, setting up of question papers, etc.

Statement

List of Trades Covered under Craftsman Training Scheme

Sl. No.	Trades
1	2
1.	Draughtsman (Mechanical)
2.	Draughtsman (Civil)
3.	Surveyor
4.	Fitter
5.	Turner
6.	Machinist
7.	Machinist (Grinder)
8.	Mechanic Ref. & Air Conditioning
9.	Instrument Mechanic
10.	Tool & Die Maker (Press Tools, Jigs & Fixtures)
11.	Tool & Die Maker (Dies & Moulds)
12.	Mechanic Machine Tool Maintenance
13.	Marine Fitter
14.	Vessel Navigator

1	2
15.	Operator Advanced Machine Tool
16.	Electrician
17.	Electroplater
18.	Wireman
19.	Lift Mechanic
20.	Mechanic (Radio & TV)
21.	Electronic Mechanic
22.	Mechanic Computer Hardware
23.	Mechanic Consumer Electronics
24.	Mechanic Industrial Electronics
25.	Mechanic Mechatronics
26.	Information Tech. & Electronic System Maintenance
27.	Mechanic - Cum - Operator Electronics Communication System
28.	Medical Electronics Trade
29.	Radiology Technician (Radio Diagnosis & Radio Therapy)
30.	Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)
31.	Mechanic Agriculture Machinery
32.	Painter (General)
33.	Mechanic Maintenance (Chemical Plant)
34.	Attendant Operator (Chemical Plant)
35.	Instrument Mechanic (Chemical Plant)
36.	Laboratory Assistant (Chemical Plant)
37.	Spinning Technician
38.	Textile Mechatronics
39.	Weaving Technician
40.	Textile Wet Processing Technician

1	2
41.	Dental Laboratory Technician
42.	Architectural Draughtsmanship
43.	Welder (Gas & Electric)
44.	Foundryman
45.	Carpenter
46.	Sheet Metal Worker
47.	Plumber
48.	Gold Smith
49.	Mechanic (Diesel)
50.	Marine Engine Fitter
51.	Mechanic (Tractor)
52.	Pump Operator - Cum - Mechanic
53.	Mechanic Repair & Maintenance of Heavy Vehicles
54.	Mechanic Repair & Maintenance of Light Vehicles
55.	Mason (Building Constructor)
56.	Plastic Processing Operator
57.	Architectural Assistant
58.	Interior decoration & Designing
59.	Building Maintenance
60.	Physiotherapy Technician
61.	Mechanic Communication Equipment Maintenance
62.	Sanitary Hardware Fitter
63.	Mechanic (Auto Electrical & Electronics)
64.	Mechanic Repair & Maintenance of Two Wheelers
65.	@ Industrial Painter
66.	@ Domestic Painter
67.	Mechanic Lens/Prism Grinding
68.	Computer Operator and Programming Assistant

1	2
69.	Network Technician
70.	Data Entry Operator
71.	Multimedia Animation & Special Effect
72.	Office Assistant - Cum - Computer Operator
73.	Medical Transcription
74.	Library and Information Science
75.	Stenography (English)
76.	Stenography (Hindi)
77.	Secretarial Practice
78.	Business Management
79.	Cutting & Sewing
80.	Embroidery & Needle Works
81.	Dress Making
82.	Computer Aided Embroidery & Needle Work
83.	Fashion Technology
84.	Hair & Skin Care
85.	Desk Top Publishing Operator
86.	Process Cameraman
87.	Plate Maker - Cum - Impositor
88.	Litho Offset Machine Minder
89.	Weaving of Silk and Woolen Fabrics
90.	Weaving of Woolen Fabrics
91.	Manufacture Footwear Maker
92.	Leather Goods Maker
93.	Fruits & Vegetables Processer
94.	Baker & Confectioner
95.	Craftsmen Food Production (General)
96.	Craftsmen Food Production (Vegetarian)

1	2
97.	Steward
98.	Photographer
99.	Digital Photographer
100.	Cabin / Room Attendant
101.	Corporate Housekeeping
102.	Domestic Housekeeping
103.	Hospital Housekeeping
104.	Institution Housekeeping
105.	Event Management Assistant
106.	Front Office Assistant
107.	Catering and Hospitality Assistant
108.	Travel and Tour Assistant
109.	Tourist Guide
110.	Pre- Preparatory School Management
111.	Old Age Care
112.	Creche Management
113.	Dairying
114.	Health Sanitary Inspector
115.	Floriculture and Landscaping
116.	Horticulture
117.	Driver - Cum - Mechanic Light Motor Vehicle
118.	Hospital Waste Management
119.	Insurance Agent
120.	Cane Willow and Bamboo Work
121.	Health Safety Environment
122.	Fire Man
123.	Fire Technology & Industrial Safety Management
124.	SPA Therapy

Poaching of Birds

4040. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that birds are being poached quite frequently in the country;

(b) 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) Reports of killing of wild animals including birds due to hunting have been received in the Ministry from time to time. However, details of such cases are not compiled in the Ministry.

(c) Steps taken by the Government to prevent poaching of wild animals including birds includes:

(i) Legal protection has been provided to wild animals and birds against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. According to the conservation and threat status, birds are placed in different schedules of the Act.

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

(iii) Protected Areas, viz, National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves all over the country covering the important habitats have been created as per the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to provide better protection to wildlife, including threatened species and their habitat.

(iv) Financial and technical assistance is extended to the State Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz, 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection and conservation to wildlife.

(v) The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up with a network of five regional centres and five

border units for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.

(vi) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.

(vii) The State Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around the Protected Areas.

(viii) Strict vigil is maintained through effective communication system.

Child Labour

4041. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the present child labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 pertains only against the practice in hazardous industries;

(b) if so, whether the Government consider comprehensive legislations against child labour in all areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has set up a panel to make changes in the existing child labour laws to abolish all forms of child labour under 18 years; and

(e) if so, the details and suggestions alongwith the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes as notified in Schedule A & B and regulates their working conditions in those occupations/processes which are not included in the Schedule.

(b) and (c) The Government is contemplating certain amendments to Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act 1986 in line with Right of Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

(d) No Madam. No such panel has been set up.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Evaluation of Castes for Reservation

4042. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

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

(a) the names of the castes which may be provided reservation as per their economic and social condition on the basis of the data provided by the census 2011 conducted in the country;

(b) the details of the names of the States who have sent their proposals alongwith their recommendations to provide the benefit of reservation to various castes during the last one decade and which are still pending at present;

(c) whether Uttar Pradesh State has sent proposal to provide the benefit of reservation to certain castes;

(d) if so, the category-wise details thereof; and

(e) whether any time-limit is prescribed for the consideration of the said proposals after these proposals are received from States and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) Categorisation of castes for reservation purposes is not dependent on Census data.

(b) State-wise details of recommendation received (i) from the National Commission for Backward Classes for inclusion in the Central list of OBCs and (ii) from State Governments for specification as Scheduled Castes, and which are pending at present, are shown in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Uttar Pradesh does not figure in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Madam.

Statement

Advice of the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) has been received for inclusion of 56 castes/communities in the Central list of OBCs for the following States and Union Territories:

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Castes/Communities
1.	Goa	1
2.	Himachal Pradesh	5
3.	Tamil Nadu	5
4.	West Bengal	37
5.	Jharkhand	1
6.	Maharashtra	2
7.	Delhi	4
8.	Puducherry	1
Total		56

NCBC's advice in the above cases is being processed.

2. Besides, proposals for inclusion of communities in the list of Scheduled Castes have been received as per details as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Communities
1.	Bihar	3
2.	Chhattisgarh	3
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1
4.	Karnataka	1
5.	Kerala	5
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2
7.	Odisha	27
8.	Tripura	3
9.	Uttrakhand	1
Total		46

These proposals are being processed as per the approved modalities.

Computerization of EPF

4043. SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER:
SHRI P. LINGAM:

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

(a) whether the computerisation of Employees Provident Fund (EPF) has been delayed for long;

(b) if so, the details of steps being taken in this regard;

(c) the time by which the said project is likely to be completed;

(d) whether the EPFO has asked companies to disclose all the required information online; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) The current phase of Computerization Project of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation was approved by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund in its 182nd meeting held on 17th April 2008 and accordingly the Project has been implemented in collaboration with the National Informatics Center (NIC) in 119 offices out of 120 offices by 31st March 2011. The computerization in Keonjhar (Odisha) office could not be completed as the present office premises are not suitable for implementing the Project. However, an alternative building has been identified to complete the computerization of Keonjhar Office.

(d) and (e) Employees' Provident Fund Organization has introduced an online Electronic Challan cum Return (ECR) from April 2012. Employers covered under Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 are required to register on the Employees Provident Fund website. Every month employers are required to upload the Electronic Challan Cum Return containing employee wise details of wages, Provident Fund dues and remittances as well as date of birth, date of joining/exit etc. After uploading these details, an online challan is generated to make payment of PF dues either through internet banking of State Bank of India (SBI) or at any designated branch of SBI. On receipt of electronic return and payment information from SBI, the subscribers accounts are updated automatically within a day or two. Additional features like access of account details by employees as well as employers are also available under ECR.

Pollution by Incinerators

4044. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of the incinerators have been set up in violation of environmental pollution norms as they are not equipped with the Air Pollution Control Devices (APCD);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) A number of incinerators are installed at common facilities for disposal of hazardous waste, bio-medical waste and municipal solid waste. Besides, such incinerators are also installed in hospitals and individual industries.

Emission standards have been notified for various types of incinerators, compliance of which is to be ensured by respective State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees. Incinerators are required to install air pollution control devices (APCD) so as to control air pollution at source and to comply with the notified standards.

Two incinerators installed at individual industries, one each in Hyderabad and Vadodara, have recently been found not complying with the standards by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). Directions in these cases have been issued under relevant provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

[*Translation*]

Blacklisting of Defence Firms

4045. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Indian and foreign defence firms have been blacklisted by the Government due to involvement in alleged irregularities in the recent past;

(b) if so, the names and details of the firms;

(e) the inquiry conducted into the matter and the action taken against the officials of the Ordnance Factory Board found guilty and each of the said firms;

(d) whether the Government proposes to cancel the defence deals signed with these firms in the past and also take measures to prevent them from entering and contracts in the form of shell companies;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the blacklisting of the said companies has adversely affected the defence procurement process and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Ministry of Defence has debarred following six firms from further business dealings for a period of ten years.

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

(c) CBI has filed a Chargesheet against Shri Sudipta Ghosh, ex DGOF for receipt of illegal gratification from the above mentioned firms. The case is sub-judice in the CBI Special Court, Kolkata. In addition, the Ministry has separately initiated departmental proceedings against Shri Sudipta Ghosh, ex DGOF under Rule 9 of CCS (Pension) Rules 1972.

(d) and (e) All further business dealings for a period of ten years have been debarred in respect of six firms mentioned above.

(f) Defence procurement is continuing through alternative indigenous and foreign sources.

[English]

**Six Laning of Ahmedabad-Bamanbore
Section of NH-8A**

4046. SHRI C.R. PATIL: 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 Gujarat for Six laning of Ahmedabad-Bamanbore section of NH-8A at the cost of Gujarat State and recovery through Toll Tax;

(b) if so, whether the Government intends to approve the same;

(c) if so, the time by which the said project is likely to be started; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) to (d) The proposal received from the State Government has been examined and further information has been called for from the State Government.

Amount Spent on Social Welfare Schemes

4047. SHRI T.R. BAALU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total Government spending on social welfare schemes, as a percentage of GDP, for last three years;

(b) whether India has the lowest State Spending of GDP on such schemes among nations such as China, Russia, Brazil and details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the Government spending on social welfare schemes?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) According to Economic Survey, 2011-12, the combined expenditure of the Central and State Governments on social services during the last three years, as a percentage of GDP, is given below:

Year	Expenditure on social services as %age of GDP
2009-10	6.91
2010-11 (RE)	7.34
2011-12 (BE)	6.74

BE: Budget Estimates: RE: Revised Estimates

(b) As per United Nations Human Development Report (UNHDR) 2010, the public expenditure as percentage of GDP, on health and education - the most important components of social services - for China, Russia, Brazil and India for the period 2000-2007, is given below:

Country	Health	Education
China	1.9	1.9
Russia	3.5	3.9
Brazil	3.5	5.2
India	1.1	3.2

(c) The expenditure on social services (Centre and State combined) has consistently increased during the last three years, as reflected in the table below:

Amount in Rs. Crore

Year	Expenditure on social services (Centre and State combined)
2009-10	4,46,382
2010-11 (RE)	5,62,970
2011-12 (BE)	6,00,516

Border Roads

4048. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways had held a meeting at New Delhi in 2009 for improvement of border roads;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Bihar has submitted a proposal for improvement of border roads in ABM Sikti Road at Nepal Border of Araria District; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A meeting was held on 28th April, 2009 in Ministry at New Delhi regarding improvement of Border Roads.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is received in the Ministry. Moreover, this Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways. The nodal Ministry for development of infrastructure border roads under Border Area Development Programme, is Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Border Management).

NHDC

4049. SHRI N. KRISTAPPA:
SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI:
SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes and programmes run by National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC);

(b) whether the handloom weavers are not getting adequate price of their product;

(c) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor, alongwith the steps taken to solve their problems;

(d) the number of powerlooms in the country at present alongwith the quantum of textile produced by them, State-wise including West Bengal during the last three years;

(e) whether there is an urgent need of required machinery to the textiles sector for augment the capacity of textiles; and

(f) if so, the details of thereof alongwith steps taken by the Government to address the issue of availability of required machinery to the textiles sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) is implementing Mill Gate Price Scheme of Government of India. Further, NHDC also organize programmes like organization of dyeing workshops, Buyer-Seller Meets, awareness and sensitization programmes on Government's schemes and organization of marketing events etc.

(b) and (c) No such report has been received from any State Governments. However, the Government of India is aware of handloom weavers' difficulties in facing competition from Powerloom and Mill Sector. Therefore, the overall and holistic development of Handloom Sector, the Government of India is implementing following schemes for Handloom Weavers:

- I. Integrated Handloom Development Schemes
- II. Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme
- III. Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
- IV. Mill Gate Price Scheme
- V. Diversified Handloom Development Scheme

The Government has also approved a financial package for waiver of loan for the handloom sector, called "Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector" which has a financial implication of Rs.3884 crores across the country, for benefitting 15,000 Cooperative Societies and 3 lakh handloom weavers.

In addition, the Government has also approved a 'Comprehensive Package for the Handloom Sector' having a total financial implication of Rs.2362 crores across the country, for providing cheap credit under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme and subsidized yarn

under MGPS. The scheme will provide subsidized yarn with 10% price subsidy under Mill Gate Price Scheme.

(d) The number of powerlooms in the country, including West Bengal is as follows:

Sl. No.	State	No. of Looms
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45408
2.	Assam	2726
3.	Bihar	2894
4.	Goa	122
5.	Gujarat	323514
6.	Haryana	9933
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1461
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	65
9.	Karnataka	81890
10.	Kerala	2804
11.	Madhya Pradesh	117973
12.	Maharashtra	1177039
13.	Odisha	3321
14.	Punjab	23620
15.	Rajasthan	34271
16.	Tamil Nadu	396115
17.	Uttar Pradesh	65993
18.	West Bengal	5965
19.	Delhi	1102
20.	Chandigarh (UT)	42
21.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	962
22.	Pondicherry (UT)	830
Total		2298050

The last three years production by powerlooms during last three years including West Bengal is as follows:

(in Mn.Sq.mtrs)

Year	Total Production	Production in West Bengal
1	2	3
2008-09	33,648	120

1	2	3
2009-10	36,997	150
2010-11	37,517	164

(e) and (f) There is need of machinery specifically of better technology for augmenting the capacity to compete with international market.

The Government has implemented Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) for providing the subsidy on term loan/investment on high tech machines in Textile Industry which was valid upto 31.03.2012. The subsidy under the TUFS was provided on imported as well as indigenous machinery to meet the requirement of machinery for Textile Industry. The Govt, has taken steps to extend the TUFS for 12th Plan Period.

Toll Collection

4050. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:

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

(a) the details of Toll barriers on NHs in the country. State-wise and NH-wise and the details of the Toll tax policy formulated by the Government;

(b) the details of toll collected by the Government on various National Highways during the last three years and the current year. State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to suspend collection of toll charges till the repair/maintenance/ improvement works on NHs are not completed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The detail of fee plazas on National Highways is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II. User Fee (Toll) is being collected as per the National Highways Fee (Determination of rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 as amended from time to time. The details of the policy are available at Ministry of Road Transport and Highways website www.morth.nic.in/.

(b) The detail of user fee collected by the Government on various national highways during last three years and this year is given in the enclosed Statement-II and III.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement-I**National Highways Authority of India**

State-wise Stretches Presently under Collection of Fee as on 31.03.2012 (State-wise & NH-wise)

Sl. No.	Section	Kms. of Tollable Reach	NH	Length in Kms.	Plaza Location
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh					
1.	Ichapuram-Nandigam	Km. 226.15 - Km. 160.00 (New Chainage Km. 477.054 - 543.204)	5	66.150	Km. 172.800 (new 530.404) Laxmipuram
2.	Nandigama-Srikakulam	Km. 160.00 - Km. 97.00 (New Chainage Km. 543.204 - Km. 606.204)	5	63.000	Km. 589.554 Madapam Village Dist. Srikakulam
3.	Srikakulam-Champavati	Km 97.00-Km 49.00 (New Chainage from Km 606.704 - Km 654.204	5	48.000	Km 616.704 Chilakapalem
4.	Champavati/Kopperla-Visakhapatnam	Km 49.00 - Km 2.837 (New chainage from Km 700.544-Km 654.204)	5	46.340	Km. 656.704 Nathavalasa, Dist. Vizianagaram
5.	Vishakhapatnam-Ankapalli	km 2.837 - km 0.00 & Km 395.870 - Km 358.00 (New Chainage from Km 700.544-Km 741.255	5	40.707	Km 728.055 Agnampudi
6.	Ankapalli-Tuni	Km 358.00 - Km 272.00 (New chainage from Km 830.525-Km 741.255)	5	89.270	Km 795.498 Vemapadu, Distt Vishakhapatnam
7.	Tuni-Rajamundry (Bummuuru)	Km 272.000 - Km 187.600 (new chainage from Km 914.883 - Km 830.525)	5	84.400	Km 865.553 near Krishnavaram
8.	Bommuru-Gundugolanu	Km 187.6-Km 81.6 (New Chainage from Km 914.833-1022.494	5	107.611	Km 964.350, Tanuku
9.	Gundugolanu-Vijayawada - Including Eluru bypass	Km 81.60-Km 42.5 (New Chainage from Km 1022.494 -1061.5940)	5	39.100	Km 1050.794 (Kalaparru Village.)
10.	Gundugolanu-Vijayawada - Including Eluru bypass	Km 42.50 - Km 3.4 (New Chainage from Km 1061.594 - Km 1100.694)	5	39.100	Km 1075.244 (Pattipadu Village)
11.	Tada-Nellore	km 52.8-km 163.6	5	110.517	Km 86.00 Sullurpet, Km

1	2	3	4	5	6
					124.40 Budhanam and Km 155.30 Venkatachalam
12.	Vijayawada - Chilakaluripet	Km 354.775-km 434.150	5	83.000	Km 416.8 Kaza
13.	Chilakaluripet - Ongole	Km 358.00-Km 291.00 (New Chainage from Km 1250.691 - Km 1182.802	5	70.945	Km 1200.00 Vill Bolapalli, Distt. Prakasam
14.	Ongole - Kavali	Km 291.00 - Km 222.00 (New Chainage from Km 1322.750 - Km 1250.691)	5	69.000	Km 1264.00 Vill Tangutur, Distt. Prakasam
15.	Kavali - Nellore	Km 222.000 - km 178.200 (New Chainage from Km 1383.713 - Km 1366.547	5	43.800	Km. 1326.000 Sunambatti Village
16.	Adloor Yellareddy-Gundla Pochampally	Km 368.255 -Km 471.331	7	103.076	Km 443.713 Manoharabad
17.	Islam Nagar - Katdal	Km 230.00 - Km 278.00	7	53.010	Km 245.400 Rolmamba/ Pippalwada Vill. In Adilabad Distt.
18.	Kadthal-Armur	Km 278.00 - Km 308.00	7	30.900	Km 281.320, Gamjal
19.	Kothakota bypass-Kurnool	Km 135.469-Km 211.00	7	74.622	Km 200.95 (Pullur)
20.	Kurnool - Karidikonda	Km 211.00-Km 295.00	7	84.000	Km 250.700, Amakathadu, Distt. Kurnool
21.	Karidikonda - Marur	Km 295.00 - Km 374.00	7	79.000	Km 310.200, Kasepalli, Distt. Anantpur
22.	Marur - AP/Karnataka Border	Km 374.000-Km 462.164	7	88.164	Km 376.075 Marur Distt. Anantpur
23.	Thondapali - Jedcherla	Km 22.30 - Km 80.50	7	58.006	Km 54.00
24.	Jatcherla - Kotakatta	Km 80.05-Km 135.469	7	55.740	Km 114.087
25.	Nandigama -Vijayawada	km 217.00-km 265.00	9	48.00	Km 226.40 Keesara

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Bihar				
26.	Aurangabad - Barachetti	Revise Km 180.00 - Km 240.00	2	60.000	Km 200.100 Vil. Sau Kala
27.	Barun - Aurangabad (Varanasi - Aurangabad section)	Km 140.00 - Km 240.00 Revise Km 317.00 - Km 319.00 VRM Bypass taking of at Km 319.00 and merging at Km 21 and Km 21.00 -Km 180.00 (new chainage Km 786.00 - Km 978.00)	2	94.800	Km 200.100 Vil. Sau Kala Revise Km 907.10
28.	Mohania - Barun (Varanasi - Aurangabad section)	km. 65.00 - km. 140.00 Revise Km 317.00-Km 319.00 VRM Bypass taking of at Km 319.00 and merging at Km 21 and Km 21.00 -Km 180.00 (new chainage Km 786.00 - Km 978.00)	2	42.600	km. 111.00, Sasaram Revise Km 860
29.	Forbesganj - Purnea	Km 230.790-Km 310.000	57	79.21	Km 267.000 Hariabara in Araria Distt.
30.	Muzaffarpur- Darbhanga	Km 0.000 - Km 69.500	57	69.50	Km 26.200 Maithi in Muzaffarpur
	Chhattisgarh				
31.	Durg Bypass	Starting at km 308.6 of NH 6 and rejoining at km 323.6	6	18.00	Km 312.500
	Gujarat				
32.	Ratanpur- Himatnagar	Km 388.180-Km 443.00	8	54.820	Km 416.00 Vantada Distt. Sabarkantha
33.	Himatnagar-Chiloda	Km. 443.00-Km. 495.00	8	52.000	Km. 472.035 Kathpura
34.	Narmada Bridge and its approach on Vadodara-Surat Section 4 laned	Km 192.00-Km 198.00	8	6.000	Km 193.500
35.	Vadodara - Bharuch	Km 108.7-Km 192	8	83.300	Km 157.20 Bharthana
36.	Bharuch - Surat	198.00-Km 263.00	8	65.000	Km 245.750 Choriyasi
37.	Chalthan (Surat)-Waghaldhara	Km 263.4-Km 318.6	8	55.200	Km 297.360 Boriach

1	2	3	4	5	6
38.	Waghaldhara-Kajali	Km 318.60-Km 381.60	8	63.000	Km 356.200 Bhagwada
39.	Ahmedabad - Vadodra	Km 6.400 to Km 104.00	8	97.6	Km 91.000 (Vasad)
40.	Garamore - Samakhiyali	Km 254.000 - Km 306.000 (new chainage) Km 254.537 - Km 307.034)	8A	47.497	Km 286.655 Surajbari
41.	Garamore - Bamanbore	Km 182.60-Km 254.00	8A	71.937	Km 213.100 Vaghasia
42.	Samakhiyali-Gandhidham	Km 306-Km 362.16	8A	56.160	Km 309 Samakhiyali
43.	Gondal - Rajkot	Km 117.00-Km 185.00	8B	67.127	Km 120.50 Pithadia& Km 156.80 Bharudi
44.	Porbander - Bhiladi	Km 2.00 - Km 52.50	8B	50.540	Km 11.00 Vanana Town
45.	Bhiladi - Jetpur	Km 52.50- Km 117.60	8B	65.100	Km 82.00 Dumiyani
46.	Palanpur/ Khemana -Abu road	Km 340.00 - Km 295.00	14	45.000	Km 338.23 Khemana
47.	Palanpur - Radhanpur	Km 340.00-Km 405.00	14	65.000	Km 403.00 Bhiladi
48.	Palanpur - Radhanpur	Km 405.00 - Km 458 & Km 138.80 - Km 149.00	14&15	63.200	Km 439.00 Belgaum
49.	Radhanpur - Adesar	Km 149.00-Km 217.00	15	68.000	Km 160.0 Varahi
50.	Adesar-Samakhiyali	Km 217.00-Km 281.30	15	64.300	Km 226 Makhel
51.	A V Expressway Phase I	Km 0.00 - km 43.4 & Km 43.40 -Km 93.302	NE-1	43.40	km 2.616 & one side plaza at
52.	A V Expressway Phase II	Km 43.40 - Km 93.302	NE-1	49.90	Km 86.1 plus two side plazas at Km 43.855 (Nadiad) and Km 58.616 (Anand)
Haryana					
53.	Panipat Elevated Highway	Km 86.00 - Km 96.00	1	10.000	Km 96.000
54.	Panipat-Ambala	Km 96 - km 206	1	110.000	Km 146.40Km (earlier at 132 Karnal)

1	2	3	4	5	6
55.	Badarpur Elevated Highways	Km 16.100-Km 20.500	2	4.400	Km 18.700/Km 20.200
56.	Badarpur-Kosi	Km 18.8 - km 108.9	2	90.100	Km 72 Srinagar
57.	Delhi - Gurgaon	Km 14.30 - Km 42.00	8	27.70	Km 24.0, Km 42.00 & side plaza at Km 19.10
	Jharkhand				
58.	Barachetti - Gorhar	Km 240.00 - Km 320.00	2	80.000	Km. 279.425 Rasaiya Dhamna, Distt. Hazaribagh
59.	Gorhar - Barwa Adda	Km 320.00 - Km 398.75	2	78.750	391.600 Rajganj
60.	Barwa adda - Panagarh	Km 398.75 - km 515.236	2	116.486	Km 454.8 Garui
	Karnataka				
61.	Maharashtra Border-Belgaum	Km 592.24 - Km 537	4	55.240	Km 591.24 Kognoli
62.	Hattargi - Hirebagewadi	km. 537.000-km. 515.000	4	22.00	km. 537.77 Hattargi
63.	Gabbur- Devgiri	Km 404.00 - Km 340.00	4	64.00	Km 352.550 Bankapur
64.	Banglore - Neelamangla	Km 10.00-Km 29.50	4	19.565	Km 14.875 & Km 26.075, Neelamangla & Banglore (4 Side Plazas - 16.600, 17.100, 23.150 and 23.800
65.	Belgum - Dharwad	Km 433.000-Km 515.000	4	79.36	Km 483.600 Hirebagewadi
66.	Doddasiddavanahally -Tavarakere	Km 189.00-Km 132.00	4	57.00	Km 172.767 Guilalu

1	2	3	4	5	6
67.	Tavarakere - Anthrasanahally	Km 132.00-Km 75.00	4	57.00	Km 104.530, Karajeivanahally
68.	Neelmangla - Tumkur	Km 29.5 - km 62.0	4	32.5	Km 30.0 Neelmangla & km 61.0 Tumkur
69.	AP - Karnataka Border - Devanhalli	Km 462.164-Km 533.619	7	71.45	Km 464.774 near Bagepalli
70.	Silk Board Junction - Hosur	Km 8.765-Km 18.750-Km 33.130	7	24.365	Km 32.700 (4 Side Plazas)
71.	Devanhalli - Bangalore	Km 534.720 - Km 556.840	7	22.120	At Km 538.000
Kerala					
72.	Edapalli - Vyttila - Aroor	Km 342.000-358.750	47	16.450	Km 356.500 near Kumbalam in Ernakulam District
73.	Thrissur-Angamali-Edapalli	Km 270.000 - Km 316.700 - Km 342.000	47	64.940	Km 278.000 (Paliyekkara)
Maharashtra					
74.	MP/Maharashtra Border - Dhule	Km 168.500 - Km 265.000	3	68.300	Km 203.400 (Shirpur) & Km 236.600 (Songir)
75.	Pimpalgaon - Dhule	Km 380.00 - Km 265.00	3	118.158	Km 356.715 Chandwal & Km 268.632 Dhule
76.	Vadape - Gonde	Km 440.00 - 539.500	3	94.770	Km 455.485 Ghoti (Budruk) & Km 532.690 Arjunali
77.	Satara - Kagal	Km 592.240 - Km 725.00	4	132.76	Km 634.5 & Km 694.150 (Taswade & Kini)
78.	Mumbai-Pune Expressway (4 laned)	Km 0.00-Km 90.00	4	90.000	
79.	Dharwad-Hubli (2 laned)	Km 433.00 - Km 404.00	4	29.000	Km 432.800 & Km 404.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
80.	Westerly Diversion, Katraj Realignment & Katraj - Sarole	Km. 2.80 - Km. 30.0 & Km 834.50 - km. 781.00	4	80.70	km. 819.240 (Khedshwapur Vill. Distt. Pune)
81.	Khandala - Satara	Km 772.00 - Km 725.00	4	56.000	Km 748.600 Anewadi Village
82.	Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Connectivity Project (Phase-I) (on SPV basis)	Km.5.000 to Km.26.987 (A1-E Section) and Km.0.00 to Km.4.400 (D-G Section) and from Km. 106.000 to Km. 109.500	4B & 4	30.000	Km 13.050 (Chirle) and another at Km 23.250 (Karanjade)
83.	Amrawati Bypass	km 149.747 - km 166.0	6	17.500	km 1.3 & km 16.550
84.	Nagpur - Kondhali	Km 9.200 - Km 50.000	6	39.841	Km 20.612
85.	Kondhali - Talegaon	Km 50.00-Km 100.00	6	49.522	Km 76.00 (Karanja)
86.	Chhattisgarh/Maharashtra Border - Wainganga Bridge	Km 405.00 - Km 485.00	6	72.056	Km 449.260
87.	Kajali - Manor	Km 381.6-km 439.0	8	57.400	Km 420.34 Charoti
88.	Manor-Baseen Creek Dahisar	Km 439.00- km 502.00	8	63.000	Km 474.1 Shirshad
89.	Khooni Bridge		7		Km. 150.00
90.	Wagadhi Nallah Bridge		7		Km 58.800
91.	Pune - Khed Madhya Pradesh	Km 12.190-Km 42.00	50	30.000	
92.	Agra-Dholpur	Km 8.00-Km 51	3	43.000	Km 34 Baratha
93.	Morana - Gwalior	Km 61.00-Km 103.00	3	42.000	Km 85.870 Village Choundha, Distt. Morana
94.	Guna Bypass	Km 319.700-Km 332.100	3	14.000	Km 331.000
95.	Indore-Khalghat	Km 12.60- Km 84.70	3	77.550	Km 82.800
96.	Khalghat -MP/Maharashtra Border	Km 84.700-Km 167.500	3	82.800	Km 141.85

1	2	3	4	5	6
97.	Indore - Dewas	Km 577.550 - Km 610.00 & Km 0.000-Km 12.600	3	45.050	Km 591.00 On Indore Bypass Just after the flyover of the Junction at NH-3
98.	Lakhnadon - Mahagaon	Km 567.550 - Km 624.480	7	56.93	Km 584.500 near Village Allonia in Seoni Distt.
99.	Amola - Jhansi Bypass	Km 30.000 - Km 90.000	25	75.300	Km 84.650 Raksa
100.	Raj/MP Boarder-Amola Vill (Shivpuri Bypass)	Km 579.00 to Km 610.00 of NH-76, Shivpuri bypass taking off at km 610.00 of NH-76 and merging at km 15.00 of NH-25 and km 15.00-km 30.00 of NH-25 including 22.00 km of Shivpuri bypass	76 & 25	53.273	Km 589.370 Ramnagar
101.	Jhansi - Lakhnadon	Km 262.739 - Km 309.000	26	46.261	Km 294.500 Village Titarpani in Sagar Distt.
Orissa					
102.	Bhadrak - Chetia	Km 53.124- 123.124 (New chainage Km 227.00 - Km 157.00)	5	73.000	Km 98.000 (Km 191.698 New) Panikholi
103.	Sunakhala -Bhubaneshwar	Km 337.01 - Km 402.01 (New Chainage Km 362.000 - Km 297.000)	5	65.000	Km 397.310 Gangapada Near Khurda (New Km 301.700)
104.	Bhadrak - Balasore	Km 136.500-199.141 (New chainage Km 143.635 - Km 80.994)	5	62.641	Km 182.175 (Km 97.960 New) Sergarh
105.	Bhubaneshwar- Chetia	Km 402.010 - Km 53.124 (New chainage 297.00 - 227.00)	5	67.000	Km 35.000 (Km 245.50 New) Manguli near Cuttack
106.	Chandikhol-Paradip	Km 0.000 - Km 76.588	5A	76.588	Km 4 Srirampur
Punjab					
107.	Amritsar - Wagah Border	Km 456.100-Km 492.030	1	35.930	Km 479.868 (Chhidan)
108.	Jalandhar - Amritsar	Km 407.100-Km 456.100	1	49.000	Km 410.140 and Km 446.960

1	2	3	4	5	6
109.	Ambala-Khanna	Km 206 - km 272	1	66.000	Km 213.300 Shambu
110.	Khanna-Jalandhar	Km 272 - km 372	1	115.100	Km 328.05 Lodowal (earlier at Km 296 Doraha)
111.	Ambaia - Zirakpur	Km 5.735 - Km 39.960 of NH 22 & Km 0.00- Km 0.871 of NH21	22 & 21	35.096	Km 23.100 Dappar
112.	Kiratpur - Kurali Rajasthan	Km 28.600 - Km 73.200	21 (New NH-205)	42.900	Km 35.000
113.	Udaipur-Kherwara	Km 278.00-Km 348.00	8	70.000	Km.311.100 Paduna Village
114.	Kherwara-Ratanpur	Km 348.00-Km 388.180	8	40.180	Km.348.450 (Khandi Obri Upla Falla Village)
115.	Jaipur - Kishangarh	Km 273.50 - Km 363.885	8	90.385	Km 286.450 Jaipur & Km 360.20 Kishangarh
116.	Gurgaon-Kotputli	Km 42.0-km 162.5	8	119.800	Km 115 Shahjahanpur
117.	Kotputli-Chandwazi	Km 162.5-km 220	8	57.500	Km 211 Manoharpur
118.	ROB - Kishangarh	367.320 to 368.483	8		Km 368.02
119.	Jaipur Bypass Phase I & II	Phase I taking off at Km 246 of NH 11 and Joining at Km 273.5 of NH 8 length 13.7 Km & Phase II taking off at Km 220 of NH 8 & joining at Km 246.00 of NH 11 length 34.70 Km)	8&11	48.400	Km 13.20 from Hamara on Jaipur bypass phase II
120.	Agra-Bharatpur	Km 17.756-Km 63.000	11	44.50	Km 30.300 Korai
121.	Bharatpur-Mahua	Km 63.000- Km 120.000	11	57.000	Km 64.570 & km 98.500
122.	Jaipur - Mahua	Km 119.567-Km 174.296	11	109.088	Km 156.60 & Km 204.70
123.	Abu road - Pindwara	Km 295.00 - Km 248.70	14	46.300	Km 270.25, Undvariya Distt. Sirohi
124.	Gadawali River-Raj/MP Boarder	Km 509.00 - Km 580.00 (New Chainage Km 491.722 -	76	67.492	Km 525.725 Mundiyyar

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Km 559.214)			
125.	Pindwara-Jaswantgarh	Km 0.000 - Km 57.000	76	57.000	km 11.200 Malera/ Pindwara
126.	Jaswantgarh - Debri	Km 57.00-Km 104.724	76	47.724	km 64.200Jaswantgarh/ Gogunda
127.	Chittoregarh - Bichhore	Km 213.00-Km 269.00 (New chainage Km 199.929 - Km 252.929)	76	53.00	Km 237.629, Bassi Vil.
128.	Bichhore - Bijoliya	Km 269.00-325.00 (New chainage Km 252.929 - Km 306.929)	76	54.00	Km. 294.469, Aroli Vil.
129.	Bijoliya - Kota	Km 325.00 - Km 381.0 (Chainage Km 306.929 - Km 360.429)	76	53.50	Km 340.979, Dhaneshwar Vil.
130.	Kota Bypass - Derumata Temple	Km 406.00 - Km 449.150 (new chainage 388.263 - Km 430.943)	76	42.68	Km 427.000 Simliya / Baran
131.	Derumata Temple -Gadawali River	Km 449.150 - Km 509.00 (new chainage Km 430.943 - Km 491.722)	76	60.779	Km 479 Fatehpur
132.	Village Rithola-Udaipur	Km 213-Km 113.830	76	99.170	Km 166.00 Narayanpura
133.	Bhilwara - Chittorgarh	Km 81.00-Km 163.900	79	82.900	Km 163.650 Jojro Ka Kheda
134.	Chittorgarh Bypass	Km 159.0 of NH 79 (New chainage Km 163.9) and merging at Km 213.0 Of NH76	79&76	29.600	Km 28.500 Rithola
135.	Kishangarh - Village Kavalias	Km 0.00 - Km 35.00 & Km 15.00 - Km 81.00	79&79A	101.000	Km 80.800 Kavalias
	Tamil Nadu				
136.	Walajahpet-Kanchipuram	Km 107.200 - Km 60.100	4	47.115	Km 104.99 Chennasamudram
137.	Kanchipuram - Chennai	Km 60.10-Km 13.80	4	46.300	Km 37.80 Sriperumbudur
138.	Chennai-Tada	Km 11.00-Km 54.40	5	43.400	km 27.00/km 21.625
139.	Virudhunagar - Kovilpatti	Km 52.300 - Km 99.780	7	47.48	Km 74.930 near Etturvattum Distt.

1	2	3	4	5	6
140.	Kovilpatty - Kayathar	Km 99.780-Km 149.800	7	50.02	Virudhunagar Km 125.375 near Salaipudhur Distt. Tuticorin
141.	Tirunelveli - Panangudi	Km 149.800-Km 211.140	7	61.34	Km 185.375 near Nanguneri Distt. Tirunelveli
142.	Krishnagiri - Thopurghat	Km 94.000-Km 180.000	7	86.000	Km 154.440, Palayam Village, Dharmapuri District.
143.	Omallur-Namakkal	Km 180.000-Km 248.625	7	68.625	Km 191.800
144.	Nammakal - Karur	Km 248.625 - Km 292.600	7	41.370	Km 259.500
145.	Karur Bypass - Dindigul Bypass	Km 292.600 - Km 373.275	7	77.725	Km 332.000
146.	Dindigul Bypass-Samyanallore	Km 373.725 - Km 426.600 (Project Chainage Km 368.147 - Km 421.196)	7	53.049	Km 398.500
147.	Hosur-Krishnagiri	Km 33.130-Km 93.000	7	59.870	Km 88.300 Krishnagiri
148.	Tindivanam-Ulundurpet	Km 121.00- Km 192.25	45	72.90	Km 148.900
149.	Ulundurpet - Padalur	Km 192.25-Km 285.00	45	93.894	Km 192.750 & Km 244.00
150.	Padalur - Trichy	Km 285.00 - Km 325.00	45	38.427	Km 304.510
151.	Trichy - Dindigul	Km 333.000 - Km 421.273	45	88.278	Km 382.850 near Ponnambalapatti
152.	Tamparam-Tindivanam	Km 28.00-Km 74.50	45	46.500	Km 52.820 (Paranur)
153.	Tamparam-Tindivanam	Km 74.50-Km 121.00	45	46.500	Km 103.500 (Athur)
154.	Trichi - Tovarankurichi	Km 0.00 - Km 60.950	45B	60.633	Km 21.020 (Near

1	2	3	4	5	6
155.	Tovarankurichi -Madurai	Km 60.950 to Km 124.840	45B	63.890	Boothakudi village) Km 113.630 (Near Chittampatti village)
156.	Madurai Tuticorin	Km 138.800-Km 264.500	45B	127.400	Km 143.580 near Eliyarpathy village Distt. Madurai and Km 254.940 near Pudurpandiapuram village Distt. Tuticorin
157.	Chennai Bypass	Km 0.00 to Km 19.17 Phase-I (taking off at Km 28.00 of NH No. 45 and joining at Km 13.80 of NH 4)	45 & 4	19.170	Km 16.50, Vanagaram
158.	Krishnagiri - Ambur	89.00 to 93.000 & Km. 0.00 to 72.950	7&46	73.000	Km. 46.850 P e d a k a l l u p a l l i (Vaniyambadi)
159.	Ambur - Walajahpet	Km 72.950 - Km 148.300	46	75.350	Km. 98.520 Pallikonda Distt Vellore
160.	Salem - Kumarapalayam	Km 00.000 - Km 53.525	47	53.525	Km 27.697 Vaiguntham Villave
161.	Kumarapalayam -Chengalpalli	Km 53.00 - Km 100 (newchainage Km 53.525-Km 102.035)	47	48.510	Km 88.287
162.	Pondicherry -Tindivanam	Km 0.000 - Km 37.920	66	38.608	Km 6.572 Morattandi
163.	Thanjavur - Trichy Uttar Pradesh	Km 80.000 - Km 128.480	67	48.480	Km 120.900
164.	Kosi-Agra	Km 108.9-km 199	2	90.100	Km 164.55 Mahuvan
165.	Tundla-Makhanpur	Km 219.00-Km 250.500	2	31.500	Km 225.00, Tundla
166.	Shikohabad - Etawah & Etawah Bypass	Km 250.50-Km 321.10	2	72.940	Km 285.0 Semra, Atikabad

1	2	3	4	5	6
167.	Etawah - Sikandara	Km 321.10-Km 393.00	2	72.825	km 351.50 Anantram
168.	Sikandara - Bhaunti	Km 393.0 - Km 470.00	2	61.000	Km 2.80 from Km 393.00 Sikandara
169.	Bhaunti-Fatehpur	New chainage Km 457.377 - Km 508.877	2	51.500	Km 506.262, Purwameer
170.	Fatehpur - Khokharaj	Km 100.00- Km 158.00	2	58.000	Km 120.50 Katoghan
171.	Allahabad - Handia - Varanasi	Km 245.00-Km 317.00	2	72.000	Km 279.12, Lalanagar
172.	Varanasi - Mohania (Varanasi - Aurangabad section)	Km 317.0 - Km 46.00 Revise Km 317.00 - Km 319.00 VRM Bypass taking of at Km 319.00 and merging at Km 21 and Km 21.00 - Km 180.00 (new chainage Km 786.00 - Km 978.00)	2	55.000	Km 12.00 of VRM bypass Revise Km 800.00
173.	Ghaziabad-Hapur & Hapur Bypass	Km 27.643 - km 48.638 & Bypass of 11.250 km.	24	32.245	Km 29.30 Dasna
174.	Brijghat - Moradabad	Km 93.00 - Km 149.25	24	56.25	Km 121.975 Joya
175.	Moradabad Bypass	Starting at km 148.43 of NH 24 and rejoining at km 166.65	24	18.22	Km 156TP-1 & Km 158 TP-2
176.	Lucknow - Sitapur	Km 488.270-Km 413.200	24	50.000	Km 468.000 near Barabhari and Km 420.000 near Karondi
177.	Kalinadi Bridge	Km 60	24		Km 60
178.	Sitapur		24		
179.	Shahjahanpur		24		
180.	Lucknow - Kanpur	Km 11.00-Km 59.00	25	48.00	Km 39.00 Nawabganj
181.	Jhansi - Pooch	Km 90.000 - Km 165.000 (Except Km 97.150-Km 98.000)	25	64.150	Km 140.400 Village Semari in Jhansi Distt.
182.	Jhansi - Lalitpur	Km 49.700 - Km 99.005	26	49.305	Km 85.280 Village Vigakhet in Lalitpur Distt.

1	2	3	4	5	6
183.	Cable Stayed Bridge at Naini and its approach	Km 0.00-Km 5.410	27	5.410	Km 1.600
184.	Sanjay Setu (Ghaghara Ghat)		28C		Km 61.00
185.	Beso		29		
186.	Meerut - Muzaffarnagar	Km 52.250-Km 131.000	58	57.000	Km 76.000 Village Sivaya Distt.
West Bengal					
187.	Budbud-Palsit	Km 525.853-Km 587.853	2	62.000	Km 585.692 Palsit Distt. Bardwan
188.	Palsit - Dhankuni	Km 587.853-Km 651.602	2	63.749	KmB46.005 Dhankuni
189.	Ilnd Vivekananda Bridge & Approach	Km 666.165-Km 672.197	2	6.00	Km 666.644, Rajchandrapur
190.	Dhankuni - Kolaghat	Km. 18.50- Km. 72.00	6	53.500	Km. 35.250 in Jaladhulagori
191.	Kolaghat - Kharagpur	Km 74.10-Km 129.61	6	55.510	Km 112.695, Debra/Baramulla
192.	Kharagpur - Dantan	Km. 69.450- Km. 119.737	60	50.287	Km. 103.490 Rampura
193.	Dantan - Balasore	Km 69.450 - Km 0.00	60	69.450	Km 35.400 Vill Santoshpur/Laxminnath
194.	Purnea - Dalkhola	Km 410.700-Km 472.840	31	62.14	Km 451.00 Surjapur

Statement-II*Pay & Accounts Office (National Highways) New Delhi**Toll Tax Collection Statement for the period from 2008-09 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Station	Bridge/Setu	2008-09	2009-10	2010-2011	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Chhattisgarh	Raipur-I	Shakti Nala	142.23	171.14	209.37	245.97
2		Raipur-II	Shivnath River	0.00	169.19	309.39	283.08
3		Jagdalpur	Indrawati	108.16	73.64	103.51	89.19
			Sub-Total	250.39	413.97	622.27	618.24
4	Uttarakhand	Haldwani	Koshi Setu	67.18	80.75	75.85	98.40
5		Uttarkashi/Bhakhari	Yamunotri/Dharasu	4.00	6.35	0.00	3.54
6		Roorkee	Song Setu	95.82	70.87	91.42	99.70
7		Roorkee	Rwasan Setu	68.48	140.04	163.53	136.42
8		Roorkee	Ghadera Setu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			Sub-Total	235.48	298.01	330.80	338.06
9	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sai Bridge	105.80	106.55	106.55	106.55
10		Lucknow	Sarayan Setu	137.11	137.11	80.05	0.00
11		Gorakhpur	Ami Setu	69.26	61.49	36.67	0.00
12		Mirzapur	Khajuri Bridge	48.63	48.63	74.31	79.80
13		Ghazipur	Beso Bridge	65.33	98.17	26.77	33.80
14		Ghazipur	Mahighat/Jai Prabha	9.34	13.01	14.76	32.13
15		Lucknow/Bareilly	Garra Setu	157.70	159.66	79.83	0.00
16		Sultanpur	Pipari Setu	57.57	148.66	132.96	145.05
17		Mirzapur	Rihand Bridge	27.56	29.25	31.44	0.00
18		Mirzapur	Kanhar Bridge	11.14	13.41	14.42	15.50
19		Ghazipur	Veer Abdul Hamid	13.91	16.84	19.14	22.27
20		Allahabad	C.S.Azad Setu	160.65	113.16	114.17	114.21
21		Allahabad	Tones Setu	26.55	26.55	26.55	31.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22		Jhansi	Kane Setu	24.95	22.87	75.03	112.22
23		Ghaziabad/Meerut	Yamuna River Setu	121.33	128.80	134.47	203.82
24		Dhampur	Barrage Setu	0.00	66.00	127.48	142.28
		Banda	Banda Ghat Setu	0.00	0.00	16.25	48.76
			Sub-Total	1036.83	1190.16	1110.85	1087.89
25		Jabalpur	Hiran Bridge	127.98	201.64	0.00	0.00
26		Jabalpur	Tilwarghat	162.09	167.46	12.16	0.10
27	Madhya Pradesh	Obaidulla Ganj	Parwati Bridge	158.60	147.51	0.00	62.66
28		Shivpuri	Degree Nalla Bridge	304.92	617.60	0.00	0.00
29		Indore	Kshipra Bridge	959.41	1208.85	452.60	0.00
			Sub-Total	1713.00	2343.06	464.76	62.76
30	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Waghadi/ Amravati	359.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
31		Solapur	Wadakbal Bridge	56.70	79.67	206.81	167.18
32		Shetphal	Lamboti Bridge	225.63	268.26	338.42	347.72
33		Nagpur	Khuni Bridge	110.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
34		Osmanabad	Yenegur Bridge	408.46	192.51	284.68	313.40
35		Pen Raigad	Savitri Bridge	85.97	355.09	338.81	71.55
			Sub-Total	1246.91	895.53	1168.72	899.85
36	Kerala	Aluva/Thiruvananthapuram	NH47 Akkulam	126.68	136.58	156.25	172.62
37		Aroor-Palarivattom	Kundanoor Bridge	139.27	136.24	130.55	111.24
38		Kottapuram	Varapuzha NH.527	137.71	141.64	131.87	131.58
39		Calicut	Kozhikode Arapuzha	66.55	201.92	214.04	208.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
40		Kodungallur	Puduponna!	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41		Kodungallur	Kottapuram 353/KL/17	18.40	20.79	12.44	34.30
42		Kodungallur	Chettuvai (Job 360)	10.82	11.81	7.31	22.56
43		Edapally	Cochi Bypass Panangad	241.06	270.54	236.04	66.36
			Aluva				9.69
			Aroor				37.86
			Sub-Total	740.49	919.52	888.50	794.92
44	Karnataka	Karwar	Sharavathi Bridge	133.82	130.46	151.21	140.22
45		Chitradurga Hospet	Hagari Bridge	103.93	108.29	121.49	155.36
46		Mangalore	Nethravathi	114.01	120.39	135.06	189.04
47		Bangalore	Veervaisnavi	103.61	118.59	108.15	
			Sub-Total	455.37	477.73	515.91	484.62
48	Gujarat	Rajkot	Utawali Bridge	16.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
49		Ahmedabad	Sabarmati Bridge/LR	207.60	274.87	218.30	243.86
			Sub-Total	223.90	274.87	218.30	243.86
50	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Rudram Village Road	77.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
51		Hyderabad	Muniyaru Brige	38.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
52		Perkit	Nizamebad- Jagdapur	347.96	326.38	206.98	94.39
			Sub-Total	463.55	326.38	206.98	94.39
53	Manipur	Imphal	Senapati Bridge	5.50	0.00	4.00	4.05
54		Imphal	Liong Bridge	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			Sub-Total	5.50	0.00	4.00	4.05
55	Assam	Jakkhalabandha	Kaliabho more Road	29.88	32.74	98.25	205.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
56		Golakganj Abhayap	Gangadhara Bridge	155.91	160.51	72.91	171.62
			Sub-Total	185.79	193.25	171.16	376.91
57	Bihar	Guljar Bagh	M.G. Setu Bridge	404.07	828.40	538.49	800.00
58		Biharsharif	Ranjoli/Dulianala	89.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
59		Darbhanga (Ghosa Ghat)	Jhanjharpur Bridge	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
60		Purnea	Kari Kosi Setu	53.46	148.03	62.29	86.92
			Sub-Total	546.76	976.43	600.78	886.92
61	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Annai Indira Gandhi Br.	35.15	18.45	10.73	45.07
62		Namkkal	High level Br, Km 271	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
63		Thoothukudi	Bridge at KM 38/6 of NH-7A	0.30	0.19	0.10	27.50
			Sub-Total	35.45	18.64	10.83	72.57
64	Punjab	Mohali/Roopnagar	Sirsa Nadi Bridge	91.28	203.82	53.99	0.00
			Sub-Total	91.28	203.82	53.99	0.00
65	Rajasthan	Jaipur/Dausa	Banganga Bridge	20.28	15.14	23.08	44.78
66		Jaipur	Banas/Tonk Bridge	267.51	365.98	393.53	449.65
67		Jhalawada	ChanderBhaga	69.96	103.00	104.97	168.15
68		Reengus	ROB, Reengus	131.36	138.51	129.18	124.89
			Sub-Total	489.11	622.63	650.76	787.47
69	Orissa	Banki	Bhramani Bridge	40.74	43.72	56.59	43.06
70		Jashipur	Bandhan Bridge	71.51	75.51	73.93	69.63
71		Angul	Lingara Nallah Bridge	94.46	100.70	119.11	138.91
			Sub-Total	206.71	219.93	249.63	251.60
	Himachal Pradesh	Pandoh	Jia Bridge			45.37	17.51
Grand Total				7926.52	9373.93	7313.61	7021.62

Statement-III

State-wise Total Toll Collection of Plazas (For 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12)

Sl. No.	NH No.	Section	Name of Plaza	State	Collection (Rs. in Lakhs)			
					2008-09	2009-2010	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Public Funded								
NH-5								
1	5	Ankapalli - Vishakhapatnam	Agnampudi	Andhra	872.88	915.47	972.22	1125.18
2	5	Nadigama- Iochapuram	Madapam	Andhra	1563.57	1722.97	1800.28	2003.64
3	5	Iochapuram-Srikakulam	Laxmipuram	Andhra	1206.40	1415.02	1483.66	1612.09
4	5	Chilikaluripet-Vijayawada	Kaza	Andhra	3438.22	291.59	0.00	
5	5	Vijayawada-Gundugolanu(31/8Km)	Pattipadu	Andhra	1323.00	1453.18	1662.70	1745.35
6	5	Vijayawada-Gundugolanu(53/3Km)	Kalaparru	Andhra	1363.15	1488.16	1723.67	1819.03
7	5	Rajamundry-Tuni	Krishnavaram	Andhra	2928.95	3116.74	3315.26	3567.41
8	5	Tuni-Ankapalli	Vemapadu	Andhra	3418.26	3606.68	3838.40	4102.69
9	5	Visakhapatnam-Champawati	Nathavalasa	Andhra	1177.00	1295.02	1464.64	1419.85
10	5	Bommuru- Gondugolanu	Tanuku	Andhra	2701.37	3281.19	3705.04	3900.47
11	5	Kavalli-Ongole	Tangtur	Andhra	3150.58	3371.65	3493.57	2492.78
12	5	Ongole-Chilikaluripet	Bolapalli	Andhra	2059.31	2100.88	2412.33	1532.86
13	5	Srikakulam - Chilakapalem	Chilkapalem	Andhra	1422.87	1659.45	1807.77	1864.70
14	5	Kavali-Nellore	Sunnambatti	Andhra	2074.20	2273.94	2415.85	2092.15
NH-7								
15	7	Islam Nagar - Katdal	Roimamba	Andhra			1416.60	2770.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16	7	Kadtal-Armur	Gamjal	Andhra		856.46	1648.32	1777.88
17	7	Kothakota bypass-Kurnool	Km 200.95 (AP5)	Andhra		1158.31	4612.84	5012.73
18	7	Kurnool - Karidikonda	Amakathadu	Andhra			361.79	3074.56
19	7	Karidikonda - Marur	Kasepalli	Andhra			350.37	3086.80
20	7	Marur - AP/Karnataka Border	Marur	Andhra			836.71	2133.38
21	7	Adloor Yellareddy-Gundla Pochampally	Manoharabad	Andhra		2362.76	2862.90	3290.41
			Total AP		28699.76	32369.48	42184.90	50424.84
Public Funded								
NH-2								
1	2	Barun - Barachatti	Sau - kala	Bihar		3329.63	3416.78	2664.23
2	2	Monia-Barun	Sasaram	Bihar		1686.07	2509.05	1331.73
NH-57								
3	57	Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga	Maithi	Bihar				481.57
4	57	Forbesganj - Purnea	Hariabara	Bihar				269.05
			Total Bihar		5015.70	5925.83	6363.79	4746.58
Gujarat								
Public Funded								
NH-8								
1	8	Ratanpur-Himatnagar	Vantada	Gujarat		872.36	1008.88	1277.16
2	8	Himmatnagar-Chiloda	Kathpur	Gujarat		1353.82	1407.80	1501.43
3	8	Vadodara-Bharuch	Manglej	Gujarat		0.00		
4	8	Bharuch-Surat	Chalthan	Gujarat		0.00		
5	8	Chalthan-Wagaidhara	Boriach	Gujarat		3002.56		

6	8	Wagaldhara-Kajali	Bhagwada	Gujarat	3391.05		
7	8A	Bamanbore - Garamore	Vaghasia	Gujarat	332.04	723.48	1029.29
8	8A	Garamore - Samakhayali	Surajbari	Gujarat			1870.98
9	8A	Samakhayali- Gandhidham	Samkhayali	Gujarat	2516.84	2491.27	1034.56
10	8B	Porbandar - Bhiladi	Vanana	Gujarat	248.14	248.38	77.75
11	8B	Bhiladi-Jatpur	Dumiyani	Gujarat	71.87	427.89	126.51
NH-14							
12	14	Palanpur/ Khemana - Aburoad	Khemana	Gujarat	1366.86	1778.14	1910.48
13	14	Radhanpur-Palanpur	Bhiladi	Gujarat	543.50	1437.31	96.95
NH-15							
14	15	Radhanpur-Adesar	Varahi	Gujarat	928.77	1314.22	89.24
15	15	Adesar-Samakhayali	At Km 226 Makhel	Gujarat	1073.81	104.44	
OMT							
1	14 & 15	Palanpur-Samkhayali (EW)	Varahi Makhel Bhiladi Belgam	Gujarat		5958.33	7095.83
2	8B	Porbandar - Bhiladi, Bhiladi-Jetpur	Vanana Dumiyani	Gujarat		337.50	483.75
Total Gujarat							
					12928.91	10985.59	12837.20
Haryana							
Public Funded							
NH-1							
1	1	Panipat-Ambala	Karnal	Haryana	6111.20	561.44	
NH-2							
2	2	Badarpur-Kosi	Srinagar	Haryana	2666.22	2131.66	2305.74
							2658.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NH-8								
3	8	Gurgaon-Kotputli	Bilaspur	Haryana	0.00			
			Total Haryana		8777.42	2693.10	2305.74	2658.40
Jharkhand								
Public Funded								
NH-2								
1	2	Barachattr - Gorahar	Rasoiyadhamna	Jharkhand	2631.03	2656.01	2790.08	2788.19
2	2	Barwa- AdcJa-Panagarh	Garui	Jharkhand	2200.85	2048.11	2033.36	1823.50
3	2	Gorhar - Barwa Adda	Basaijam	Jharkhand			636.30	1602.55
			Total Jharkhand		4831.88	4704.12	5459.75	6214.24
Karnataka								
Public Funded								
NH-4								
1	4	Belgam-Maharastra Border	Kognoli	Karnataka	1546.30	1760.87	2030.17	2125.54
2	4	Hirebagewadi-Hattargi	Hattargi	Karnataka	1871.73	1994.35	168.23	1057.82
3	4	Hirebagewadi-Dharwad	Hirebagewadi	Karnataka	1471.84	1516.13	1646.81	162.84
4	4	Anthrasanahally - Tavarakere	Karajeevanahally	Karnataka	3814.86	3741.16	4222.32	859.59
5	4	Gabbur - Devegiri	Bankapur	Karnataka	1797.36	1960.38	1884.36	2211.67
6	4	Tavarekare - Daddasidanahally	Guilalu	Karnataka	3577.78	3487.80	3824.06	796.09
NH-7								
7	7	AP/Karnataka Border - Devanhalli	Km 464.774	Karnataka		451.60	2202.90	2501.30
			Bagepalli					
			Total Karnataka		14079.87	14912.29	17978.85	9714.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maharashtra								
Public Funded								
NH-4								
1	4	Satara-Khandala	Anewadi	Maharashtra	1905.66	2002.53	952.07	
2	4	Westerly Diversion	Khedshivapuram	Maharashtra	3787.31	4049.20	2009.18	
NH-6								
3	6	Amravati Bypass	Amravati Bypass	Maharashtra	505.72	508.32	540.87	636.22
NH-8								
4	8	Kajali-Manor	Charoti	Maharashtra	2742.96			
5	8	Manor- Dahisar	Khanwade	Maharashtra	2560.52			
			Total Maharashtra		11502.18	6560.05	3502.12	636.22
Madhaya Pradesh								
Public Funded								
NH-3								
1	3	Agra-Dholpur	Baraetha	Madhya pr.	556.29	582.14	641.93	772.05
2	3	Agra-Gwalior	Choundha	Madhya pr.	732.17	729.99	775.94	905.19
NH-7								
3	7	Lakhnadon - Mohagaon	Allonia	Madhya pr.				576.62
NH-25								
4	25	Amola - Jhansi Bypass	At Km 80.000 Raksa	Madhya pr.		389.73	658.54	307.67
NH-26								
5	26	Jhansi - Lakhnadon	Titerpani	Madhya pr.				55.90
NH-76&25								
6	76&25	Raj/MP Boarder-Amola Vill	Ramnagar	Madhya pr.		79.20	99.42	27.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
OMT								
7	76	Gadawali River-Raj/MP Boarder	Mundiyar	Madhya pr.				798.56
	76&25	Raj/MP Boarder-Amola Vill	Ramnagar	Madhya pr.				
	25	Amola - Jhansi Bypass	At Km 80.000 Raksa	Madhya pr.				
			Total Madhya Pradesh		1288.46	1781.06	2175.84	3443.11
Orissa								
Public Funded								
NH-5								
1	5	Bhubaneswar-Cuttack-Jagatpur	Gopalpur/Manguli	Orissa	1308.95	2104.96	2978.44	2566.07
2	5	Chetia-Bhadrak	Panikholi	Orissa	954.86	1945.70	2776.03	2550.07
3	5	Bhadrak - Balasore	Sergarh	Orissa				411.39
4	5	Sunakhala - Bhubaneswar	Gangapada	Orissa	171.07	1468.53	1811.99	1518.11
			Total Orissa		2434.88	5519.19	7566.45	7045.64
Punjab								
Public Funded								
NH-1								
1	1	Khanna-Jalandhar	Doraha	Punjab	4095.35	542.41	0.00	
2	1	Ambala-Khanna	Sambhu	Punjab	2449.32	238.18	0.00	
3	1	Amritsar-Wagah (km 456.100 km 492.030)	Chhiddan	Punjab			181.18	294.83
			Total Punjab		6544.67	780.59	181.18	294.83
Rakasthan								
Public Funded								
NH-8								
1	8	Kotputli-Jaipur Bypass	Manoherpur	Rajasthan	4845.70	30.83	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	8	Gurgaon-Kotputli	Shajhanpur	Rajasthan	6519.97	41.97	0.00	
3	8	Jaipur Bypass Phase I and II	Daulatpura	Rajasthan	2559.46	13.96	0.00	
4	8	Udaipur-Kherwara	Paduna	Rajasthan	2744.70	2790.28	3009.28	3588.38
5	8	Kherwara-Ratanpur	Khandi Obri	Rajasthan	1562.88	1673.10	1728.51	1919.49
NH-14								
6	14	Abu road - Pindwara	Undvariya	Rajasthan		1518.92	2056.14	1869.12
NH-76&25								
7	76	Rithola-Udaipur	Narayanpura	Rajasthan	1595.11	1691.67	1969.08	2691.56
8	76	Chittorgarh-Bichoor	Bassi	Rajasthan	1.79	644.41	738.26	306.27
9	76	Bichoor-Bijoliya	Aroli	Rajasthan	2.16	588.26	640.13	221.16
10	76	Bijoliya-Kharipur	Dhaneshwar	Rajasthan	1.95	624.98	704.02	263.63
11	76	Pindwara-Jaswantgarh	Malera	Rajasthan		174.27	241.29	82.79
12	76	Jaswantgarh - Deбри	Jaswantgarh	Rajasthan		64.30	390.03	152.94
13	76	Gadawali River-Raj/MP Boarder	Mundiyyar	Rajasthan		80.67	124.96	59.99
14	76	Kota Bypass-Derumata Temple	Simliya	Rajasthan		190.83	505.99	284.97
15	76	Derumata Temple - Gadawali River	Fatehpur	Rajasthan		95.89	364.89	167.22
NH-79								
16	79	Bhilwara-Chittorgarh	Jojro Ka Kheda	Rajasthan	3568.39	3894.15	4099.86	5178.14
17	79&79A	Kishangarh-Bhilwara	Kavalias	Rajasthan	4199.05	4614.17	4921.27	6210.63
18	79&76	Chittorgarh Bypass	Rithola	Rajasthan		484.41	2636.58	3242.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
OMT								
19	76	Chittorgarh-Bichoor	Bassi	Rajasthan				1482.00
	76	Bichoor-Bijoliya	Aroli	Rajasthan				
	76	Bijoliya-Kharipur	Dhaneshwar	Rajasthan				
20	76	Kota Bypass-Derumata Temple	Simliya	Rajasthan				536.25
	76	Derumata Temple - Gadawali River	Fatehpur	Rajasthan				
21	76	Pindwara-Jaswantgarh	Malera	Rajasthan				283.50
	76	Jaswantgarh - Debrri	Jaswantgarh	Rajasthan				
			Total	Rajasthan	27601.17	19217.07	24130.30	28540.09
Tamil Nadu								
Public Funded								
NH-4								
1	4	Kanchipuram-Walajapet	Chennasamudram	Tamilnadu	2369.05	2440.32	2551.53	2961.00
2	4	Kanchipuram-Chennai	Sriperumbudur	Tamilnadu	2840.89	2653.85	3374.06	3510.00
NH-7								
3	7	Hosour-Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Tamilnadu	3044.01	3550.17	3919.61	685.51
4	7	Madurai - Kanyakumari	Etturuvattam	Tamilnadu				820.78
5	7	Kovilpatty - Kayathar	Salaipudhur	Tamilnadu				1081.32
6	7	Tirunelveli - Panangudi	Nanguneri	Tamilnadu				2408.27
NH-45								
7	45	Tambaram- Tindivaram	Parinur	Tamilnadu	2502.66	2316.74	2159.35	3060.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	45	Tambaram- Tindivaram	Athur	Tamilnadu	2177.64	2071.12	2255.86	3330.37
9	45	Chennai Bypass	Chennai Bypass	Tamilnadu	659.53	1467.79	1900.18	2250.00
10	45B	Tovrankurichi bypass end to Madurai	Chittampatti village	Tamilnadu		26.91	1900.40	2375.41
11	45B	Trichi - Tovarankurichi	Km 21.020 (Boothakudi vill)	Tamilnadu			1538.36	1652.95
NH-46								
12	46	Krishnagiri-Ambur	Ambur	Tamilnadu	1755.80	2024.24	2474.47	417.04
13	46	Ambur-Walajahpet	Pallikonda	Tamilnadu	2960.53	2990.25	3610.28	599.05
Uttar Pradesh					18310.10	19541.40	25684.10	25151.71
Public Funded								
NH-2								
1	2	Kosi-Agra	Mahuvan	UP	2432.36	2118.13	2347.61	2750.07
2	2	Rampur Thariwan- Kokhraj	Katoghan	UP	1436.09	1454.09	1583.32	1804.31
3	2	Sikandera- Bhaunti	Sikandera	UP	1047.53	1007.84	1082.13	1275.07
4	2	Handia-Rajatalab	Lalanagar	UP	1757.54	1873.58	1985.02	2144.02
5	2	Varanasi-Monia	VRM Bypass	UP	2361.09	2857.63	3079.71	1331.32
6	2	Etawah-Sikandera	Anantram	UP	1981.07	2106.21	2248.24	2763.37
7	2	Shikohabad-Etawah	Semra Atikabad	UP	928.04	1958.50	2181.29	2490.85
8	2	Bhaunti-Fatehpur	Purwameer	UP		1835.33	2154.63	2692.63
9	2	Tundla-Makhanpur	Tundla	UP		1219.75	1487.11	1768.55

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NH-24									
10	24	Ghaziabad-Hapur & Hapur Bypass		Dasna	UP	1102.75	976.35	1109.63	1262.64
11	24	Garhmukteshwar-Moradabad		Joya	UP			1613.85	3629.76
NH-25									
12	25	Lucknow-Kanpur		NawabBiharganj	UP	1.84	1834.27	2147.06	2995.79
13	25	Jhansi - Pooch		Semari	UP				155.18
NH-26	CP								
14	26	Jhansi - Lalitpur		Vigakhet	UP	12.22			
				Total Uttar Pradesh		13048.31	19241.67	23019.61	27075.78
West Bengal									
Public Funded									
NH-2									
1	2	Budbud-Pujisit		Palsit	WB	3342.71	3521.75	3936.11	4227.86
2	2	Palsit-Dankuni		Dankuni	WB	3098.46	3267.51	3732.26	4132.98
NH-6									
3	6	Kolaghat-Kharagpur		Debra/Baramulla	WB	1182.93	2475.11	2766.81	1750.49
4	6	Dankuni-Kolaghat		Jaladhulagori	WB	3494.11	3644.48	4063.14	2357.54
NH-31									
5	31	Purnea-Kishanganj		Surjapur	WB			58.43	0.00
NH-60									
6	60	Dantun-Kharagpur		Rampura	WB	800.65	908.70	979.40	1003.74
7	60	Dantan - Balasore		Santoshpura/ Laxmannath	WB	979.02	1015.14	1172.87	1083.66
				Total West Bengal		12897.88	14832.69	16709.01	14556.28

Increased CPI for Industrial Workers

4051. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Consumer Price Index (CPI) is being prepared by the Government;

(b) if so, the additional benefits of this system is estimated to yield;

(c) the extent of representation each factor would be given in the new CPI and the basis thereof;

(d) whether the CPI for industrial workers has shown increasing trend during the last six months; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) The Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment compiles Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Industrial Workers with base 2001=100 and Consumer Price Index for Agricultural and Rural Labourers with base 1986-87=100.

According to the information furnished by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the Central Statistics Office 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 CPI for Industrial Workers, Agricultural Labourers and Rural Labourers (of Labour Bureau) reflect change in

price level of goods and services consumed by these population segments. The new series (of Central Statistics Office) is broad based and covers the entire rural and urban population. In the new series compiled by Central Statistics Office, the consumption patterns have been derived from the results of the Consumer Expenditure Survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Office during 2004-C15. All India weights for Rural, Urban and Combined used in the survey are given in the enclosed Statement-I. 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.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The CPI For Industrial workers (of Labour Bureau) with base 2001=100 has shown an increasing trend for last 6 months i.e. during September, 2011 to February, 2012. The reason for this trend is the rise in the prices of Oils & Fats, Meat, Fish & Eggs, Milk & Products, and Other Food Items. Apart from Food group, other groups like, Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicants, Fuel & Light, Clothing, Bedding & Footwear, Housing and Services like, Medical Care, Transport & Communication, Personal Care & Effects, and Others have also contributed to the increase. A statement showing All India Group/Sub-Group wise CPI numbers for Industrial Workers on base 2001=100 for the period September, 2011 to February, 2012 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I*New series of Consumer Price Index (CPI) - All India weights*

Sub-Group/Group		Rural	Urban	Combined (Rural + Urban)
1	2	3	4	5
	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

1	2	3	4	5
	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
	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

Statement-II

All India Group/Sub-group Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers on base 2001=100 for the period September, 2011 to February, 2012

Group/Sub-group	Sep' 2011	Oct' 2011	Nov' 2011	Dec' 2011	Jan' 2012	Feb' 2012	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Food Sub-Groups							
(a) Cereals & Products	185	186	187	186	186	186	
(b) Pulses & Products	221	227	226	225	225	224	
(c) Oils & Fats	230	229	227	229	239	241	
(d) Meat, Fish & Eggs	240	242	246	247	252	252	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(e)	Milk & Products	212	215	216	219	219	221
(f)	Condiments & Spices	236	239	235	222	211	204
(9)	Vegetables & Fruits	221	232	224	186	179	187
(h)	Other Food	197	199	202	205	205	206
I-A	Food Group	209	212	212	207	206	207
I-B	Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicants	193	195	196	198	200	201
II	Fuel & Light	190	192	192	194	196	198
III	Housing	223	223	223	223	231	231
IV	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	155	157	158	159	160	161
	Miscellaneous Sub-groups						
(a)	Medical Care	165	166	166	174	175	175
(b)	Edu. Rec. & Amusement	153	153	149	144	144	144
(c)	Transport & Communication	193	195	196	198	199	199
(d)	Personal Care & Effects	161	163	164	166	168	168
(e)	Others	178	180	181	182	183	184
V	Miscellaneous Group	169	170	170	171	171	172
	General Index	197	198	199	197	198	199

National Lake Conservation Plan

4052. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether the State Governments has submitted any report for the development and protection of lakes especially Sasthamlotta lake in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal for the conservation of lakes in the country particularly in the State of Kerala and Tamil Nadu;

(d) if so, the funds allocated for the purpose, State-wise and lake-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Sasthamkotta, a Ramsar site in the State of Kerala, has been identified as one of the wetlands under the National Wetland Conservation Programme of this Ministry. An amount of Rs.53.08 lakh has been released till date to the State Government of Kerala for undertaking conservation activities for this lake namely, data collection, survey and demarcation, catchment area treatment, de-silting/dredging, fisheries development, weed control, bio-diversity conservation, pollution abatement, community participation etc.

(c) to (e) For the State of Tamilnadu, this Ministry has approved proposals for conservation of Ooty and Kodaikanal lakes, under the National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) at a cost of Rs.1.75 crore and Rs.10.42 crore respectively. An amount of Rs.3.732 crore has been released for implementation of these projects.

In Kerala, the proposal for 'Environmental Regeneration of Veii-Akkulum Lake' in Thiruvananthapuram was sanctioned under the NLCP scheme at a cost of Rs.24.56 crore, and Rs.4.298 crore released for implementation.

Development of Ports

4053. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI A. SAI PRATAP:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether developing ports is one of the main pillars of infrastructural development of the country's economy;

(b) if so, the total number of ports developed in the country during the last ten years, State-wise;

(c) whether on view of the increasing trade the Government is considering to develop more ports in the country including West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the budgetary allocation made thereof particularly for the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years; and

(e) the details of harbour identified for renovation and development?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) India's ports comprise 12 major ports and about 200 non-major ports along the coast and Islands. The 12 major ports are administered by the Central Government. Ennore Port was inaugurated on 1.2.2001, after which no new Major Port has been commissioned. The remaining ports, referred to as Non-Major Ports, are administered by the respective Maritime States and Union Territories.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Proposals have been received in respect of new Major Port locations in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Gujarat. No final decision has been taken in this regard so far.

(e) Government of India has taken various initiatives for the development of Major Ports on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis. In the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, 13, 9 and 3 projects respectively were awarded for development of the ports. Besides, 13 projects were also awarded under National Maritime Development Programme at various Major Ports in the country. Non-

Major Ports are developing under the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments.

Child Labour Project

4054. SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:

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

(a) whether National Child Labour Project (NCLP) is not being implemented in all the districts of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of districts in which the above project is being implemented in the country including Andhra Pradesh (A.P.);

(d) the details of funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized for the above scheme in the country including A.P. since its inception, year-wise and district-wise;

(e) the detailed mechanism for the over all supervision, monitoring and evaluation of NCLP in the country; and

(f) the details of child labour mainstreamed during the last five years, State-wise, in the Country including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) As per National Policy on Child Labour, 1987 the issue of child labour is addressed through legal action plan, general development programmes and project based action in areas of high concentration of child labour. At present 271 districts are identified out of which scheme is in operation in 266 districts of 20 states including in Andhra Pradesh. List of the districts covered under the scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) State-wise details of grants released to the NCLPs during last five years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) A Central Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Labour & Employment with representation from State Governments and concerned Ministries/Departments has been set up for supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the National Child Labour Project. Further, progress of NCLP Projects

are being monitored through field visit by Central/State Govt, officers, Quarterly Progress Reports, Audited Statement of Accounts etc.

(f) The details of child labour mainstreamed during last five years, State-wise, in the country including Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

List of Districts where Special School are in operation

Sl. No.	Name of the States	No. of Districts	Name of the Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20	Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Kurnool, Khammam, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Rangeireddy, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Vishakhapatnam, Warangal, West Godavari, Mehbubnagar, Adilabad and Krishna
2.	Assam	3	Nagaon, Kamrup and Lakhimpur
3.	Bihar	24	Nalanda, Saharsa, Jamui, Katilw, Araria, Gaya, East Champaran, West Champaran, Madhepura, Patna, Supaul, Samastipur, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Muzafarpur, Nawada, Khagaria, Sitamarhi, Kishanganj, Begusarai, Banka, Saran, Purnea and Bhagalpur
4.	Chhattisgarh	7	Durg, Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja, Raigarh, Raipur and Korba
5.	Gujarat	9	Surat, Panchmahals, Bhuj, Banas Kantha, Dahod, Vadodara, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad and Rajkot
6.	Haryana	3	Gurgaon, Faridabad and Panipat
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Srinagar and Udhampur
8.	Jharkhand	8	Garwah, Sahibganj, Dumka, Pakur, West Singhbhum (Chaibasa), Gumla, Palamu, and Hazaribagh
9.	Karnataka	15	Bijapur, Raichur, Dharwad, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Belgaum, Koppal, Devangere, Mysore, Bagalkot, Chitradurga, Gulbarga, Bellary, Kolar and Mandya.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	21	Mandsaur, Gwalior, Ujjain, Banvani, Rewa, Dhar, East Nimar (Khandwa), Rajgarh, Chhindwara, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Guna, Shajapur, Ratlam, West Nimar (Khargon), Jhiabua, Damoh, Sagar, Jabalpur, Satna and Katni
11.	Maharashtra	15	Solapur, Thane, Sangli, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Nanded, Nasik, Yavatmal, Dhule, Beed, Amravati, Jalna, Aurangabad, Gondia and Mumbai Suburban.
12.	Nagaland	1	Dimapur
13.	Orissa	24	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bolargir, Cuttack, Deogarh, Gajapati (Udayagiri), Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonapur, Jajpur, Keonjhar, Kendrapada, Khurda, Nayagarh and Sundergarh.

1	2	3	4
14.	Punjab	3	Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Amritsar
15.	Rajasthan	27	Jaipur, Udaipur, Tonk, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Alwar, Jalor, Churu, Nagaur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara, Dhaulpur, Sikar, Dungarpur, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Bundi, Jhalawar, Pali, Bhilwara, Ganganagar and Banner, Dausa, Hanumangarh, Kola, Baran.
16.	Tamil Nadu	17	Chidambaranar (Tuticorin), Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Vellore, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli, Krishnagiri, Chennai, Erode, Dindigul, Theni, Kanchipuram, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruvallur, Namakkal and Virudhunagar
17.	Uttar Pradesh	47	Varanasi, Mirzapur, Bhadohi, Bulandshahar, Saharanpur, Azamgarh, Bijnour, Gonda, Kheri, Bahraich, Balrampur, Hardoi, Barabanki, Sitapur, Faizabad, Badaun, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Kannauj, Shajahanpur, Rae Bareilly, Unnao, Sultanpur, Fatehpur, Shravasti, Pratapgarh, Basti, Sonbhadra, Mau, Kaushambi, Banda, Ghaziabad, Jaunpur, Rampur, Bareilly, Lucknow, Meerut, Etawah, Agra, Ghazipur, Mathura, Etah, Moradabad, Allahabad, Kanpur Nagar, Aligarh and Firozabad.
18.	Uttaranchal	1	Dehradun
19.	West Bengal	18	Burdwan, North Dinajpur, South Dinajpur, North 24-Parganas, South 24-Parganas, Kolkata, Murshidabad, Midnapore, Maldah, Bankura, Purulia, Birbhum, Nadia, Hugh, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Bihar, East Midnapore.
20.	Delhi	1	NCT of Delhi
Total		266	

Statement-II

*State-wise details Grants Released under the NCLP Scheme during 2007-08 to 2011-12
(in lakhs rounded to next decimal)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1618.24	1056.31	399.52	705.69	1013.61
2.	Assam	315.70	352.19	616.68	378.55	891.57
3.	Bihar	979.42	2130.96	1661.44	727.43	1338.49
4.	Chhattisgarh	690.56	603.80	293.99	364.82	620.44
5.	Gujarat	71.88	250.17	169.64	165.01	67.12
6.	Haryana	92.20	156.39	63.28	186.77	99.10
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.93	11.41	0	25.66	50.60
8.	Jharkhand	343.10	354.29	155.95	47.78	391.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Karnataka	536.53	404.94	447.03	64.47	220.74
10.	Madhya Pradesh	893.39	838.68	560.92	608.25	1332.81
11.	Maharashtra	385.72	514.12	419.39	433.32	973.17
12.	Nagaland	0	28.34	21.43	40.87	36.55
13.	Orissa	1169.19	1109.14	862.56	1167.78	1374.26
14.	Punjab	147.55	329.88	127.22	130.59	208.23
15.	Rajasthan	1149.01	1510.60	371.58	395.64	436.53
16.	Tamil Nadu	584.39	348.71	449.53	504.28	854.26
17.	Uttar Pradesh	3079.81	2307.92	1627.43	1772.83	1585.41
18.	Uttrakhand	16.12	0	0	0	26.40
19.	West Bengal	1344.83	1866.97	1015.35	1537.63	2204.98

Statement-III*No. of children Mainstreamed*

Sl. No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	Nil	Nil	3685	274	227
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11,501	10779	13689	1858	13202
3.	Bihar	657	1126	7998	8552	19673
4.	Chhattisgarh	3015	1674	1063	5164	4914
5.	Gujarat	620	845	1437	2129	609
6.	Haryana	Nil	1164	1354	1293	1895
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	Nil	Nil	43	184
8.	Jharkhand	617	4785	1816	1015	2216
9.	Karnataka	4343	4549	3217	135	3761
10.	Maharashtra	3430	3495	5,150	5113	4532
11.	Madhya Pradesh	9692	9582	9,692	13344	17589
12.	Orissa	9661	10283	10,585	14416	13196
13.	Punjab	460	428	1,023	123	168

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Rajasthan	4155	11630	12,326	4415	1020
15.	Tamil Nadu	9215	7950	6,321	6325	5127
16.	Uttar Pradesh	9500	26390	40,297	28243	29947
17.	West Bengal	1092	3127	13,187	2215	7456

[Translation]

Purification of River Water

4055. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to purify the water of major and polluted rivers of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the agency been recruited for the purpose, State-wise;

(c) whether all the rivers of the country has been included in the project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

Statement

Purification of River

ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in river conservation through the Centrally sponsored scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). This Plan covers polluted stretches of 40 rivers in 190 towns spread over 20 States. Details of the rivers covered state-wise, sanctioned cost of projects under the Plan and details of the state implementing agencies are given in the enclosed Statement. The pollution abatement works taken up include interception and diversion of raw sewage, setting up of sewage treatment plants, creation of low cost sanitation facilities, setting up of electric/improved wood crematoria and river front development. Sewage treatment capacity of 4664 mid (million litres per day) has been created so far under the Plan.

(c) and (d) Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. Inclusion of rivers in the Plan from time to time are based upon prioritized proposals received from the State, funds available under the Plan, degree of pollution etc.

Sl. No.	State	State Implementing Agency	River	Sanctioned Cost of projects under NRCP (Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	- Public Health Engg. Department. - Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply & Sewerage Board. - AP Tourism Corporation Ltd.	Godavari & Musi	367.51
2.	Bihar	- Bihar Rajya Jal Parshad - Urban Infrastructure Development Corporation	Ganga	445.81

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Jharkhand	- Mineral Area Development Authority - Damodar, Ganga & Subarnarekha	4.88	
4.	Gujarat	- Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	Sabarmati	101.96
5.	Goa	- Deptt. of Science, Technology & Environment	Mandovi	14.10
6.	Karnataka	- Karnataka Urban Water Supply & Drainage Board - Karnataka State Pollution Control Board	Bhadra, Tunga-bhadra, Cauvery, Tunga & Pennar	66.25
7.	Maharashtra	- Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran - Nasik Municipal Corporation- Kolhapur Municipal Corporation	Krishna, Godavari, Tapi & Panchganga	192.60
8.	Madhya Pradesh	- Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board - Public Health Engineering Deptt.	Betwa, Tapti, Wainganga, Khan, Narmada, Kshipra, Beehar, Chambal & Mandakini.	115.38
9.	Orissa	- Orissa Water Supply and Sewerage Board	Brahmini & Mahanadi	92.74
10.	Punjab	- Punjab Water Supply & Sewerage Board	Satluj & Beas	730.83
11.	Rajasthan	- Public Health Engg. Department - Urban Improvement Trust, Kota	Chambal	150.95
12.	Tamilnadu	- Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board - Tamilnadu Water Supply and Drainage Board	Cauvery, Adyar, Cooum, Vennar, Vaigai & Tambarani	915.93
13.	Delhi	- Delhi Jal Board. - Municipal Corporation of Delhi.	Yamuna	656.69
14.	Haryana	- Public Health Engineering Deptt.	Yamuna	305.63
15.	Uttar Pradesh	- Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam	Yamuna, Ganga & Gomti, Ramganga	2268.47
16.	Uttarakhand	- Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam	Ganga	226.26
17.	West Bengal	- Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority Commerce & Industries Dept for CETP	Ganga, Damodar & Mahananda	1040.33
18.	Kerala	- Kerala Water Authority	Pamba	18.45
19.	Sikkim	- Water Security & Public Health Engg. Department, Govt. of Sikkim	Rani Chu	114.31
20.	Nagaland	- Public Health Engineering Deptt., Govt. of Nagaland	Diphu & Dhansiri	31.75
Total				7860.83

*[English]***Migrant Workers**

4056. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government maintains the data bank of migrant workers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of inflow and outflow of the migrants workers during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the existing labour welfare schemes are fully accessible to the migrant workers;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to include migrant workers under the cover of labour welfare and social security schemes?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) No data is maintained at Central level in respect of migrant workers.

(c) to (e) The Government has enacted the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 to regulate the employment of inter-state migrant workmen and to provide for their conditions of service and for matters connected therewith. The Act inter-alia provides for payment of minimum wages, journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing etc. to these workers. The provisions of various labours laws such as the Employees Compensation Act, 1923, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947, the Employees Insurance Act, 1941, the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

The Government has also enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 to provide for social security and welfare of unorganized workers including migrant workers.

The migrant workers come from various segments of unorganized workers such as building and other construction workers, farm labour, domestic workers etc. The existing schemes for such workers are also accessible to migrant workers.

*[Translation]***Fraud by Chinese Traders**

4057. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:

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

(a) whether there have been instance of illegal import of some items made in China;

(b) if so, the details of the impact of such illegal trade on the domestic industries;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to check such trade;

(d) whether there has also been instances of Indian businessmen being defrauded by their Chinese counterparts;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the complaints received by the Government in this regard; and

(f) the action taken/being contemplated thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) Some instances of illegal imports of miscellaneous items made in China by way of mis-declaration, under-invoicing, country of origin frauds, etc, have come to the notice of the Government.

(c) The field formations have been sensitised by the Deptt. of Revenue to keep a strict watch for detection of illegal import and take appropriate action under the Customs Act.

(d) Yes, Madam. There has been instances of trade disputes between India and China where Indian firms have alleged malpractices including fraud by Chinese Companies.

(e) Indian firms have reported the cases of fraud/ breach of contract by Chinese firms. The details of trade disputes between Indian and Chinese Companies in the year 2011 is enclosed as Statement.

(f) The Embassy of India in Beijing has done analysis on the type of trade disputes and has issued a trade Advisory titled "Advisory for Indian small and medium enterprise doing/ interested in doing business with Chinese companies".

Statement*List of Chinese Companies involved in Trade Dispute with Indian Companies*

Sl. No.	Chinese Company	Region in China	Indian Company
1	2	3	4
1.	Ms. Hebei Natural Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Hebei	Ms. Vishal Chemical Industries
2.	M/s Hailun City Guangyuan Beans Co. Ltd.	Heilongjiang	N.A.
3.	M/s. Shijiazhuang Yijinhang Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Hebei	M/s. Rubfila international Ltd.
4.	M/s Tianjin Hewang Daxing Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	M/s. SLV Industrial Gases
5.	M/s. Tianjin Bona Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	M/s Mehek Chemicals
6.	M/s Yangquan Yatailongjiang Chemical Import & Export Co. Ltd.	Hebei	M/s Dr. Sabharwal's Mfg. Lab. Ltd.
7.	M/s Shijiazhuang Wanye Phosphate	Shijiazhuang(Hebei)	M/s Sunrise Marketing Agents
8.	M/s Tianjin First Chemicals Company	Tianjin	M/s Unisynth Chemicals Ltd.
9.	M/s Shengshibao Import & Export Co. Ltd.	Hebei	The Panchi Chemicals
10.	M/s Shijiazhuang Jingyue Chemical Company	Hebei	M/s Snowcem Paints Pvt. Ltd.
11.	M/s Hebei Bailu Imp. & Exp. Trading Co. Ltd.	Hebei	M/s Gauri Exports
12.	M/s Tianjin Zhangtain Kekin Chemical Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	M/s SM Chem Associate
13.	M/s Hebei Yuejiang Imp & Exp. Co. Ltd.	Hebei	M/s Fairdeal Agencies
14.	M/s Shinjiazhuang Boxiang Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Shijiazhuang(Hebei)	M/s Clean Science & Technology Pvt. Ltd.
15.	M/s Tianjin Hexietonghang Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	M/s Sachin Chemicals
16.	M/s Qingdao Laminate Machinery Co. Ltd.	Qingdao	M/s Amity Thermosets Pvt. Ltd.
17.	M/s Xingtai Tianen Chemical Product Imp. & Export	Qiaodong District	M/s Jay Process
18.	M/s Tianjin Bona Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	M/s Kartikay Impex Private Limited
19.	M/s Tianjin Kaifengde Import And Export Company	Tianjin	M/s Solitaire Trade Link Pvt. Ltd.
20.	M/s Hebei Jiniu Imp. And Exp. Co. Ltd.	Hebei	M/s Maulikem Products Pvt. Ltd.
21.	M/s Xi'an Bosheng Biological Technology Co. Ltd.	Xi'an	M/s KCIC (P) Limited
22.	M/s Quingdao Laminate Machinery Co. Ltd.	Quingdao	M/s Amity Thermosets Pvt. Ltd.
23.	M/s Hebei Jiniu Import And Export Co. Ltd.	Hebei	M/s Orice Impex Pvt. Ltd.
24.	M/s Shijianzhuang Fulu Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Hebei	M/s Hindustan Pencils Private Limited
25.	M/s Tianjin Hewang Daxing Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	M/s Ananthaa Marketing
26.	M/s Tianjin Ruihui Chemicals Import and Export Ltd.	Tianjin	M/s Supreme Enterprises Ltd.

1	2	3	4
27.	M/s DaXingAnLing Lingonberry Organic Foodstuffs Co.	Shandong	M/s Exotic Naturals
28.	M/s Tianjin Hebamei Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	M/s Persang Alloy Industries Pvt. Ltd.
29.	M/s Tianjin Port Free Trade Zone Baitairuikang Int's TradeC. Ltd.	Tianjin	M/s Lubi Electricals Ltd.
30.	M/s Tianjin Ruihui Chemicals Import and Export Co.Ltd.	Tianjin	M/s Rubexco Pvt. Ltd.
31.	M/s Hebei Meibo Import & Export Trade Co. Ltd.	Hebei	M/s Blue Mount Textiles
32.	M/s Shijiazhuang Tianlei Chemicals Import and Export Co. Ltd.	Shijiazhuang(Hebei)	M/s S.M. Overseas
33.	M/s Hebei Yongchi Bicycle Co. Ltd.	Hebei	M/s Ferro Fabs Industries
34.	M/s Bofate Chemicals Co. Ltd	Hebei	M/s Urmi Engineering Company
35.	M/s Hebei Lizhen Imp. & Exp. Co. Ltd.	Hebei	M/s Neemco.
36.	M/s Anping Henglida Hardware Wire Mesh Co. Ltd.	Hebei	M/s Yogendra International
37.	M/s Tianjin Zhengrong Jinyi Chemical Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	M/s M/s Pacific Jute
38.	M/s Shijiazhuang Fulu Chemicals Co. Ltd	Hebei	M/s Hindustan Pencils Private Limited
39.	M/s Shijiazhuang Xingchuang Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Hebei	M/s N J Leather Enterprise
40.	M/s Cangzhou Zhenghua Chemical Products Co. Ltd.	Hebei	M/s Choksi Chemical Corporation
41.	M/s Xingtai Yuetai Trading Co. Ltd.	Hebei	M/s Arihant metals
42..	M/s Shijiazhuang Tianlei Chemical Import and Export Co. Ltd.	Hebei	M/s Shabroc India
43.	M/s China Yajiu Co. Ltd.	Hebei	M/s MTC Business (P) Ltd.
44.	M/s Gaomi Hengji International Trade Company	Shandong	M/s Mahalaxmi Industries
45.	M/s Tianjin Kaiyong Chemicals Co. Ltd	Jinnan	M/s Madhusudan Industries Ltd.
46.	M/s Tianjin Maidexin Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	M/s Gauri Exports
47.	M/s Shijiazhuang Tianen Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Hebei	M/s Altech Alloys India Pvt. Ltd.
48.	M/s Cangzhou Zhenghua Chemical Products Co. Ltd.	Cangzhou	M/s Dadia Chemical Industries
49.	M/s Tianjin He Wang Da Xing Chemical Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	M/s Krishn PconChem Products Private Ltd.
50.	M/s Sinochem Qingdao Co. Ltd.	Qingdao	M/s Poonam Paper Impex (India) Pvt.Ltd
51.	M/s Tianjin Yiqianyi Steel Trade Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	M/s Marvel Impex
52.	M/s International Useful Cooperation	Tianjin	M/s Deval Distributors
53.	M/s Shenyang Aimixin Chemical Co. Ltd.	Shenhe District	M/s Canpex Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. .

1	2	3	4
54.	M/s Dah Keung Enterprises Co. Ltd.	Beijing	M/s Shree Communications and Mobile Shopee
55.	M/s Tianjin Huifengda Chemical Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	M/s Arti Industries Limited
56.	M/s Tai'an Dadao Chemicals Imports & Exports Co. Ltd.	Shandong	M/s Belroc. Construction Chemicals India (P) Ltd.
57.	M/s Tianjin Baier Chemical Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	M/s Jaysynth Dyestuff (I) Ltd.
58.	M/s Tianjin Ruihui Chemical Export & Import Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	M/s Sky Oxygen Co. Ltd.
59.	M/s Longcom Enterprise Ltd.	Hefei	GFF Elements
60.	M/s Tianjin Yuangang Chemical Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	M/s Raghunath International
61.	M/s Shijiazhuang Yinquan Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Hebei	M/s K.V.Trade Impex
62.	M/s Tianrunhengtai (Tianjin) Chemical Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	M/s Ananya Creations Ltd.
63.	M/s Tianjin Xinhaojin Chemical Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	M/s Excel International
64.	M/s Tianjin Fengda Shengtai Chemical Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	M/s Phoenix Exim
65.	M/s Tianjin Chengfeng Chemical Imp. Exp. Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	M/s Quality Industries
66.	M/s Hebei Guogang Imp. & Exp. Co. Ltd.	Hebei	M/s V.V. Rajan
67.	M/s Jinin Fenduni Foodstuff Co. Ltd.	Shandong	M/s Naren International & Krish Overseas Pvt. Ltd.
68.	M/s Hebei Bofate Chemicals Co. Ltd	Hebei	M/s Sakaria Overseas
69.	M/s Tianjin Zhong Tian Kexin Chemical Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	M/s Vinay Enterprises
70.	M/s Shenyang Boyvsheng Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Liaoning Province	M/s Tradeniger Impex
71.	M/s Henan Bonzer Imp and Exp Co. Ltd.	Henan Province	M/s KP Pulp Aand Papers Ltd.
72.	M/s Tianjin Ruihui Chemical Export & Import Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	M/s Sky Oxygen Co. Ltd.
73.	M/s Jiangxi Naile Copper Co. Ltd.	Yingtian City	M/s Abhirashi Impex
74.	M/s Shanxi Dikai Lun Chemical Company Limited	Shanxi	M/s Bangur Exim Indenting Agent
75.	M/s Qingdao Longgang Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Shangdong Province	M/s Shreenivas Chemical Industries.
76.	M/s Shijiazhuang Wanlye Chemical Stock Limited Corporation.	Hebei	M/s Rikhabchand Sohanlal Ltd.
77.	M/s Zhengzhou Polymer Chemical Co. Ltd.	Henan	M/s Deepak Novochem Technologies Limited.
78.	M/s Rockrose Industry Limited	Henan	M/s J.R. speciality Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.
79.	M/s Luoyang Shoulong Aluminium Industry Co. Ltd.	Henan	M/s Vibgyor International
80.	M/s Qungzhou Huaping Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Henan	M/s Kamman Corporation

1	2	3	4
81.	M/s Tianjin Chemical Industry Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	M/s Allied Chemicals Corporation
82.	M/s Shenyang Aimixin Chemical Co. Ltd.	Others	Shenyang Aimixin Chemical Co. Ltd.
83.	M/s Rizhao Jiuyu Exports & Import Co. Ltd.	Shandong	M/s Dawn Exporters Inc.
84.	M/s Tianjin Lizhan Trade Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	M/s Mahalaxmi Enterprise
85.	M/s Beijing Jing ChengAN Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	Beijing	M/s Kobe Sus[emsopm Co. Pvt. Ltd.
86.	M/s Shanxi Dikai Lun Chemical Company Limited	Shanxi	M/s Bangur Exim Indenting Agent
87.	M/s Shandong Xingyu Gloves Co. Ltd.	Shandong	M/s J.P. Enterprise
88.	M/s China National Cereals Trade Corporation	Beijing	M/s Bhaskar Exxoils Pvt. Ltd.
89.	Tianjin Baibang Chemical Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	M/s Mahafeed Speciality Fertilizers (India) Pvt. Ltd.
90.	M/s Beijing HYTS Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Beijing	M/s Garden Silk Mills Ltd.
91.	M/s Qinhuangdao Kaimei Chemical Co. Ltd.	Hebei	M/s Eastman International
92.	M/s Tianjin Jilai Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Tianjin	M/s MM. Plastic Udyog

[English]

Number of Endangered Species

4058. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether the number of Lions, Tigers, Rhinoceros and other endangered species have been decreasing in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of Lions, Tigers and Rhinoceros in the country as on date;

(c) whether the government has any proposal to preserve and promote the flora and fauna of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No decline in the population of major species like Lions, Tigers and Rhinoceros in the country has been reported in the census of these animals undertaken during recent past. In fact, their population has

increased. As per the latest information available in the Ministry, the estimated population of Tiger has increased from 1411 in 2006 to 1706 in 2010. The population of Lion has increased from 359± 10 in 2005 to 411 in 2010. The population of Rhinoceros has increased from 1817 in 1998-1999 to 2414 in 2009. The population of these species in the country, as on date, is not available.

(c) to (e) Technical and financial assistance is being provided by the Central Government to the Governments of States and Union Territories under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Elephant', and 'Project Tiger' for undertaking activities for protection and management of the habitats of wild flora and fauna of the country. The Ministry also supports programs for creating awareness and undertaking research for the protection of wildlife and its habitats.

Ennore-Manali Road

4059. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Ennore- Manali Road improvement project in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether there is any delay in completion the said project;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which this project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The overall physical progress is around 22%.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The project is scheduled to be completed by 2nd June, 2013 as per Contract Agreement.

Modernisation of Air Force

4060. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the planes, radars and other equipments of the Indian Air Force have become outdated as reported recently;

(b) if so, whether the Government has felt the need to modernise the Indian Air Force at rapid pace and also chalk out long-term plans for increasing the fleet strength and its capabilities;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard and the funds earmarked for the purpose; and

(d) the steps taken to increase indigenisation and self-reliance in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) No, Madam. Replacement or upgrade of defence assets that complete their technical life is a continuous process and steps are taken to ensure that the required level of operational preparedness is maintained at all times.

The Indian Air Force (IAF) Long Term Perspective Plan (LTPP) envisages procurement of aircraft and equipment for the next 15 years (2012-2027). This plan lays down the roadmap for capability-building and enhancement of the combat potential of the IAF.

(c) Some of the major contracts signed during the last three years include procurement of Su-30 MKI fighter

aircraft, Tejas Light Combat Aircraft, Medium Lift Helicopters, Intermediate Jet Trainers and Hawk Advanced Jet trainers as well as various types of Radars, Airborne Weapon Systems and Air Defence Missile Systems. IAF has also undertaken upgrade of its MiG-29, Mirage-2000 and Jaguar fleets to maintain their operational capabilities. The Budget allocation for Capital procurements for 2012-13 is Rs. 30,514 crore.

(d) Under the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP), the 'Buy and Make', 'Buy and Make (Indian)' and 'Make' Categories provide adequate scope for participation by domestic industry in defence procurements.

Facilities in Polyclinics

4061. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared a pilot project to address the delay in payment to empanelled hospitals and efforts are on to increase the supply of medicines to the polyclinics so that ex-Servicemen need not have to make frequent visits; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Government has approved a pilot project for online electronic bill processing at five stations, i.e. Delhi, Chandigarh, Pune, Secunderabad and Trivandrum. This will ensure prompt payment to hospitals. In order to ensure that medicines are available on demand at the polyclinics the Government is exploring various measures including outsourcing of pharmacy services to reputed pharmacy companies. This measure is expected to greatly enhance clientele satisfaction as 90% patients are treated and given medicines at the Polyclinics.

Cement Production/Consumption

4062. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) the details of cement production and consumption in the country during the last three years, company-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has noticed the cartelisation of cement company in dispatches of cement in order to get the higher prices; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken against erring companies?

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

(a) The company-wise details of cement production and consumption during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The State-wise details of cement

production and consumption during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) and (c) Complaints of cartelization fall under the purview of the Competition Commission of India (CCI), Ministry of Corporate Affairs. The CCI has received two complaints against cement manufacturers - one filed by the Builders Association and the other received on transfer from the Director General (Investigation and Registration), Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission. Final orders have not so far been passed by the Commission.

Statement-I

Company-wise Cement Production and Consumption (2009-10 to 2011-12)

(Figures in Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Company	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Cement Production	Domestic Consumption	Cement Production	Domestic Consumption	Cement Production	Domestic Consumption
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Cements	990937	989690	220691	220902	0	0
2.	Binani Cement	5280099	5272550	5458050	5444813	5583911	5602523
3.	Birla Corp. Ltd.	5698108	5631727	5926043	5892612	5906043	5926117
4.	C.C.I. Ltd.	968226	967056	900440	904424	854550	853356
5.	Cement Manu. Co. Ltd.	918580	918066	963715	956551	1103800	1108658
6.	Century Textiles	7583216	7452406	7701762	7638771	7524875	7481644
7.	Chettinad Cement	4003467	3992259	4594707	4546102	5132877	5111026
8.	Dalmia Cement	4074103	4059878	4666067	4606099	5379508	5348345
9.	Grasim Indus. Ltd. (#)	19194098	19159648	0	0	0	0
10.	Heidelberg Cmt (I) Ltd.	2676840	2669396	2665637	2651949	2842377	2849234
11.	India Cements	10491095	10484940	10304135	10279829	10423656	10416329
12.	J.K. Cement Ltd.	4284996	4263378	5152570	5140883	5317415	5328241
13.	J.K. Lakshmi Cmt. Ltd.	4156760	4138853	3889094	3898875	4214422	4207363
14.	Jaypee Group	11224161	10326533	16335213	15091696	19721605	18325951
15.	K.C.P. Ltd.	807647	807647	726161	726540	1292510	1276119
16.	Kesoram Indus.	5585596	5556552	5432428	5431807	4960273	4949814

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17. Lafarge India(P) Ltd		6359426	6358141	6780077	6763049	6849832	6823077
18. Madras Cements		7793578	7720476	7138274	7108335	7387024	7322941
19. Malabar Cement		416930	421883	581600	580495	528680	530122
20. Mangalam Cement		1636817	1623465	1514277	1508954	1632033	1636976
21. Mehta Group		2571954	2333622	2370474	2210056	2609910	2283964
22. OCL India Ltd.		3035058	3032156	3408461	3393705	3078914	3097266
23. Orient Paper Indus.		3059082	3043745	3508432	3503165	3779872	3779248
24. Penna Cement		4088783	4104209	3999362	3965369	3907357	3931757
25. Prism Cement		2568324	2518752	3124537	3066193	4752057	4700510
26. Rain Cements Ltd.		2411339	2404255	2337815	2332328	2251774	2253488
27. Shree Cement		9377606	9310024	9429656	9388641	11021554	11069593
28. TamilNadu Cement		724730	723454	693075	694710	522695	522101
29. UltraTech Cement Ltd.		17639125	17101807	38215556	37614469	39428669	38803184
30. Zuari Cement Ltd.		3194261	3197615	3533933	3505200	3652824	3656333
31. Shree Digvijay-Sikka		1031234	1031445	903894	907000	923747	923249
32. Bagalkot Cmt & Ind. Ltd.		164700	162462	166725	165540	245362	248137
33. J&K Ltd.		162528	163639	136982	137041	176935	177693
34. Kaiyanpur Cement		675744	672402	760629	759444	627565	628902
35. Mawmluh Cherra		60550	60605	52930	51907	48980	50426
36. Panyam Cements		433034	431837	401072	402689	468677	466332
37. Shriram Cements		367500	365438	369075	368290	396000	395175
38. Sanghi Indus Ltd.		1846014	1592267	1863030	1688484	1998124	1965567
39. My Home Indus. Ltd.		2632975	2625552	2244624	2258761	2087609	2077850
40. Meghalaya Cmts. Ltd.		557624	555978	532805	528321	449616	453299
41. Khyber Indus. (P) Ltd.		0	0	0	0	0	0
42. Anjani Portland Cmt.		0	0	202318	203287	789174	792499
43. ACC Ltd.		21039000	21000000	21286000	21215000	23130000	23176000
44. Ambuja Cements Ltd.		19272000	19185000	20378000	20331000	21477000	21498000
Total All India		201057845	198430808	210870326	208083286	224479806	222048409

Source: Cement Manufacturers' Association, ACC Ltd. and Ambuja Cements Ltd.

Statement-II*State-wise Cement Production and Consumption (2009-10 to 2011-12)*

(Figures in Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Company	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Cement Production	Domestic Consumption	Cement Production	Domestic Consumption	Cement Production	Domestic Consumption
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Uttarakhand	784323	762511	2086143	2082954	2840369	2833834
	Haryana	2030784	2030845	1932411	1916633	1933787	1942924
	Punjab	5236160	5230090	4690025	4703179	4987639	5005112
	Rajasthan	32873409	32737604	34156664	34077033	37274821	37402029
	Himachal Pradesh	5835047	5776629	7023585	6564093	7653331	6967672
	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jammu and Kashmir	162528	163639	136982	137041	176935	177693
	Assam	150101	151099	133265	134110	103335	105109
	Meghalaya	1536754	1534649	1549450	1535779	1602396	1612383
	Bihar	675744	672402	760629	759444	627565	628902
	Jharkhand	5145702	5144162	5346010	5324557	6249048	6220130
	Orissa	4926952	4922909	5826221	5780889	5496236	5530212
	West Bengal	5386926	5382598	6244994	6243267	6886319	6904516
	Chhattisgarh	11275312	11248398	12195304	12152845	12787063	12752018
	Andhra Pradesh	29440657	29372665	29174233	29091799	29746746	29709329
	Tamil Nadu	21806979	21721656	21501186	21364363	21867697	21753911
	Karnataka	13129458	13071126	14588670	14568746	15697544	15697610
	Kerala	416930	421883	581600	580495	528680	530122
	Gujarat	16741647	15665067	17307120	16378816	19802735	18717623
	Maharashtra	13547418	13537494	13622560	13611478	15242542	15271217
	Uttar Pradesh	8526130	8509019	10626101	10600356	10225870	10252298
	Madhya Pradesh	21428884	20374363	21387173	20475409	22749148	22033765
	All India	201057845	198430808	210870326	208083286	224479806	222048409

Source: Cement Manufacturers' Association, ACC Ltd. and Ambuja Cements Ltd.

Merger of Company with BEML

4063. SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposal of merger of subsidiary Vignyan Industries Limited, Chikmagalur, Karnataka with M/s Bharat Earth Mover Limited (BEML);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to the BEML therefrom; and

(d) the timeframe laid down in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Inclusion of New Castes in the List of SC

4064. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV:

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

(a) whether the centre has received proposals from State Governments/various organisations regarding inclusion of new castes into the existing list of Scheduled Castes, during the last three years;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government on such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) A list of complete new proposals received from the States/Union Territory Administrations, during the last three years (2009-11) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Processing of the proposals as per prescribed modalities has been initiated.

Statement

State-wise and caste wise details of complete proposals received from State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for inclusion of communities in the list of Scheduled Castes, during last three years

Sl. No.	State	Community proposed for inclusion in Scheduled Caste list
1.	Bihar	1. Tanti (Tatwa) 2. Kanu
2.	Chhattisgarh	3. Audhelia, Adholia, Adhoria, Adhoulia
3.	Himachal Pradesh	4. Tarkhan, Dhirnan, Barhai, Thawin, Kangere, Chitere
4.	Uttarakhand	5. Namasudra, Pod, Poundra, Manjhi

Construction of Bridge at Mahesara on NH 29E

4065. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has accorded approval for construction of bridge at Mahesara on National Highway No. 29(E);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any delay in construction of the said bridge; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith 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) to (d) Yes, Madam. Government has accorded approval for construction of new bridge at Mahesara on NH-29E at a cost of Rs.925.50 lakhs on 29.09.2009. The work was awarded by State PWD Uttar Pradesh to M/s. Janta Associate & Co. Ltd. with date of commencement as 05.06.2011 and target date of completion as 04.06.2012. At present 27% physical progress has been achieved and further work is in progress. The State PWD, Uttar Pradesh and the contractor have been impressed upon to expedite the progress of the work.

[English]

Inadequate Budgetary Allocation

4066. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has not sanctioned adequate budgetary allocation of various schemes being implemented by the Ministry;

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

(c) whether important schemes have been adversely affected due to non-increase in the budgetary allocation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) to (d) Demand for Grants are presented to Parliament depending on total available resources and competing requirement of various sectors. The Ministry was allocated the plan outlay of Rs. 16776 crore during the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) as against an outlay of Rs. 13043 crore envisaged in the Plan Document. As a result, plan allocation of the Ministry in the last year of the Eleventh plan was 169% higher than the outlay in the first year. Nevertheless, it is inevitable that for any sector plan allocation often would not match its requirements, and therefore resources have to be allocated for various schemes of the sector in the best manner possible, depending on their relative priority.

Export Targets

4067. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to achieve \$300 billion export target this fiscal;

(b) if not, the response of the Government thereto;

(c) the corrective policy measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve the aforesaid target;

(d) whether the biggest disadvantage faced by the exporters was the prevailing high interest rates; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide debt on low interest rate?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. As per rough estimates, India's exports have reached US \$ 303.7 billion for the year 2011-12, registering a growth of 21% over the previous year.

(d) and (e) In view of the importance of export credit in maintaining the pace of export growth, Government has taken various measures such as extension of interest subvention of 2% on Rupee Export Credit to certain employment oriented sectors from 1.4.2011 to 31.3.2012, introduction of Base Rate System with effect from 1.7.2010 in place of BPLR System, Gold Card Scheme and other customer service measures to ensure simpler and more efficient credit delivery to the exporters. Further, banks are required to reach a level of outstanding export credit equivalent of 12% of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit and RBI constantly monitors the export credit performance of the banks.

[Translation]

Development of Industries in North Eastern Region

4068. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR
BWISWMUTHIARY:
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

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

(a) whether Government has given incentives/ financial Assistance to the North Eastern Regions especially Bodoland Territory for industrial development/ setting up of industries and employment generation for the unemployed tribal and local youths of that regions;

(b) whether the Government has formulated the comprehensive industrial policy for development of North-Eastern Region;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Indian companies have been allowed to set up industries in other countries like America; and

(e) if so, the details of industries set up/being set up and investment made therein during the last three years?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. A package of incentives namely North East Industrial Policy (NEIP), 1997 was announced w.e.f. 1.04.1997 for a period of ten years for development of industries in North Eastern Region. A fresh package of incentives has been announced under North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 to give a further boost to industrialization in North East Region w.e.f. 1.04.2007. Under the existing NEIIPP, 2007 three different subsidies, namely Central Capital Investment Subsidy, Central Interest Subsidy and Comprehensive Insurance Subsidy are being provided to eligible industrial units.

(d) and (e) Indian companies can set up industries in other countries like America subject to extant rules and regulations. As per information available on the website of Department of Economic Affairs, approvals of Indian Direct Investments made in other countries in Joint Ventures and Wholly Owned Subsidiaries on investments in the year 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are 15142.27 Million US\$, 23071.59 Million US\$ and 22089.75 Million US\$ respectively.

[English]

Hailakandi By-Pass

4069. SHRI LALIT MOHAN SUKLABAIDYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tender for construction of Hailakandi by-pass in Assam which is a pressing demand of the local people for a long time, was floated in September, 2011 but the work order for construction has not yet been issued;

(b) if so, the reasons for inordinate delay in executing the said project; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the implementation and completion of the bypass alongwith the timeframe fixed for completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) The tender for the construction of Hailakandi bypass was invited by the Public Works Department, Govt, of Assam (PWD, Assam) on 6th August 2011 and bids were received on 14th September, 2011.

The construction of the bypass has been delayed as the Notification under section 3A of the NH Act 1956 issued on 31.03.2010 for acquisition of land has lapsed as the land acquisition process could not be completed by the State Govt. within the stipulated period of one year due to court case and conduct of public hearing by Deputy Commissioner, Hailakandi as per court order. The process for land acquisition has been started afresh by Govt. of Assam and fresh Notification under section 3A of the NH Act. 1956 is under process for publication. All efforts are being made, through close monitoring, to complete the land acquisition process so that the work can be awarded for construction. The time for completion of the bypass as stipulated in the tender is 24 months from the date of award.

Bilateral Co-operation in Infrastructure Sector

4070. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has held discussion with the leaders of Japan on bilateral co-operation in infrastructure sector with special reference to road construction;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed during the said meeting;

(c) the details of the issues on which leaders of both the countries have agreed for implementation;

(d) the details of the progress and the status of a Memorandum of Co-operation (MoC) proposed to be signed with its Japanese counterpart; and

(e) the name of the Japanese companies participated in various Highway projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (e) Yes Madam. During the visit of Prime Minister of Japan to India in Decernber, 2011, the two Prime Ministers recognized the importance of Cooperation in the development of expressways in India including through Capacity building. Some Japanese Companies have - participated as supervision consultant in Highways projects between 1999-2003.

[Translation]

**Development of Villages
in Forests**

4071. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

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

(a) whether the Government has authorised some agencies to develop the villages situated in the forests of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the efforts made by these agencies to provide basic amenities in these villages so far; and

(d) the success achieved by the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) Ministry of Tribal Development (MOTA) is implementing a scheme called Integrated Development of Forest Villages Scheme for development of villages located in the forests under the Special Central Assistance of Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) Programme wherein the funds are provided by the Ministry to the States which in turn transfer them to the concerned Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) for implementation of scheme through Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs). The Ministry of Environment and Forests provides technical assistance to MOTA in processing of the state proposals.

Under the Scheme, infrastructure works relating to basic services and facilities viz. approach roads, healthcare, primary education, minor irrigation, rainwater harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community hall etc. and activities related to livelihood are taken up. There are 2,474 forest villages/habitations in the country spread over 12 States. Funds released to States for the Development of Forest Villages is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Funds released to States for the Development of Forest Villages

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Villages funded by Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Amount released (2008-09)	Amount released (2009-10)	Amount released (201-11)	Amount released (2011-12)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	498	4696.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	422	0.00	0.00	1500.00	1297.18
3.	Gujarat	199	0.00	0.00	1351.96	0.00
4.	Jharkhand	24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Meghalaya	867	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	23	6502.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Mizoram	85	435.00	0.00	0.00	202.50
8.	Orissa	20	180.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Tripura	62	558.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. Uttarakhand		41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11. U.P.		12	30.00	0.00	151.14	0.00
12. West Bengal		170	2550.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		2423	14951.55	0.00	3003.10	1499.68

[English]

Clearance to Power Projects

4072. DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the environment clearance to a mega hydel project has been granted by the Government on Lohit River in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has been apprised by several quarters about the negative impact of the said project on ecology, wildlife and also the livelihoods of people living in the area;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to minimise the loss to environment and bio-diversity of the region and ensure proper rehabilitation of people affected by the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Environment clearance to Demwe Lower 1750 MW Hydro Power Project on Lohit River in Arunachal Pradesh has been granted on 12.02.2010.

(c) to (e) The environment clearance to this project has been accorded after a thorough scrutiny and review of the project proposal by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) for River Valley and Hydro Power Projects. Various representations received in respect of this project were considered by the EAC. A public hearing for the project was also conducted in Lohit and Anjaw Districts of Arunachal Pradesh. The issues of ecology, wildlife, R&R and livelihoods of people in the area have been considered in detail by EAC as well as the Forest Advisory Committee and National Board of Wildlife and appropriate conditions have been incorporated in environment and forest

clearances. The Rehabilitation & Resettlement package prepared by Government of Arunachal Pradesh is applicable for the project affected people.

[Translation]

Incentives for Exporters

4073. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide various types of incentives to exporters and export promoting units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is making the idea of providing an additional package as on special incentives to boost the exports;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there have been instance of misuse of such incentives by the exporters during the last three years; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon alongwith the mechanism of the Government to ensure that these schemes/incentives are not misused by the exporters?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (d) The Government reviews performance of export sectors at regular intervals and takes remedial measures for providing incentives whenever needed to boost exports. Incentives are provided in the form of duty credit scrip

under the Foreign Trade Policy schemes such as Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme and Vishesh Krishi & Gram Udyog Yojana.

(e) and (f) Like in any other scheme, the possibility of misuse of the export promotion measures cannot be completely ruled out. The possible misuses could be in the form of forged documents, giving mis-declaration, diversion of materials to the domestic market, under invoicing/over invoicing of import and export. In course of monitoring of export obligations as also on the basis of information received from the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Customs and other agencies regarding irregularities, penal actions are taken against such firms under the Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act and Rules framed therein. Action taken includes suspension/cancellation of the IEC number of the units, imposing fiscal penalty with penal interest in addition to action taken under the Customs Act.

[English]

Rehabilitation of Disabled Soldiers

4074. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of vocational and rehabilitation centres for disabled soldiers across the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open more such centres; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the funds released by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Kendriya Sainik

Board provides financial assistance to run vocational Training Centres at (i) Base Hospital, Barrackpore (WB), (ii) Command Hospital (SC), Pune, (iii) Military Hospital, Agra, (iv) Military Hospital, Namkum and (v) Base Hospital, Delhi Cantt.

(b) and (c) No such proposal is under consideration.

[Translation]

Export of Minerals

4075. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) the details of minerals and metals including aluminium exported/imported during each of the last three years;

(b) the names of minerals banned for export by the Government;

(c) the details thereof;

(d) the time for which the ban has been imposed;

(e) whether the domestic aluminium industries are importing aluminium at a much higher rate at which the same is exported; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) The details of major minerals and metals i.e. Iron Ore, Chrome Ore/Chrome Concentrate, Manganese Ore and Aluminum exported/imported by India during each of the last three years are as under:

(Qty. in lakh tonnes)

	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
Iron Ore	1058.66	0.69	1173.72	8.97	976.58	18.67
Chrome Ore/Chrome Concentrate	3.77	--	5.85	--	5.27	--
Manganese Ore	1.91	8.52	2.91	7.98	1.52	12.99*
Alumina	9.68	2.12	7.03	3.37	56.48*	2.81*

(*) Provisional

(b) to (d) The Honnle Supreme Court of India, vide its order dated 29th July, 2011, suspended mining operations and transportation of iron ore in Bellary District, Karnataka, in view of over exploitation. In a subsequent Order, the Supreme Court directed that no part of the iron ore production in Bellary shall be exported till further orders.

(e) and (f) As the Alumina prices are determined by London Metal Exchange, import and export prices of Alumina are by and large aligned. However, import of special grades of Alumina may result in higher import prices.

[English]

Jute Bags for Packaging of Food

4076. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to mandatory use of jute bags for packing of the food articles;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the existing provisions of the Jute Packaging Materials Act, 1987;

(c) whether the Indian Jute Mill Association has demanded compulsory use of jute packaging in food articles;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to increase the production of jute goods; and

(e) the efforts being made by the Government to bring some more products under the jurisdiction of the said Act in order to promote the jute industry alongwith funds allocated for promotion of the jute industry during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) There is no such proposal of the Union Government to mandatory use of jute bags for packing of the food articles.

(b) Does not arise. As regards the existing provisions of the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987 (JPM Act), the JPM Act defines that "Commodity" means any essential commodity or any article manufactured or produced by any scheduled industry. So the commodity to be packaged in jute has to be an essential commodity as per Essential Commodities

Act, 1955 or a product of any scheduled industry under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(c) No such demand has been received from Indian Jute Mill Association.

(d) and (e) Government has taken various steps from time to time to increase the production of jute goods and to promote jute industry. Some of important steps are as under:

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

The year-wise expenditure under JTM during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 has been Rs.46.22 crore, Rs.45.60 crore and Rs.74.93 crore respectively.

- (ii) National Jute Board and Jute Corporation of India are working on projects with National Institute of Research on Jute & Allied Fibre Technology (NIRJAFT) and Central Research Institute for Jute and Allied Fibres (CRIJAF) to develop better jute seeds and to improve agronomical practices for jute cultivation.
- (iii) Minimum Support Price for raw jute and mesta is fixed every year to encourage farmers to grow more jute bags.
- (iv) Jute Corporation of India and National Jute Board (NJB) has been distributing certified seeds to farmers for increasing productivity.
- (v) In order to encourage jute production, Government has continued the policy for compulsory packaging of foodgrains & Sugar in jute.
- (vi) Creating awareness regarding various schemes being implemented for promotion of jute and jute products.

- vii) Participation in the export promotion fairs for promotion of jute diversified products. Besides, marketing assistance is being extended to the exporters for participating in different promotional events of the NJB.
- viii) Establishment of Jute Service Centre (JSC) creates an opportunity for production and marketing of Jute Diversified Products; and thus creates an alternate market for jute products. To that extent, establishment of JSC creates demand for jute and thus helps production.

Unemployment

4077. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

- (a) whether the Government releases employment data every quarter with the gross domestic product;
- (b) if so, the total number of unemployed persons in the country including Haryana during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to provide employment to these unemployed people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Quarterly data on Changes in Employment in Selected Sectors is collected and released by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment in order to assess the broad impact of economic slowdown on employment in different sectors. Latest quarterly is available for period data relating to October-December, 2011.

(b) Information on unemployment under this survey is not collected. However, as per the results of the most recent quinquennial labour force survey on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office during 2009-10, unemployment rate on usual status basis was estimated at 2.0 percent for India and Haryana as well.

(c) Government has been making efforts to provide employment to unemployed people through normal growth process and by implementing various employment generation programmes, such as, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee

Act and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme in addition to various entrepreneurial development programmes run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium enterprises.

[Translation]

Mahatma Gandhi Setu

4078. SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to refer to Starred Question No 2923 on dated 12th December 2011 and state:

- (a) the total amount of funds spent on repair of Mahatma Gandhi Setu including Patna-Hajipur section of the road after handing over the same to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and the amount spent earlier thereon along with the amount likely to be spent further thereon;
- (b) the name of the expert consultant appointed for giving long term suggestions for revival alongwith the fee likely to be given to him;
- (c) the name of the predecessor of the newly appointed consultant and the amount given to him alongwith the amount spent on revival work;
- (d) whether after revival, the capacity of bridge will be equal to that of the bridge being constructed at present;
- (e) if not, the reasons for not constructing the new bridge with the help of new technology;
- (f) the number of national highways and State highways passing through Hazipur; and
- (g) whether the burden of traffic on these highways is likely to borne by this bridge , and if so , the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Total amount spent on repair of Mahatma Gandhi Setu including Patna - Hajipur section of the road after handing over the same to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is Rs. 1084.17 Lakh. The amount spent on repair of Mahatma Gandhi Setu before handing over to NHAI is Rs. 8392.77 Lakh.

(b) M/s S. N. Bhohe, Mumbai has been appointed by NHAT for carrying out the feasibility study for repair and

rehabilitation of MG Setu. The consultancy agreement has been signed for Rs. 95,60,000/-.

(c) M/s Stup Consultant Ltd. and the amount paid to him is Rs. 24,67,495/-. As on date Rs 1569.09 Lakh has been spent on repair work out of sanctioned amount of Rs. 2818.09 Lakh.

(d) The aim of the feasibility study is to suggest long terms rehabilitation scheme for revival of the MG Setu as per the present loading capacity.

(e) A new two lane Rail cum Road Bridge at Digha Ghat is under construction which will cater to traffic to a great extent.

(f) Three National Highways namely NH-19, NH-77 & NH-103 and three State Highways namely SH-49, SH-74 & SH-93 are passing through Hajipur

(g) The traffic moving through these three NHs and three SHs traversing through Hazipur is borne by this bridge at present. After construction of bridge at Digha Ghat, the traffic would be shared between these two bridges.

Encroachment in Cantonment Areas

4079. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether unauthorised construction and encroachment are taking place in various Cantonment areas of the country;

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

(c) the action being taken for removal of the unauthorised constructions and encroachments?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) and (b) Cantonment-wise details of unauthorized constructions and encroachments are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Actions under the Cantonments Act, 2006 and Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants), 1971 have been taken by the Cantonment Boards and Defence Estate Officers for removal of the same.

Details of unauthorized constructions & encroachments in Cantonments as on 31.3.2012

Sl. No.	Cantonment	Area encroached (acres)	No. of unauthorized constructions
1	2	3	4
1.	Agra	4.47	4101
2.	Ahmedabad	0.30	229
3.	Ahmednagar	31.98	247
4.	Ajmer	1.34	15
5.	Allahabad	17.64	803
6.	Almora	0.03	1
7.	Ambala	0.44	789
8.	Amritsar	0.04	120
9.	Aurangabad	15.61	368
10.	Babina	1.42	1218
11.	Badamibagh	12.65	140
12.	Bakloh	0.00	0
13.	Bareilly	0.26	131
14.	Barrackpore	0.25	423
15.	Belgaum	1.97	894
16.	Cannanore	0.07	0
17.	Chakrata	0.00	24
18.	Clement Town	0.00	43
19.	Dagshai	0.10	40
20.	Dalhousie	0.50	9
21.	Danapur	0.96	344
22.	Dehradun	10.42	550
23.	Dehuroad	8.23	490
24.	Delhi	27.56	2479
25.	Deolali	0.84	673

1	2	3	4
26. Faizabad		5.00	103
27. Fatehgarh		6.88	234
28. Ferozepur		16.19	3095
29. Jabalpur		20.31	878
30. Jalandhar		1.22	646
31. Jalapahar		0.00	0
32. Jammu		12.02	143
33. Jhansi		1.94	874
34. Jutogh		0.04	17
35. Kamptee		43.06	153
36. Kanpur		3.43	2437
37. Kasauli		0.54	27
38. Khasyol		0.00	0
39. Kirkee		8.80	146
40. Landour		0.32	38
41. Lansdowne		0.01	16
42. Lebong		0.00	0
43. Lucknow		38.13	1216
44. Mathura		1.13	59
45. Meerut		18.71	7749
46. Mhow		13.76	1232
47. Morar		0.00	2135
48. Nainital		0.00	0
49. Nasirabad		21.27	436
50. Pachrnari		3.56	173
51. Pune		0.84	1280
52. Ramgarh		0.63	1778
53. Ranikhet		1.62	108
54. Roorkee		0.02	9

1	2	3	4
55. Saugor		1097.52	661
56. Secunderabad		63.59	1185
57. Shahjahanpur		0.81	39
58. Shillong		0.86	36
59. St. Thomas Mount cum Pallavaram		19.53	845
60. Subathu		3.02	100
61. Varanasi		0.27	232
62. Wellington		1.01	88
Total		1543.10	42299

[English]

Coffee Gardens

4080. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a gradual decline in the productivity of coffee growing areas in the country causing shortage of coffee and rise in coffee prices;

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

(c) the details regarding quantity of coffee exported/imported in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether a number of coffee gardens have been closed in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government for reopening of coffee estates including setting up of corpus funds to improve the production of coffee?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is a gradual increase in the production and productivity of coffee from 2009 -10 onwards in the country. The overall productivity of coffee in India has increased from 815 kg/ha in 2009-10 to about 880 kg/ha in 2011-12.

(c) The details regarding quantity of coffee exported/imported in the country during the last three years and the current year are furnished as under:

Year	Coffee Exports Quantity (MT)	Coffee Imports Quantity (MT)
2009-10	196002	40885
2010-11	298813	45080
2011-12	347856*	5001***
2012-13	25198**	

* provisional based on export permits.

** provisional based on export permits issued from April 1st to April 20th, 2012.

*** Provisional April - June 2011.

(d) No, Madam. No coffee garden is closed as per information available with Coffee Board.

(e) Does not arise.

Air Pollution

4081. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the concentration of fine particulate matter in the air is higher than the international standards; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith the measures taken to reduce such concentration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The revised National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) were notified by the Government in November, 2009 for twelve pollutants including PM_{2.5} (particulate matter having size less than 2.5 micron) with 24 hours average norm of 60 microgramme/m³ and annual average norm of 40. A few countries in the world have set ambient norms for PM_{2.5}. It ranges between 25 to 120 microgramme/m³ for 24 hours average and 8 to 50 microgramme/m³ for annual average. There is no universal international standard for PM_{2.5}.

Ambient air quality is monitored by concerned State Pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committees, NEERI and Central Pollution Control Board across the country. Levels of PM_{2.5} in ambient air, a newly added pollutant in NAAQS, is monitored in a few cities including

Delhi. The annual average concentration of PM_{2.5} in Delhi has been observed to be between 61 and 89 microgramme/m³ during last three years against the norm of 40 microgramme/m³.

The various measures taken to reduce levels of PM_{2.5}, inter alia, include prescribing more stringent source specific emission standards, strict compliance of source specific emission standards, implementation of Bharat Stage III/IV emission norms for vehicles, supply of appropriate fuel for vehicles as per Auto Fuel Policy, use of gaseous fuel for public transport, etc.

[*Translation*]

Export of Handicraft Items

4082. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefits of the export of handicraft items are not reachable to the manufacturers;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any assessment/review to find out the reasons in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to augment the handicraft exports in view of the rising demand in the United States of America and European Union alongwith details of handicraft items exported during the last three years, country-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up additional marketing centres in the country including Odisha to improve the economic conditions of the artisans; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As reported by Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts and Carpet Export Promotion Council, the benefits of export of Handicrafts as well as Handmade Carpets and other floor coverings are reachable to the manufacturers of Handicrafts.

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

(c) The Government of India has taken the following steps to boost the export of handicrafts including handmade carpets and other floor coverings:

- Participations in fairs/exhibitions abroad.
- Thematic display and live demonstration of crafts in exhibitions abroad.
- Organizing buyer-seller meets in India and abroad.
- Brand image promotion of Indian handicrafts including handmade carpets & other floor coverings abroad through seminars, publicity and awareness programmes about technology, packaging, policies etc.
- Organizing Indian Handicrafts & Gifts Fair twice a year besides product specific shows.
- Providing participations under assistance of MD A/MAI scheme of the Government of India.

- All Handicrafts Exports are treated as special focus product and entitled to higher incentives.
- Interest Subvention of 2% on pre-shipment & post shipment export credit is provided.
- The Government also helps the handicraft sector by way of implementation of six generic Schemes viz. (i) Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY); (ii) Design and Technological Up-gradation; (iii) Marketing Support & Services; (iv) Research and Development; (v) Human Resource Development and (vi) Comprehensive Welfare Scheme for Handicrafts Artisans.

The latest available country-wise export of handicrafts for three years i.e. 2008-09 to 2010-11 is enclosed as Statement-I. The latest available export of handmade carpets and other floor coverings for three years 2008-09 to 2010-11 is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) No Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Country-wise exports Data of Handicrafts (Excluding hand Knotted Carpets) for the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11

Sl. No.	Country	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Amount Rupees in Crores	US\$ Million	Amount Rupees in Crores	US\$ Million	Amount Rupees in Crores	US\$ Million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Australia	108.01	23.73	117.30	24.62	146.11	31.92
2.	Canada	234.25	51.47	248.13	52.09	301.54	65.88
3.	France	361.54	79.43	386.60	81.15	468.99	102.47
4.	Germany	744.48	163.57	782.57	164.27	947.35	206.98
5.	Italy	270.23	59.37	294.58	61.84	361.77	79.04
6.	Japan	187.33	41.16	201.65	42.33	243.76	53.26
7.	Netherland	231.77	50.92	248.70	52.21	305.11	66.66
8.	UAE	478.40	105.11	517.99	108.73	633.57	138.43
9.	Switzerland	111.79	24.56	121.26	25.46	148.94	32.54
10.	U.S.A.	2255.75	495.60	2489.19	522.52	3012.45	658.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	U.K.	863.11	189.63	928.06	194.81	1123.32	245.43
12.	LAC	132.53	29.12	144.56	30.34	181.15	39.58
13.	Other Countries	2203.93	484.21	2238.35	469.86	2659.90	581.15
Total		8183.12	1797.88	8718.94	1830.23	10533.96	2301.52

(Source: NIC, Ministry of Commerce Web-Site)

Statement-II*Country-wise exports Data of Handmade Carpets for the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11*

Sl. No.	Country	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Rupees Crores	U.S. \$ Million	Rupees Crores	U.S. \$ Million	Rupees Crores	U.S. \$ Million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Argentina	10.52	2.33	8.93	1.87	10.67	2.33
2.	Australia	68.81	15.2	63.65	13.35	76.03	16.61
3.	Austria	23.7	5.25	25.72	5.39	30.72	6.71
4.	Belgium	11.56	2.56	10.56	2.22	12.61	2.76
5.	Brazil	4.69	1.04	12.91	2.70	15.42	3.37
6.	Canada	40.27	8.92	30.72	6.45	36.70	8.02
7.	Denmark	18.82	4.17	16.02	3.35	19.14	4.18
8.	Finland	14.67	3.25	10.5	2.20	12.54	2.74
9.	France	48.84	10.82	40.55	8.50	48.44	10.58
10.	Germany	613.24	135.85	551.42	115.75	718.55	156.99
11.	Italy	25.5	5.65	10.51	2.21	12.55	2.74
12.	Japan	48.75	10.8	45.75	9.60	54.65	11.94
13.	Netherlands	19.09	4.23	15.05	3.15	17.98	3.93
14.	Norway	6.41	1.42	4.09	0.86	4.89	1.07
15.	Sweden	18.28	4.05	10.51	2.20	12.55	2.74
16.	Switzerland	26.86	5.95	20.51	4.30	24.50	5.35
17.	Spain	24.38	5.4	15.01	3.15	17.93	3.92
18.	U.S.A.	1,359.29	301.12	1149.95	241.43	1,174.63	256.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19. U.K.		112.18	24.85	80.22	16.84	95.82	20.94
20. Others		212.87	47.2	382.75	80.35	596.38	130.30
Total		2,708.73	600.06	2505.33	525.87	2,992.70	653.86

FDI in Cash and Carry

4083. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) the total Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) attracted since the opening of the cash and carry sector alongwith the percentage of FDI allowed in wholesale/cash and carry;

(b) the companies who have invested in the cash and carry segment and the differences between the proposed and actual investment by these players;

(c) the details regarding sectors/areas of investment by players in infrastructure, warehouses, cold storage sectors;

(d) whether any cases of violations by these players in terms of tax evasions, VAT declaration etc. have come to the notice of the Government; and

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

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

(a) As per data maintained by the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, as received from the Reserve Bank of India, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflows, amounting to Rs. 8,721.63 Crores (US \$ 1919.84 million) have been received in Trading (Wholesale Cash & Carry) sector, from April, 2000 to February, 2012. Sector-wise data was not maintained prior to this period.

As per extant policy, FDI, up to 100%, is permitted under the automatic route, for Cash & Carry Wholesale Trading/Wholesale Trading (including sourcing from MSEs), subject to specified conditions.

(b) Over 900 companies have received FDI, for undertaking Wholesale Cash and Carry Trading/ Wholesale Trading, from April, 2000 to February, 2012. As FDI in this

activity does not require Government approval, information regarding proposed investment by such companies is not available.

(c) Details with regard to areas of investment, by entities in the Wholesale cash & carry sector, in infrastructure, warehouses and cold storage sectors, are not centrally maintained by the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion.

(d) and (e) Sector-wise details of tax evasion are not maintained centrally.

[English]

Working of HAL

4084. SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working of the defence public sector undertaking Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) has not been satisfactory over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the projects in hand and the delay in their completion;

(c) whether the Government has set up an expert group to recommend measures to restructure the HAL; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) has been consistently getting excellent rating for its performance with respect to benchmarks set in the company's memorandum of understanding with the Department of Public Enterprises. However, there have been delays in some projects in current range of production by HAL due to rework of Jigs supplied by the OEM in respect of Hawk; delay in establishing the facilities for complex engine components and radar software in respect of SU-30 MKI aircraft; delay in certification of Shakti engine by the OEM in respect of

ALH; changes in Standard of Preparation (SOP) in respect of LCA and delay in engine development by the OEM in respect of IJT.

In respect of Hawk, SU-30 MKI aircraft and ALH, the issues have been addressed. In respect of LCA and IJT development efforts are on.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. An Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member Planning Commission was constituted in October, 2011 to review the organizational structure of HAL. Other Members of the Expert Group are as under:-

- Air Chief Marshal (Retd) F H Major
- Shri Prakash Apte, Ex-Director, IIM, Bangalore
- Shri Deepak Parekh, Chairman, HDFC Limited
- Shri Ajay Shankar, Ex-Secretary, DIPP, Government of India
- Dr. R.A. Mashelkar, Ex-DG, CSIR
- AS(DP), Department of Defence Production
- Chairman, HAL, Bangalore.

Its terms and conditions include, *inter-alia*, to recommend measures to restructure or create new business/profit centers in the company with a view to enhance efficiency and also to suggest changes in the Board structure of the company. The Expert Group is yet to submit its recommendations.

Global Steel Production

4085. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the report of the World Steel Association there has been a progressive decline in the global production of steel in the recent months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the fall in global production of steel on the steel industry as well as the perspective policy pursued by the Government;

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

(e) whether any concrete measures have taken to expand the capacity of the steel plants in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to protect the country's interest in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) The world crude steel production fell gradually from the month of May 2011 to touch the lowest level in November 2011. However, since then, production has been on a rising trend. Monthly output of crude steel (Global) of the last six months is indicated below:-

(In million tonnes)

Oct. 2011	Nov. 2011	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb 2012	March 2012
123.533	115.368	117.058	123.649	120.892	132.198

Source: World Steel Association

(c) and (d) The government and various research agencies under it regularly monitor the developments in the world steel industry. The government does not intervene in the market as there are no restrictions on external trade in steel. However, as and when there is a need the government takes appropriate fiscal measures to mitigate any risk to the domestic industry.

(e) and (f) Since steel is a deregulated sector, Ministry of Steel has no regulatory powers. Investments in the steel sector are decided on the commercial prudence of the investor and the prevailing market condition i.e., demand-supply condition. Therefore, any decision regarding capacity expansion is that of the steel investors. Ministry of Steel plays the role of facilitator and coordinator between the steel investors and the Central /State machinery. It intervenes in the process when issues are brought before it.

For this purpose an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted with the job of monitoring and coordinating on the issues concerning major steel investments. IMG has no statutory powers to issue administrative directives. The IMG has been set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Steel) with Members from Ministries of Mines, Coal, Environment & Forests, Railways, Road Transport & Highways and Shipping and Chief Secretaries of concerned State Governments.

Import of Substandard Chinese Products

4086. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether substandard and cheap Chinese electronic articles such as toys, batteries, mobile phones, watches, pendrives etc. are being imported to India and are freely being sold/available at retail stores throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check import of such substandard articles and their sale in the country, and to provide better and cost efficient Technology to the domestic toy Industries?

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

(a) to (c) Some import of sub-standard cheap products including toys, milk, chocolates have been witnessed in the past by the Customs' Authorities and action initiated under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962. Import of Chinese toys was banned on 23rd January 2009 based on concerns relating to safety of Chinese toys and their likely adverse impact on children in India. Subsequently, after detailed examination, the import of toys from all sources, including China, was allowed subject to certain Quality Standards. Toys not conforming to prescribed standards and specifications are not permitted to be imported. Further, import of mobile handsets without International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) or with all zeroes IMEI and import of CDMA mobile phones without Electronic Serial Number (ESN)/ Mobile Equipment Identifier (MEID) or all zeroes ESN/ MEID, has been prohibited. Due to the imposition of Quality Standards, import of

substandard and cheap toys has substantially reduced. The details are as under:

Year	Description of Goods	Value (in Lakhs)
2009-10	Toys	472.665
2010-11	Toys	120.965

[Translation]

Funds under 'Project Tiger'

4087. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds released for 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' so far during the last three years, State-wise including Rajasthan; and

(b) the details of the funds utilised for the said projects during the last three years, State-wise including Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The details of central assistance provided to States during 2008-09 to 2011-12 and utilization during 2008-09 to 2010-11, as reported by them, under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger and Project Elephant, are at enclosed Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise release and utilization under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger (MoEF)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56.9830	80.8100	138.2540	103.2600	155.6450	54.6560	154.4060
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	246.1710	54.7800	64.7100	337.7000	226.7020	180.0900	236.7857
3.	Assam	1092.3790	210.0000	194.2900	1074.9200	1509.4720	1462.2860	947.5088
4.	Bihar	49.6730	0.0000	8.8560	0.0000	158.3550	169.2496	172.1930
5.	Chhattisgarh	169.8700	131.4300	1383.5020	1293.1600	1813.7250	1775.4330	702.7260

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Jharkhand	115.3770	112.9000	117.1386	141.3800	130.6160	130.4625	156.3465
7.	Karnataka	689.8390	640.9900	657.0620	703.2900	1660.0500	610.7450	1830.6500
8.	Kerala	267.0900	257.2900	311.4200	302.1300	323.4600	325.3100	429.7700
9.	Madhya Pradesh	6998.5420	5339.1600	2,582.4762	3,943.720	3962.730	3925.8020	5352.710
10.	Maharashtra	411.1250	391.2200	373.5170	367.6400	2789.0600	2438.1940	3622.3420
11.	Mizoram	241.4500	241,4500	2171.0000	128.0000	187.6900	150.1520	225.2880
12.	Orissa	625.9900	422.7300	221.7400	301.3400	815.2900	795.0740	555.0761
13.	Rajasthan	2708.9500	1092.2800	10694.1700	11619.900	2368.925	1596.7100	67.210
14.	Tamil Nadu	690.8060	431.2600	258.3540	471.9000	520.7860	502.5430	605.9640
15.	Uttaranchal	462.8500	358.9600	246.2050	217.6400	339.9450	386.2600	399.7600
16.	U.P.	417.5130	243.9700	431.5170	406.5900	407.4600	464.0500	446.1258
17.	West Bengal	228.3940	231.5300	298.7850	321.2200	502.4800	380.3000	157.6600
	Total	15,473.002	10,240.760	20,152.997	21,733.790	17,872.391	15,347.317	16,062.522

Statement-II

Details of State-wise release and utilization under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Elephant (MoEF)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45.00	27.334	17.85	31.65	15.00	8.725	00.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.00	65.593	60.00	00.00	10.00	66.377	55.00
3.	Assam	175.19	155.60	160.26	188.45	139.55	113.50	200.00
4.	Bihar	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	60.43	67.12	111.22	118.27	75.00	73.30	145.57
6.	Haryana	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	100.00	00.00	00.00
7.	Jharkhand	80.00	64.11175	80.00	69.557	80.00	123.055	105.87
8.	Karnataka	249.00	260.435	247.16	278.79	300.76	290.54	261.83
9.	Kerala	356.80	364.92	286.70	283.96	265.39	287.03	282.55
10.	Maharashtra	77.76	76.94	49.18	29.00	29.00	40.00	20.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11. Manipur		00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
12. Meghalaya		50.00	50.00	80.483	80.49	103.838	103.836	128.52
13. Mizoram		00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
14. Nagaland		17.45	12.00	50.00	16.00	41.30	20.00	25.00
15. Orissa		180.60	131.46276	100.00	142.33	113.50	115.70	214.60
16. Tamil Nadu		269.163	273.008	358.58	267.661	226.879	229.99	228.49
17. Tripura		28.96	11.96	14.80	11.29	00.00	11.83	6.00
18. Uttar Pradesh		58.24	37.20	38.45	5674	80.15	95.00	49.30
19. Uttarakhand		209.45	242.25	221.55	214.481	206.82	223.089	141.99
20. West Bengal		176.096	176.540	207.06	206.109	410.406	209.02	224.50
Total		2099.139	2016.47451	2083.293	1994.778	2197.593	2010.992	2089.51

Test Firing of Pinaka

4088. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the indigenously developed multi-barrel rocket launcher Pinaka capable of launching several rockets at a time has recently been test fired from Integrated Test Range at Chandipur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the same is likely to be inducted; and

(d) the extent to which the capability of the forces is likely to be increased?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Multi Barrel Rocket Launcher (PINAKA) was test fired during 28-29 March 2012 at ITR, Chandipur. Ten Rockets were fired. Objective of the trial was testing of fuze system. PINAKA weapon system developed by DRDO has already been inducted into Service. Two PINAKA Regiments have been raised.

(d) The system can enhance the strike capability of the forces up to 38 km. Pinaka weapon system is an all weather, indirect fire, free flight Artillery rocket capable of engaging enemy up to a range 38 km. It can neutralize an area of 1000x800m in a short period of time with salvo firing. The weapon system has short reaction time to call

for fire and also has excellent shoot & scoot capability. The Pinaka weapon system can be used as an effective area weapon.

Retrenchment in Export Sector

4089. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) the details of retrenchment of workers in various export sectors during the last-three years;

(b) whether there is a possibility of heavy retrenchment of workers in the export sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the specific sectors likely to be affected from this retrenchment;

(d) whether the Government proposes to prepare any action plan to rehabilitate the workers and provide additional facilities to the workers in the export sector;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the future action plan prepared for the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

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

(a) to (c) The Quarterly Employment Surveys conducted by the Labour Bureau to assess the impact of economic slowdown on employment in India during the period January 2009 to December 2011 indicate that there is no

(d) to (f) Does not arise.

heavy retrenchment of workers in these sectors, rather it has seen an overall increase in employment. The sector-wise changes in employment in exporting units during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Changes in Employment of Exporting Units during the last three years based on various Quarterly Survey Results (in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Sector Wise changes in Employment of Exporting Units for the Quarterly Survey Results (in Lakhs)											
		January-March 2009*	April-June 2009	July-September 2009	October-December 2009	January-March 2010	April-June 2010	July-September 2010	October-December 2010	January-March 2011	April-June 2011	July-September 2011	October-December 2011
1	Textiles including Apparels	(-)0.06%	(-)1.52	1.20	0.47	0.69	(-)0.04	1.64	0.39	(-)0.49	(-)0.01	(-)0.44	1.27
2	Leather	(-)2.37%	(-)0.04	(-) 0.10	0.09	(-)0.04	0.22	0.04	0.16	(-)0.09	(-)0.04	(-)0.02	(-)0.07
3	Metals	(-) 0.71%	(-)0.01	0.17	0.21	0.08	0.31	0.18	(-)0.04	(-)0.11	0.49	0.17	0.03
4	Auto-mobiles	(-)1.48%	0.05	0.09	0.05	0.10	0.13	0.02	(-)0.07	0.14	0.06	0.02	(-)0.06
5	Gems& Jewellery	3.75%	(-)0.23	0.44	0.06	0.17	(-)0.11	0.06	(-)0.06	0.02	0.20	0.03	0.04
6	Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	IT/BPO	1.14%	(-)0.48	0.08	4.87	0.89	1.33	1.09	0.99	2.51	0.98	2.05	1.38
8	Handloom/ Powerloom	0.58%	0.57	0.15	0.05	(-)0.02	(-)0.06	0.01	0.02	0.01	(-)0.01	0.15	0.08
	Overall	0.28	(-)1.67	2.04	5.80	1.87	1.77	3.05	1.41	1.99	0.67	1.96	2.67

Environmental Pollution Authority

4090. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority for the National Capital Region (NCR) has been re-constituted by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the main purpose for reconstituting the environment pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Environment Pollution (Prevention & Control) Authority for the National Capital Region (EPCA) was constituted by the Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) on 29.1.1998 for a period of two years. Its tenure has been extended from time to

time and the present extension is up to 28th January, 2013.

(c) EPCA was constituted with the objective of protecting and improving the quality of the environment and preventing controlling and abating the environmental pollution in the National Capital Region (NCR).

Clearances to Projects

4091. DR. MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of irrigation and mining projects are awaiting environmental and forest clearances in the country;

(b) if so, the details of projects poised alongwith the such projects cleared and those rejected during the last three years State-wise and project-wise;

(c) the reasons for the pendency alongwith the period since when they are pending project-wise; and

(d) the time by which the pending projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) A total of 4 irrigation projects and 171 mining projects are awaiting environmental clearance presently with the Ministry of Environment & Forests. The number of irrigation and mining projects awaiting forest clearances are 47 and 134 respectively.

(b) The details of projects covering irrigation and mining sectors which have been granted environmental and forest clearances by the Ministry of Environment & Forests during the last three years and during the current year - State and Union Territory-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II respectively. The details of projects of irrigation and mining sector which have been refused environmental and forestry clearance during the last three years and during the current year - State and Union Territory-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-III and Statement-IV respectively.

(c) and (d) Projects awaiting environmental clearance under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 are pending for varying periods of time mainly due to non-submission of complete information by the project proponents in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Reports and Environmental Management Plans (EMP). The main reason for proposals pending

forest clearance is the non-submission of complete information/documents by the project proponents or State Governments. Project proponents have been advised to furnish complete information of their proposals for expediting environmental and forest clearances.

Statement-I

Details of State/UT-wise Break-up of including irrigation and mining sector projects granted environmental clearance during the past three years and during current year

State/UT	Irrigation	Mining
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		-
Andhra Pradesh	01	28
Arunachal Pradesh		-
Assam		-
Bihar		-
Chhattisgarh		38
Chandigarh		-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		-
Daman and Diu		-
Delhi		-
Goa		20
Gujarat		20
Haryana	01	02
Himachal Pradesh		01
Jammu and Kashmir		02
Jharkhand		40
Karnataka	02	26
Kerala		-
Madhya Pradesh	02	35
Maharashtra	04	38

1	2	3	1	2	3
Manipur		-	Sikkim		-
Meghalaya		-	Tamil Nadu		07
Mizoram		-	Tripura		-
Orissa		70	Uttarakhand		12
Punjab		-	Uttar Pradesh	02	02
Pondicherry		-	West Bengal		04
Rajasthan	01	62	Total	13	409

Statement-II

Details of State/UT-wise Break-up of including irrigation and mining sector projects granted forestry clearance (Final Approval) during the past three years and during current year

States		Irrigation		Mining	
1	2	No. of proposals	Area Diverted (in ha)	No. of proposals	Area Diverted (in ha)
Andaman and Nicobar Island		0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh		2	45.4	24	1690.986
Arunachal Pradesh		0	0	1	1.78
Assam		0	0	7	11.73
Bihar		1	2029.802	3	11.62
Chandigarh		0	0		
Chhattishgarh		4	80.118	16	5112.654
Goa		1	0.87	18	862.4959
Gujarat		6	2.3913	2	203.43
Haryana		2	0.3137	1	0.1452
Himachal Pradesh		1	0.3909	12	10.3604
Jharkhand		1	46.1	17	3241.366
Kerala		1	0.07172		
Karnataka		2	8.05	7	1229.82
Madhya Pradesh		14	423.506	23	1981.149

1	2	3	4	5	6
Maharashtra		39	1702.501	6	62.7925
Manipur		0	0		
Mizoram		0	0	0	
Meghalaya		0	0	1	116.589
Orissa		3	252.153	26	2934.826
Punjab		0	0		
Rajasthan		3	215.73	3	70.2668
Tamil Nadu		0	0	4	22.326
Tripura		0	0	8	13.167
Uttar Pradesh		5	13.767		
Uttarakhand		5	4.742		1.93
West Bengal		0	0		
Grand Total		90	4825.907	181	17579.43

Statement-III

Details of Mining and Irrigation Projects refused environmental clearance during the past 3 years and during the current year

State/UT	Mining Irrigation		
	1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar islands	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	01	-	-
Daman and Diu	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-
Goa	02	-	-
Gujarat	03	-	-

	1	2	3
Haryana		-	-
Himachal Pradesh		-	-
Jammu and Kashmir		-	-
Jharkhand		01	-
Karnataka		02	-
Kerala		-	-
Madhya Pradesh		-	-
Maharashtra		02	-
Meghalaya		-	-
Orissa		-	-
Pondicherry		-	-
Punjab		-	-
Rajasthan		06	-
Sikkim		-	-
Tamil Nadu		-	-

1	2	3
Tripura	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-
West Bengal	-	-
Total	17	-

Statement-IV

Details of State/UT-wise break-up of irrigation and mining sector projects refused forestry clearance during the past three years and during current year

State/UT	Irrigation	Mining
1	2	3
A and N Island	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	-	5
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
Assam	-	-
Bihar	-	-
Chandigarh	-	1
Chhattishgarh	-	7
Goa	-	2
Gujarat	-	-
Haryana	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-
Jharkhand	-	2
Kerala	-	-
Karnataka	-	5
Madhya Pradesh	-	5
Maharashtra	1	-
Manipur	-	-
Mizoram	-	-

1	2	3
Meghalaya	-	-
Orissa	-	2
Punjab	-	-
Rajasthan	-	1
Tamil Nadu	-	1
Tripura	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-
Uttaranchal	-	-
West Bengal	1	-
Grand Total	2	31

[English]

Ban on Import of Poultry Products

4092. SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oman, the second largest importer of Indian eggs in the world has imposed ban on Indian poultry imports;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government to boost the exports of Indian poultry?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Agriculture, Oman has issued an emergency notification dated 5th April, 2012 restricting import of live birds and their by products such as poultry meat, live poultry and eggs originating from India due to detection of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) virus Sero type H5.

(c) The Government of India through APEDA, provides financial assistance for boosting export of different products including poultry products under its schemes for infrastructure development, Market Development, Quality Development and Transport Assistance. The Government also, from time to time, takes up trade related matters with importing countries to resolve any outstanding issuer.

Ganga River Basin Authority

4093. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some environmentalists went on fast upto death to clean Ganga under Ganga Sewa Abhiyan;

(b) whether the Government has given assurance to take up the matter with the National Ganga River Basin Authority; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Government had received representation from Ganga Sewa Abhiyan following the fast of Swamy Gyanswaroop Sanand (Professor G.D. Agrawal) demanding urgent measures by the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) to protect river Ganga. The issues raised by Ganga Sewa Abhiyan were discussed in meeting of the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) on 17.04.2012 in the presence of the delegation of Ganga Sewa Abhiyan which represented Swamy Gyanswaroop Sanand.

[Translation]

Promotion of International Waterways

4094. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether only a very small part of the total available waterways in the country is being utilised for transportation;

(b) if so, the total stretch of international waterways in the country alongwith the waterways through which big ships can be run;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to promote the use of waterways in the country; and

(d) the extent to which traffic burden is likely to be reduced on the railways and roadways with the proper utilisation of all the waterways in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (c) According to 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, totaling 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, on the NW-1, 2 & 3, substantial inland water transport infrastructure has been developed due to which they are being already utilized for transportation and navigation. 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.

While there is no international inland waterway in the country there is an Inland Water Transit & Trade Protocol between India and Bangladesh under which inland vessels of one country can ply on designated waterway routes of the other country for transit and trade of cargo. Under this arrangement Inland vessels of both India and Bangladesh can ply between Kolkata/Haldia and identified ports of call on Brahmaputra river and Barak river in Assam and on rivers of Bangladesh.

(d) Inland waterways in India if developed with adequate infrastructure and provided with necessary policy support can reduce the burden of transportation by roads and railways in the corridors where the potential waterways exist. However, no specific study has so far been carried out to quantify this aspect for the entire country.

Indo-French Trade

4095. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the trade between India and France during the last two years till date;

(b) the details of the profit accrued to India as a result of the trade agreement entered into with France during the said period; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to increase the volume of trade with France?

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

(a) The details of the trade between India and France during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12 (Apr-Feb) is given below:

(In US \$ Million)			
	Export	Import	Total Trade
2009-10	3820	4192	8012
2010-11	5068	3705	8773
2011-12 (April-February)	4140	3482	7622

Source: DGCIS

(b) and (c) No trade agreement has been entered into with France during the last two years. Discussions are regularly held with France under the India-France Joint Commission meeting for Economic and Technical Cooperation, the last meeting of which was held on 23rd - 25th June, 2010 in Paris to promote bilateral trade. Business to business contacts from both sides are also encouraged.

Release of funds from CAMPA

4096. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to transfer the funds from adhoc-Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) to State CAMPAs in the country;

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

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

(d) the time by which remaining funds are likely to be released?

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

NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) There is presently no proposal to transfer the entire funds kept in the accounts in the name of the State CAMPAs by the Ad-hoc CAMPA, to the respective State CAMPAs. However, release of funds to the State CAMPAs is being undertaken in terms of the Order dated 10th July 2009 pronounced by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in IA No.2143 in Writ Petition (Civil) No.202 of 1995 titled T N Godavarman Thirumalpad Vs Union of India & Ors in which the Hon'ble Court has observed that substantial amount of funds have been received by the Ad-hoc CAMPA and sudden release and utilization of this large sum all at one time may not be appropriate and may lead to its improper use without any effective control on expenditure and that the Hon'ble Court considers it appropriate to permit the Ad-hoc CAMPA to release, for the time being, the sum of about Rs.1000 crores per year, for the next 5 years, in proportion of 10% of the principal amount pertaining to the respective State/UT as per the further conditions given in the said Order.

[English]

Irregularities in NH Projects

4097. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding irregularities in Lucknow-Muzaffarpur under East-West Corridor. GT road improvement project and National Highway (NH) project phase 3;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has enquired into the matter and fixed the responsibility in the alleged irregularities;

(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) and (b) Recently World Bank's Institutional integrity unit in its report has alleged that some companies executing World Bank funded projects in respect of contract packages WB-9, WB-10, WB-12 under Lucknow-Muzaffarpur National Highway project (LMNHP), package IVA under Grand Trunk Road Improvement Project (GTRIP) and package V-C under Third National Highways Project (TNHP) have committed sanctionable practices.

(c) and (d) Ministry has constituted a committee to conduct an enquiry in the matter.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Upgradation of Aircraft

4098. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to undertake upgradation of the various types of fighter aircraft available in the Indian Air Force;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the specific aircraft which are proposed to be upgraded;

(c) the name of the countries and their companies to which the said work has been entrusted;

(d) the time by which the upgradation work is likely to be completed; and

(e) the details of expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

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

(a) Yes, Madam. The Indian Air Force (IAF) undertakes upgrades of its fighter aircraft to enhance their combat potential and to ensure their operational relevance.

(b) IAF has undertaken upgrade of MiG-21 and MiG-27 aircraft. Contracts have also been signed to upgrade the MiG-29, Mirage-2000 and Jaguar aircraft.

(c) to (e) Contract for upgrade of MiG-29 was signed with RAC 'MiG' at a cost of US\$964 Million. The upgrade is planned to be completed by 2016.

Contract for Mirage-2000 upgrade has been signed with M/s Thales and M/s Dassault Aviation, France at a cost of 1470 Million Euros and with M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) at a cost of Rs.2020 crores. All the aircraft are scheduled to be upgraded by mid-2021.

The Contract for upgrade of Jaguar Aircraft has been signed with M/s HAL at a cost of Rs. 3113.02 crores. The aircraft are planned to be upgraded by December 2017.

[English]

Integrated Satellite Based Platform

4099. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plans of moving the command of central systems of the armed forces to an integrated satellite based platform;

(b) if so, the time by which the dedicated Naval satellite is scheduled to be launched and to be fully operational;

(c) whether there are plans to launch dedicated command central satellites for the Air Force and Army also and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has tasked any organisation in the public or private sector to develop net-centric command central systems for the armed forces as a dedicated interface with the terrestrial platforms and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure the integrity for terrestrial robustness of the net-centric command and control systems as well as later for the contingency of redundancies?

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

(a) There are no plans for moving the command systems of the Armed Forces entirely on Integrated Satellite platforms.

(b) The Naval Satellite is planned to be launched in 2012-2013.

(c) A dedicated communication satellite for Air Force is planned to be launched in 2013-2014.

(d) A Tri-services Defence Communication Network is being progressed as per the Defence Procurement Procedure. The DCN envisages a network of optical fibre cables, satellite earth stations and transportable and portable satellite terminals with high security features.

(e) The design of these systems have features that enable conduct of simultaneous real time networked operations from multiple sites to cater for contingencies and failures, as well as hardware redundancies for fail safe operations.

[*Translation*]

Employment in Organised Sector

4100. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:
DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the growth rate of employment in the organised sector has decreased in recent year;

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

(c) whether the share of women in employment in the organised sector has remained static for many years;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of efforts being made by the Government for increasing employment opportunities in the country including the organised sector?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) According to the information collected under the Employment Market Information Programme of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the growth rate of employment in the organised sector is given below:

(Figures in lakh)

Year ended 31st March	Total Employment	Percentage increase over previous year
2008	275.48	1.0
2009	281.72	2.3
2010	287.08	1.9

(c) and (d) The share of women in employment in the organised sector during 2008 to. 2010 is given below:

Year Ended 31st March	Total Employment	Employment of Women	% of women Employment to total Employment
2008	275.48	55.12	20.0
2009	281.72	55.80	19.8
2010	287.08	58.59	20.4

(e) Government has been making efforts for increasing employment opportunities in the country including the organised sector employment through normal growth process and by implementing various employment generation programmes, such as, Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme in addition to various entrepreneurial development Programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium enterprises.

Imposition of Additional Taxes by Australia

4101. SHRI ARJUN RAY:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Australia has levied an additional tax at the rate of 30 per cent as mineral resources rent tax on iron and coal mines recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether production cost borne by the steel producers in India is likely to be affected as a result of this additional tax;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the coal and steel prices in India are also likely to be affected as a result thereon; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to counter the effect of this additional tax on the domestic industries and prices?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) As per the information available with Ministry of Steel, Australian Senate has passed the Mineral Resources Rent Tax Bill, 2011 on 19th March, 2012 which is yet to obtain the Governor General's assent to become a law. According to its provisions, iron ore and coal miners having annual profits of Australian \$ 75 million or more will be subject to new profit based tax at the rate of 30%. The proposed tax is likely to come into force with effect from 1st July, 2012.

(c) to (f) Though there may be some impact on production cost of coal and iron ore in Australia due to levy of Minerals Resources Rent Tax, international prices of coal and iron ore are more governed by the global demand and supply scenario. As such, it may not be possible at this stage to predict the exact nature of impact

of the proposed tax on prices of coal and iron ore exported from Australia.

Import of Scraps

4102. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has granted permission to import both HMS-1 and HMS-2 types of scraps to Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not providing this facility at the only Inland Container Depot in Chhattisgarh;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Chhattisgarh for seeking permission for providing this facility at the only Inland Container Depot located at Raipur; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) Policy permits import of all types of metallic waste and scrap freely subject to pre-shipment inspection. There is no port restriction on import of 'Shredded' category of metallic waste and scrap. However, 'unshredded' category of metallic waste and scrap can only be imported through 26 designated ports. ICD Raipur, Chhattisgarh is not one of them.

(c) to (e) A proposal to allow HMS-1 and HMS-2 types of scraps was received from Government of Chhattisgarh by declaring ICD Raipur as a designated port. Government is not in favour of inclusion of any additional port for import of unshredded, compressed and loose form of metallic waste and scrap due to logistical reasons.

[English]

Four Lanes East-West Corridor

4103. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pace of progress of construction works on the 4-lanes East- West Corridor (Express Highway) on NH 31C and NH 31 starting from Sankosh River Bridge at Srirampur in Kokrajhar district, Bodoland to Guwahati has been very slow;

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

(c) the steps taken so far by the Government for completion of the project within the stipulated time period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Initially projects were delayed due to land acquisition, utility shifting, reserve forest clearance, tree cutting, poor law & order condition etc. 4-laning of East West Corridor from Srirampur to Guwahati comprises of 10 civil packages in a length of 257.80 km. 4-laning of this section is completed in 181.72 km.

(c) Progress of the projects is closely monitored by Chairman NHAI, Member (Project) and other officials at site as well as at Headquarter for its expeditious implementation.

[Translation]

Sponge Iron Industry

4104. CAPT. JAI NARAIAN PRASAD NISHAD: DR. NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of all public sector units functioning under the Ministry of Steel;

(b) the present status of sponge iron industry in the country;

(c) whether any demand has been made for import of scrap iron at cheap rates for the said plant; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) The Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Steel include the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL), Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL), NMDC Ltd., MOIL Ltd., MSTC Ltd., Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd., MECON Ltd., and KIOCL Ltd. SAIL Refractory Company Ltd., Bird Group of Companies, J&K Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. and Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. are subsidiaries of SAIL, RINL, NMDC Ltd. and MSTC Ltd. respectively.

(b) India is the world's largest Sponge iron producer with annual production capacity of approximately 35 million tones. The Indian Sponge Iron Industry contributes to more than 30% of total steel production of the country.

(c) and (d) Steel is a deregulated sector. Therefore import of scrap iron is made by the stakeholders as per their own requirements depending upon the market dynamics. Government has no role to play in it.

Contract Labour

4105. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the present labour reforms have given companies free hand to hire and fire and this has hit the most vulnerable section, the contract and casual workers, the hardest;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the protection of the contract and casual workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Companies have not given free hand and have to abide by the provisions of the various labour laws. As far as contract labour are concerned, the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 regulates the working conditions of the contract labour so as to ensure payment of wages and provisions of essential amenities. The Act has also got provision for abolition of contract labour in respect of such categories as may be notified by the appropriate Government in the light of certain criteria given in Section 10(1) of Act. The Central Government is the appropriate Government in the establishments falling under central spheres and prohibits employment of contract labour in certain employments, wherever it is felt that process/operations are incidental to or necessary for the industry and if such works are perennial in nature, which can ordinarily be done by regular workmen. So far, the Central Government has issued 82 notifications prohibiting employment of contract labour in the establishments concerned. The Casual Labour are governed by the guidelines/instructions issued by Department of Personnel & Training from time to time.

(c) For the central sphere, the field offices of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) organization enforce the provisions of various labour laws applicable to contractors and establishments and take appropriate action against the erring employer in case of violation of the

provision of labour laws by way of filing prosecution in the court. The detail of the inspection conducted by the Officers of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) organization and prosecutions launched against the erring employers found violating the provisions of Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 are as under:

Particulars	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
No. of Inspections conducted	6925	9428	7327
No. of Prosecutions launched	3573	5181	4908

Some of the other labour laws which are enforced to safeguard the interest of contract labourer are as follows:

- Minimum Wages Act, 1948
- Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
- Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
- Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- Building & Other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996.

NHs IN BIHAR

4106. Dr. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of four lanes roads and highways in Bihar;

(b) whether at least 6000 kms. long National Highway network is required in Bihar;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the existing National Highway network(NH) is only 3400 kms. long in the State:

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the said length of highway is in a dilapidated condition; and

(g) if so, the details and plans regarding maintenance and repairing of the said NH and construction of a new NH and four lanes roads in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways. The State Roads come within the purview of the State

Government. Length of National Highways having four-lane carriageway in Bihar is 735.91 km. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (e) The Government declares some State roads as new National Highways from time to time based on the requirement to provide connectivity depending upon inter se priority and availability of funds. The total length of National Highways Network in the State of Bihar is 4106 km. including 464 km. length of National Highways declared recently. Details of National Highways in Bihar is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) and (g) No, Madam. National Highways in the State is being maintained in traffic worthy condition out of the available resources for maintenance of National Highways. The recently declared road/stretches are to be brought to the National Highway standard during the subsequent Plans depending upon the availability of funds. Four-laning of 115.77 km. length of National Highway is in progress and four-laning of another 690.15 km. has been planned under various schemes/programme. The details of four-lane works in progress and proposed stretches for four-laning are enclosed as Statement-III.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	NH No.	Route having 4-lane carriageway width	Length (kms.)
1.	2	UP border-Mohania-Jahanabad-Sasaram-Dehri-Aurangabad-Madanpur - Dobhi-Barachati-Jharkhand border	206.00
2.	28	Barauchi-Bachiwara-Tajpur-Muzaffarpur-Mehsi-Chakia-Gopalganj up to UP border.	143.50
3.	57	Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga-Jhanjharpur-Narahia-Narpatganj-forbesgary-Araria-Purnea	278.00
4.	19	UP border-Manjhi-Chhapra-Sonpur-Hajipur-Patna	10.00
5.	31	Jharkhand border-Rajauli-Nawada-Biharshariff-Bakhtiyarpur-Barh-Mokama-Barauni-Begusarai-Balia-Khagaria-Bihpur-Kursela-Purnea-Baisi-W.B. border-Kishanganj up to West Bengal border	42.16
6.	98	Patna-Arwal-Daudnagar-Aurangabad-Amba up to Jharkhand border	3.25
7.	77	Hazipur-Muzaffarpur	41.00
8.	30	Patna-Bakhtiyarpur	12.00
Total			735.91

Statement-II

Sl. No.	NH No.	Route	Length (kms.)
1	2	3	4
1.	2	UP border-Mohania-Jahanabad-Sasaram-Dehri-Aurangabad-Madanpur -Dobhi-Barachati-Jharkhand border	202
2.	2C	Dehri-Akbarpur-Jadunathpur-Bihar/UP border	105
3.	19	UP border-Manjhi-Chhapra-Sonpur-Hajipur-Patna	120
4.	28	Barauchi-Bachiwara-Tajpur-Muzaffarpur-Mehsi-Chakia-Gopalganj up to UP border.	259
5.	28A	Junction with NH No.28 near Pipra Kothi-Sagauli-Raxaul-Indo/Nepal border	68

1	2	3	4
6.	28B	Chapwa-Bettiah-Lauriya-Bagaha-Chhitauni rail-cum-road bridge up to UP Border	121
7.	30	Junction with NH-2 near Mohania-Kochas-Dinara-Bikramganj-Piro-ara-Danapur-Patna-Fatuha-Bakhtiyarpur	230
8.	30A	Fatuha-Chandi-Harnaut-Barh	65
9.	31	Jharkhand border-Rajauli-Nawada-Biharshariff-Bakhtiyarpur-Barh-Mokama-Barauni-Begusarai-Balia-Khagaria-Bihpur-Kursela-Purnea-Baisi-W.B. border-Kishanganj up to West Bengal border	393
10.	57	Muzaffarpur-Darbhangha-Jhanjharpur-Narahia-Narpatganj-Forbesganj-Araria-Purnea	310
11.	57A	The highway starting from the junction of NH-57 near Forbesganj and terminating at Jogbani	15
12.	77	Hajipur-Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi-Sonbersa	142
13.	80	Mokamah-Luckhisarai-Munger-Bhagalpur-Kahalgaon up to Jharkhand border	200
14.	81	Kora-Katihar up to West Bengal border	45
15.	82	Gaya-Hissua-Rajgir-Barbigaha-Mokama	130
16.	83	Patna-Jahanabad-Bela-Gaya-Dobhi	130
17.	84	Ara-Bihiya-Buxar	60
18.	85	Chhapra-Ekma-Siwan-Gopalganj	95
19.	98	Patna-Arwal-Daudnagar-Aurangabad-Amba up to Jharkhand border	157
20.	99	Dobhi-Hardawan up to Jharkhand border	10
21.	101	Chhapra-Baniapur-Mohammadpur	60
22.	102	Chhapra-Rewaghat-Muzaffarpur	80
23.	103	Hajipur-Hazrat Jandaha-Mushrigharari	55
24.	104	Chakia-Dadhuban-Sheohar-Sitamarhi-Sursand-Jaynagar-Narhaia	160
25.	105	Darbhangha-Keotiranway-Aunsi-Jaynagar	66
26.	106	Birpur-Pipra-Madhepura-Kishanganj-Bihpur	130
27.	107	Maheshkunt-Sonebersa-Raj-Smribakhtiyarpur-Bariahi-Saharsa-Madhepura-Banmankhi-Purnea	145
28.	110	The highway starting from its junction with NH-98 from Arwal connecting Jahanabad-Bandhuganj-Kako-Ekangarsarai and terminating at its junction with NH-31 Biharshariff	89
		Sub-total	3642
29.	333	Bariyarpur-Kharagpur-Laxmipur-Jamui-Chakai and 143 terminating at Devgarh-Jharkhand Border.	143
30.	527C	Majhauri-Katra-Jajuar-Pupri-Charout	70
31.	327 (Extn.)	Galgalia (W.Bengal)-Thakurganj, Bahadurganj-Araria-Raniganj-Bhargama-Tribeniganj-Pipra-Supaul-Bangaon	225

1	2	3	4
32.131A	Katihar-Purnea		26
	Sub-total		464
Total length of National Highways in Bihar			4106

Statement-III

Sl. No.	NH No.	Section of Road	Length (kms.)
A. 4-laning work in progress			
1.	77	Hajipur-Muzaffarpur	22.17
2.	30	Patna-Bakhtiyarpur	38.60
3.	19	Hazipur-Chhapra	55.00
		Sub-total	115.77
B. NHs proposed for 4-laning			
1.	30 & 84	Patna-Buxar	125.00
2.	31	Khagaria-Bakhtiyarpur	120.15
3.	31	Rajauli-Bakhtiyarpur	106.00
4.	30	Ara-Mohania	117.00
5.	83	Patna-Gaya-Dobhi	127.00
6.	82	Gaya-Biharshariff	95.00
		Sub-total	690.15

Irregularities in Ordnance Depot

4107. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding alleged corruption/financial irregularities against the officials of Central Ordnance Depot, Kanpur during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted a high-level investigation into the alleged corruption;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof and the action taken by the Government against the guilty officials;

(e) whether any action plan has been formulated by the Government to stop the financial irregularities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) to (f) Certain complaints had been received in the matter. The allegations made in the complaints were enquired into by the Army authorities and the same could not be substantiated.

Land Acquired for Construction of a Bridge on Kosi River

4108. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land has been acquired from the residents of Supaul in Bihar for the construction of a bridge on Kosi river;

(b) if so, the number of land owners to whom compensation has been provided for acquiring their land so far;

(c) the details of the land owners to whom compensation has not yet been given along with the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The number of land owners to whom compensation has been provided is 1157.

(c) The land owners to whom compensation is yet to be provided to 347. The main reasons thereof, are non availability of persons concerned, clarification on title, Land Possession Certificate (LPC), sale deed etc.

(d) National Highways Authority of India is conducting regular persuasion with District Land Acquisition Officer (DLAO), Supaul in review meeting for land acquisition. The matter is also taken up with the Chief Secretary by Chairman, NHAI on regular basis.

Protection to Environment

4109. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

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

(a) whether the illegal mining, construction works and boring etc. are still going on in Faridabad, Alwar and Gurgaon regions particularly in Aravali region despite these regions being declared as earthquake prone zone as per a geological survey and these works are damaging the environment;

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

(c) the region-wise details of the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government and State Government separately to check the anti-environmental activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Air and Noise Pollution by Mobile Towers

4110. SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the increasing use of diesel by telecom companies for running telecom towers and the air and noise pollution in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Telecom companies depend on diesel gensets for powering their cellular towers due to non-availability of power on 24X7 basis. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has estimated that average diesel consumption by a genset, assuming 8 hours operation per day for a cellular tower, is approximately 8760 litres per year. There are 5.88 lakhs cellular towers in the country, as reported by Department of Telecommunications.

TRAI has recommended powering the telecom towers by green energy. Department of Telecommunications have issued an order, dated 23.01.2012 to promote green telecommunications and reduce the consumption of diesel in telecom sector, as per the recommendation of TRAI.

Government has also notified emission standards and noise norms for diesel gensets, at manufacturing stage, which are enforced by the Central Pollution Control Board.

Chinese Exercise Near Border

4111. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has recently conducted a military exercise involving fighter aircraft loaded with ammunition close to the Indian borders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has registered protest with China in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the security measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) Yes Madam, reports regarding conduct of exercises by the People Liberation Army (PLA) have been received. These exercises involved employment and live firing of heavy and specialist equipment like armoured vehicles, artillery pieces, fighter aircraft etc.

(c) and (d) No, Madam, these exercises are an internal matter of China.

(e) The security situation is constantly reviewed by the Government from time to time and necessary action is taken thereon. This is a continuous process.

World Bank Report on Highway Projects

4112. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA:
 SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
 SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
 SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
 SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
 SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
 SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
 SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
 SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
 SHRI UDAY SINGH:
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether National and International Financial Institutions including the World Bank have been providing financial assistance/loans for the construction, development and maintenance of road projects under the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI);

(b) if so, the details of such projects for which financial assistance/loans have been received from these financial institutions during the last three years alongwith their current status and the quantum of financial assistance/loans provided for each of these projects, project-wise, year-wise and Statewise;

(c) whether the World Bank's Institutional Integrity Unit has recently reported serious irregularities in some of NHAI projects including projects in Bihar;

(d) if so, the details of irregularities brought out in the report, State-wise and project-wise and the Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) the corrective measures taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The loan from International Financial Institutions i.e. World Bank, Asian Development Bank and Japan Bank of International Cooperation were negotiated directly by Government of India, except one loan in respect of Surat-Manor Tollway Project with ADB, and executed by NHAI. Government of India provides external assistance in the form of Grant and loan to NHAI through Union Budget. The details of External Assistance received by NHAI from Government of India during the last three years are enclosed as Statement-I. The details of sub projects/packages under each loan is enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) to (e) Recently World Bank's Institutional integrity unit in its report has alleged that some companies executing World Bank funded projects in respect of contract packages WB-9, WB-10, WB-12 under Lucknow-Muzaffarpur National Highway project (LMNHP), contract package IVA under Grand Trunk Road Improvement Project (GTRIP) and contract package V-C under Third National Highways Project (TNHP) have committed sanctionable practices. Ministry has constituted a committee to conduct an enquiry in the matter.

Statement-I*Funds (Grant/Loan) received from International Financial Institutions during last three years*

Amount (Rs. in Crore)

Year	Grant	Loan
2008-2009	1,515.20	378.80
2009-2010	272.00	68.00
2010-2011	320.00	80.00
2011-2012	Nil	Nil

Statement-II*Details of Projects funded by International Financial Institutions*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Loan No.
1	2	3
1.	Sikandra-Bhaunti (TNHP-1) Pkg.II-A (Km. 393-Km.470 through MDR route 16 km.)	WB-III-4559-IN
2.	Fatehpur-Khaga (TNHP-2) Pkg.II-C, Km. 38-115 on NH2 in UP	WB-III-4559-IN
3.	Khaga-kokhraj (TNHP-3) Pkg.III-A(UP)	WB-III-4559-IN
4.	Handia-Varanasi (TNHP-4) Pkg.III-C (Km.245-Km.317)	WB-III-4559-IN
5.	Mohania-Sasaram (TNHP-5) Pkg.IV-B in Bihar (Km.65-Km.110)	WB-III-4559-IN
6.	Dehri-on-son-e-Aurangabad (TNHP-6) Pkg.IV-D (Km. 140-Km.180)	WB-III-4559-IN
7.	Aurangabad-Barwa-Adda (TNHP-7) Pkg.V-A [Aurangabad-Barachati] (Km. 180- Km. 240)	WB-III-4559-IN
8.	Aurangabad-Barwa-Adda (TNHP-8) [Gorhar-Barwa Adda] Pkg.V-C (Km 320-398.75)	WB-III-4559-IN
9.	Agra-Shikohabad (GTRIP-1) Pkg.I-A (Km. 199.66-250.50)	WB-IV-4622-IN
10.	Shikohabad-Etawah (GTRIP-2) Pkg.I-B (Km. 250.50-307.50)	WB-IV-4622-IN
11.	Etawah-Rajpur (GTRIP-3) Pkg.I-C (Km. 321.10-393)	WB-IV-4622-IN
12.	Bhaunti- Fatehpur (GTRIP-4) Pkg.II-B	WB-IV-4622-IN
13.	Varanasi-Mohania (GTRIP-5) Pkg.IV-A	WB-IV-4622-IN
14.	Sasaram-Dehri-on-son-e (GTRIP-6) Pkg.IV-C Km. 110-Km.140	WB-IV-4622-IN
15.	Aurangabad-Barwa-Adda (GTRIP-7) (V-B) [Barachati-Gorhar] Km.240-Km.320	WB-IV-4622-IN
16.	Allahabad Bypass Project (Pkg.ABP-I) (Km. 163.28-164.30 on NH-2) (Ganga Bridge)	WB-V-4719-IN
17.	Allahabad Bypass Project (Pkg.ABP-II) (Km 158-198 on NH-2)	WB-V-4719-IN
18.	Allahabad Bypass Project (Pkg.ABP-III) (Km 198-242.708 on NH-2)	WB-V-4719-IN
19.	Jagatpur-Chandikhol (IDP-100)	JBIC

1	2	3
20.	Chilkaluripet-Vijayawada Package I	JBIC
21.	Chilkaluripet-Vijayawada (Pkg.-II)	JBIC
22.	Chilkaluripet-Vijayawada (Pkg.-III)	JBIC
23.	Chilkaluripet-Vijayawada, Pkg.-IV (Krishna Bridge)	JBIC
24.	Cable stayed bridge on river Yamuna near Naini (Naini Bridge, Allahabad)	JBIC
25.	Ghaziabad-Hapur & Hapur Bypass	JBIC
26.	Gurgaon Kotputli (ADB Pkg-I)	ADB-III-1274-IND
27.	Vijayawada- Eluru (ADB, Pkg-V) (Km 3.4 to 75)	ADB-III-1274-IND
28.	Raniganj-Panagarh (ADB Pkg-II)	ADB-III-1274-IND
29.	Barwa Adda-Barakar (ADB Pkg-III)	ADB-III-1274-IND
30.	Nandigama/IBRHIMpatnam -Vijayawada (ADB, Pkg-IV) 217-252	ADB-III-1274-IND
31.	Surat-Manor Package - I [Surat(Chal than)-Atul] (Km.263.4-Km.343)	ADB-IV-1747-IND
32.	Surat-Manor Package- II (Atui-Kajali)	ADB-IV-1747-IND
33.	Surat-Manor Package - III (Kajali-Manor)	ADB-IV-1747-IND
34.	Surat-Manor (Int. During Construction)	ADB-IV-1747-IND
35.	Tumkur-Haveri (Tumkar-Sira) Pkg-I	ADB-V-1839-IND
36.	Tumkur-Haveri (Sira-Chitradurga) Pkg-II Km. 189 - 122.3	ADB-V-1839-IND
37.	Tumkur-Haveri (Chitradurga Bypass section) Pkg-III	ADB-V-1839-IND
38.	Tumkur-Haveri (Chitradurga-Harihar) Pkg-IV	ADB-V-1839-IND
39.	Tumkur-Haveri (Davengere-Haveri) Pkg-V/Harihar-Haveri Section	ADB-V-1839-IND
40.	Bhiladito Porbandar (Km.52.5-2) of NH-8B, Pkg-I	ADB-VI-1944-IND
41.	Jetpur to Bhiladi (Km. 117-52.5) of NH-8B, Pkg-II	ADB-VI-1944-IND
42.	Garamore-Bamanbore (Km.254-182.60) of NH-8A, Pkg-III	ADB-VI-1944-IND
43.	Garamore-Gagodhar (Km.254-308 of NH-8A) & (Km 281.30-245 ofNH-15), Pkg-IV	ADB-VI-1944-IND
44.	Radhanpur to Gagodhar, (Km. 138.80-254 on NH-15), Pkg-V	ADB-VI-1944-IND
45.	Radhanpur-Deesa (Km.458-372.60 on NH-14), Pkg-VI	ADB-VI-1944-IND
46.	Chittorgarh Bypass (RJ-6)	ADB Sector-1-2029-IND
47.	Kota- Chittorgarh (RJ-7)	ADB Sector-1-2029-IND
48.	Kota - Chittorgarh (RJ-8)	ADB Sector-1-2029-IND
49.	RJ/MP Border- Kota (RJ-9) Km 406 to Km 449	ADB Sector-1-2029-IND
50.	RJ/MP Border- Kota (RJ-10) Km 449 to Km 509	ADB Sector-1-2029-IND
51.	RJ/MP Border - Kota (RJ-11) Km 509 to Km 579	ADB Sector-1-2029-IND

1	2	3
52.	Shivpuri Bypass- MP/RJ Border (MP-1)	ADB Sector-1-2029-IND
53.	Jhansi - Shivpuri (MP-2)	ADB Sector-1-2029-IND
54.	Jhansi- Shivpuri (UP/MP-1)	ADB Sector-1-2029-IND
55.	Jhansi Bypass (Km.91 - Km.104) (EW-II/UP-3)	ADB Sector-1-2029-IND
56.	Orai- Jhansi (EW-II/UP-4) (Km.170-Km.104)	ADB Sector-1-2029-IND
57.	Orai- Jhansi (EW-II/UP-5)	ADB Sector-1-2029-IND
58.	Lalitpur- Sagar (Km.94-132 of NH-26) in MP/ADB C-II A/3	ADB
59.	Lalitpur- Sagar (Km.132-187 of NH-26) in MP/ADB C-II A/4 (C-4)	ADB
60.	Lalitpur- Sagar (Km.187-211 of NH-26) in MP/ADB C-II A/5 (C-5)	ADB
61.	Lalitpur- Sagar- Rajmarg Choraha (Km.211-255 of NH-26) in MP/ADB C-II A/6 (C-6)	ADB
62.	Lalitpur- Sagar- Rajmarg Choraha (Km.255-297 of NH-26) in MP/ADB C-II A/7	ADB
63.	Rajmarg Chauraha- Lakhnadon (Km.297-351 of NH-26) in MP/ADB C-II A/8	ADB
64.	Rajmarg Chauraha- Lakhnadon (Km.351-405.70 of NH-26) in MP/ADB C-II A/9	ADB
65.	Kurnool- Anantpur (AP-10) ADB KM 211.000-251.000 -ADB Sector-II/C-10	ADB
66.	Anantpur- AP/Karnatak Border (AP-11) ADB KM 251.000-293.40 -ADB Sector-II/C-11	ADB
67.	Kurnool - Anantpur -(NH-7) KM 293.40-336.000 -ADB Sector-II/C-12	ADB
68.	Anantpur- AP/Karnatak- (NH-7) KM 336.000-376.000 -ADB Sector-II/C-13 in AP	ADB
69.	Anantpur- AP/Karnatak- (NH-7) KM 376.000-418.000 -ADB Sector-II/C-14 in AP	ADB
70.	Anantpur- AP/Karnatak (NH-7) KM 418.000-463.640 -ADB Sector-II/C-15	ADB
71.	Lucknow- Ayodhya (Km.8.25 to 45 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg-I	LMNHP-4764-IN
72.	Lucknow- Ayodhya (Km.45 to 93.075 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg-II	LMNHP-4764-IN
73.	Lucknow- Ayodhya (Km.93 to 135 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg-III	LMNHP-4764-IN
74.	Ayodhya- Gorakhpur (Km. 135 to 164 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg-IV	LMNHP-4764-IN
75.	Ayodhya- Gorakhpur (Km. 164 to 208 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg-V	LMNHP-4764-IN
76.	Ayodhya- Gorakhpur (Km.208-251.70 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg-VI	LMNHP-4764-IN
77.	Gorakhpur- Kasia (Km.279.80-319.80 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg-VII	LMNHP-4764-IN
78.	Kasia- Bihar-UP Border (Km.319.80 to 360.91 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg-VIII	LMNHP-4764-IN
79.	UP/Bihar Border-Dewapur (Km.360.91 to 402 on NH-28 in Bihar) Pkg-IX	LMNHP-4764-IN
80.	Dewapur- Kotwa (Km.402 to 440 on NH-28 in Bihar) Pkg-X	LMNHP-4764-IN
81.	Kotwa- Mehsi (Km.440 to 480 on NH-28 in Bihar) Pkg-XI	LMNHP-4764-IN
82.	Mehsi - Muzaffarpur (Km.480-520 on NH-28 in Bihar) Pkg-XII	LMNHP-4764-IN

Import of Pulses

4113. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI SANJAY BOHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS
LALAN SINGH:

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

(a) the percentage of the total demand of pulses being met through the imports;

(b) the details of the quantity and value of pulses imported during each of the last three years, value-wise and the net loss of foreign exchange caused due to such imports;

(c) whether the import of pulses is likely to cross three metric tonnes during the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to reduce the dependency of the country on the import of pulses?

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

(a) During 2011-12, the demand of pulses (as projected by the Working Group of Planning Commission for 11th Five Year Plan) is 19.91 million tones and import of pulses during the 2011-12 (April-Feb) is 2,688,618 metric ton which is 13.5% of estimated demand.

(b) and (c) The details of import of pulses are as below:

Year	Unit	Qty.	In Million US \$
2008-09	TON	2,474,111	1,360
2009-10	TON	3,509,576	2,078
2010-11	TON	2,698,660	1,565
2011-12 (Upto Jan12)#	TON	2,688,618	1,490

#: Figures for 2011-12 (upto Jan 12) are provisional.

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

(d) In order to enhance the production and productivity of pulses in the country, National Food Security Mission-Pulses (NFSM-Pulses) is being implemented since 2007-08. Presently, NFSM-Pulses is under implementation in 468 districts of 16 States. Under the programme, assistance is being provided for seed production, seed distribution, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), weedicides, Improved farm implements, assistance for increased water use efficiency through distribution of sprinklers, pipeline for carrying water to the fields and pumpsets etc. Besides, training of farmers and extension workers are also organised for transfer of latest production technology.

In addition, to demonstrate the production and protection technology of pulses among the farmers on their fields through compact area approach, Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P) is implemented in the country with 1000 units (one unit of 1000 ha each) covering one million hectare area of pulses during 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Further, a programme of Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses Villages in Rainfed Areas is also being implemented in 11 major pulses growing States in the country to provide support for in-situ moisture conservation, accelerated pulses production programme with inclusion of mini kits & pests surveillance and market linked extension support through Small Farmers Agriculture Consortium (SFAC) for framework of Farmers Producer Groups (FPOs) & extending end to end support to the farmers for ensuring better economic return to the farmers.

[Translation]

Utilisation of Coastline Length

4114. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of coastline of India as against the total coastline of the world;

(b) whether India has not been able to appropriately utilize the available coastline in expanding international trade and sea transport;

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

(d) the steps being taken by the Government for better utilization of Indian coastline in future?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):
 (a) and (b) India has a long coastline of about 7517 Kms. spread on the western and eastern shelves of the mainland and also along the islands. The coast is being used for international trade through 12 major ports and about 51 non-major ports. The coast is also used for coastal shipping and landing of fishing trawlers. Ship building, ship repair, Marina and Inland water transport systems are also located on the coast. The , international trade and sea transport has been continuously increasing over the past few years.

(c) and (d) Government is encouraging coastal shipping between the different ports on the coast by giving 40% concession on the vessel related charges and cargo related charges. Government has also identified 6 ports for developing passenger terminal for cruise shipping.

[English]

Import of Arms

4115. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
 SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
 SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
 KHATGAONKAR:
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
 SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the latest data from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, India was the world's largest arms importer between 2007 to 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of expenditure incurred on the import of arms including ammunitions for small weapons during the above period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to boost the indigenous production of arms so that imports of arms could be reduced?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
 (a) and (b) The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) has reported 38% increase in the value of arms imported by India during 2007-11 compared to the period 2002-06.

Acquisition of defence equipment both from foreign as well as indigenous sources is in accordance with the

modernization programme of the Armed Forces as per Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP), Five Year Services Capital Acquisition Plan (SCAP) and Annual Acquisition Plans (AAPs).

(c) The amount of expenditure incurred on capital acquisition for modernisation of Armed Forces through imports during 2007-2011 is as under:

(Rs. in crore)	
Year	Amount spent on foreign procurement
2007-08	10166.08
2008-09	10184.95
2009-10	13411.91
2010-11	15443.01

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

Conservation of Forests

4116. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
 SHRI A. SAMPATH:
 SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:
 SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:
 SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
 SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
 SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:
 SHRI RAMEN DEKA:
 SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of "State of Forest Report, 2011" released recently;

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

(c) the present status of the forest cover in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether the national forest cover is on the decline in several States in the country;

(e) if so, the corrective action taken to arrest decline in forest cover; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to conserve the forest cover and further afforestation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The latest India State of Forest Report, 2011(JSFR, 2011) was released by the Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests on 7th February, 2012. The salient features of above 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 km² 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 km² and 679 km² 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 km² in forest cover as compared to the previous assessment.
- Mangrove cover has increased by 23.34 km² 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 the 6663 million tones.

(c) The details of forest cover in the country, State-wise as per India State of Forest Report, 2011 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) Yes, Madam. As per India State of Forest Report 2011, 13 States/UTs have shown decrease in forest cover to the extent of 867 km² in the States such as Andhra Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram etc. 15 States have registered aggregate increase of 500 km² in their forest cover with Punjab leading with increase of 100 km². Effectively there is net decline of forest cover to the tune of only 367 km². The names of States where there is decline in forest cover along with the reasons for decline in forest cover is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) and (f) The following initiatives have been taken by the Government to arrest decline and conserve the forest cover and further afforestation 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 31-03.2012, 800 FDA projects have been approved in 28 States in the country to treat an area of 18.86 lakh hectares since inception of the Scheme in 2002.
- (ii) The Ministry release funds under the Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IIFMS), for strengthening of forest protection such as infrastructure, fire protection, demarcation of forest boundaries, construction of facilities for frontline staff and communication which has contributed towards increase in the forest cover.
- (iii) Under the National Action Plan on Climate Change announced by the Central Government, a National Mission for a 'Green India' has been mooted in which quality to improve the degraded forests along with afforestation including agro-forestry 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 for a period of five years commencing from 2010-11. 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 in 12 States.

Statement-I*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
Orissa	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
Tamil Nadu	130058	2948	10321	10356	23625	74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	0.62u	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 of interpretational changes

Statement-II

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	2	3	4
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.

1	2	3	4
7.	Kerala	-24	Decrease in forest cover in the state is due to rotational felling of Eucalyptus, Teak, Acacia mangium, 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 areas.
14.	Chandigarh	-0.22	-
Total		-866.22	

[*Translation*]

Action Against Child Labour Employers

4117. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

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

(a) the number of Child Labour in the country including children working as domestic help or in other vulnerable situations;

(b) whether the cases of forced employment of children as domestic help in metropolises such as Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata are on the rise; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken against the persons found employing minor children as domestic help during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

(SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) As per 2001 census, the total number of working children between the age group 5-14 years in the country was 1.26 crore out of which 12 lakh children were working in hazardous occupations and processes including domestic workers. However, as per NSSO survey 2009-10, the working children are estimated at 49.84 lakh which shows declining trend.

(b) and (c) As per the information received four domestic child labourers in Mumbai, 55 domestic child labour in Delhi and 13 domestic child labour in Chennai have been rescued from work since employment of children in domestic work is prohibited. No such incident has been reported in Kolkata. NCT, Delhi has reported that prosecutions have been filed against the employers in the court of Metropolitan Magistrate for the violation of the Act. In respect of Mumbai, 3 prosecutions have been filed and district child labour task forces/NGO's have filed FIR's in concerned police stations for violation of section 3 of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986.

Development of Shipping Industry

4118. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government for addressing the problem faced by the shipping industry and to promote shipping industry and trade in the country;

(b) the number of vessels added in Indian fleet of vessels during the last five years and the current year;

(c) the reasons for slow development in shipping industry during the said period;

(d) whether the Government proposes to implement a time bound acquisition policy for the development of the shipping industry so as to enabled it to face the global competition; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The following steps have been taken by the Government to support the shipping industry:-

(i) With a view to provide a level playing field to the Indian shipping sector, the Government introduced the tonnage tax system during 2004-05 which has effectively brought down the tax liability of shipping companies to a level comparable to the international levels from the previous levels of the corporate tax regime.

(ii) Indian Coasting Trade is reserved for Indian flag vessels through incorporation of cabotage regulations in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 under section 406 and 407.

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

(b) From 1.4.2005 to 1.4.2012, a total of 449 vessels have been added to Indian fleet.

(c) Even though there was a recession in the shipping industry, the Indian tonnage has steadily progressed since 2004. This is due to the introduction of tonnage tax scheme in the year 2004. During the period from 2004 to 2011, there is an increase in the Indian tonnage by 3.5 million gross tonnage (MGT).

(d) and (e) As per the Maritime Agenda of the Ministry of Shipping, Indian shipping companies aim to reach a level of 43 million gross tonnage (GT) by 2020 which will include owned and chartered tonnage.

[English]

Pollution Norms for Industries

4119. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:

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

(a) the number of highly polluting industries in the country, State-wise:

(b) whether some highly polluting industries particularly in power and steel sector are yet to conform to the pollution control standards set by the respective State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs);

(c) if so, whether any penalties have been imposed on such industries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the effective steps taken/being taken by the Government to minimize the pollution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified 17 categories of highly polluting industries (HPIs) which include thermal power plants and steel plants. A total of 2720 industries have been identified as HPIs by CPCB. Out of these, 2076 units are reportedly complying with the environmental standards, 261 units are closed and 383 units have not provided adequate facilities to comply with the environmental standards. The State-wise status of these HPIs is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) There are 110 thermal power plants (TPPs) of which 17 TPPs are non-complying. Directions have been issued to the defaulting TPPs under the relevant provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Besides, there are 13 integrated iron and steel plants and 462

sponge iron plants, of which, 5 integrated iron and steel plants and 21 sponge iron plants are non-complying. Accordingly, directions have been issued to the defaulting iron and steel plants and sponge iron plants also under the provisions of Water Act, 1974, Air Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(d) The steps taken to minimize pollution include:

- Ensuring compliance of environmental standards notified under Water Act, 1974, Air Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;
- Implementation of a mutually agreed voluntary programme under Corporate Responsibility on Environment Protection (CREP).
- Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards, 2009 for 12 parameters.
- Formulation of guidelines for uniform Ambient Air Quality Monitoring.
- Ensuring setting up of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) for small scale industries (SSIs).
- Promotion of low-waste and no waste clean technology.
- Notification of industry specific environmental standards for iron and steel plants and sponge iron plants.

Statement

Status of 17 Categories of Highly Polluting Industries up to March-2012

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Complying	Not Complying	Closed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	20	4	0	24
2.	Andhra Pradesh	345	77	28	450
3.	Bihar	17	0	0	17
4.	Chhattisgarh	13	3	1	17
5.	Goa	17	0	0	17
6.	Gujarat	314	4	2	320
7.	Haryana	70	10	0	80
8.	Hirnachal Pradesh	16	0	2	18
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	0	3	10
10.	Jharkhand	22	2	4	28
11.	Karnataka	126	21	14	161
12.	Kerala	25	8	16	49
13.	Madhya Pradesh	56	19	3	78
14.	Maharashtra	267	4	68	339
15.	Meghalaya	2	9	0	11
16.	Orissa	41	16	8	65
17.	Punjab	56	13	14	83
18.	Rajasthan	82	30	25	137

1	2	3	4	5	6
19. Tamil Nadu		209	15	9	233
20. Tripura		13	1	1	15
21. Uttarakhand		24	10	11	45
22. Uttar Pradesh		276	68	40	384
23. West Bengal		46	69	12	127
24. Chandigarh		0	0	0	0
25. Daman and Diu		2	0	0	2
26. Delhi		3	0	0	3
27. Pondicherry		7	0	0	7
28. Sikkim		0	0	0	0
29. Arunachal Pradesh		0	0	0	0
30. Manipur		0	0	0	0
31. Andaman and Nicobar		0	0	0	0
32. Nagaland		0	0	0	0
33. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0
Total		2076	383	261	2720

Census of Disabled

4120. SHRI PINAKI MISRA:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) the total number of physically challenged population in the country as on date and the number of female population out of them;

(b) the details of schemes/programmes being implemented to the welfare of persons with disabilities particularly for women;

(c) the number of schools/other institutions being run by the Government for physically challenged persons, Statewise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to set up more such schools/institutes to provide the physically challenged persons a dignified livelihood?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) As per Census, 2001, the total number of persons with disabilities in the country is 2, 19, 06, 769 out of which 93, 01, 134 are females.

(b) The Government of India is implementing various schemes/programmes for the empowerment of persons with disabilities which also include women with disabilities. Grants-in-aid is released to State Governments/UTs, Universities, Non-Government Organizations etc. for creation of barrier free environment, providing assistive devices, special education, vocational training, pre-school programme, vocational rehabilitation centre and by early intervention through its various schemes/programmes. Special Employment Exchanges and Special Cells have also been set up for providing placement services. National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) provide concessional credit for setting up income generating activities for self-employment. A scheme of Incentives to Employers in the Private Sector for providing Employment to the Persons with Disabilities have also

been launched to provide the employer's contribution for Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees State Insurance (ESI) for 3 years. A scheme of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary State (IEDSS) is also implemented to cover disabled children in Class IX-XII with the aim to enable all students with disabilities including girls with disabilities to pursue secondary schooling in an inclusive environment. The Government is implementing Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) as main programme for universalizing elementary education for all children from 6-14 years of age. Its overall goals include universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and enhancement of learning levels of children. Under this programme, Children With Special Needs (CWSN) are also covered. SSA provides Rs. 3,000/- per child per annum as a budgetary norm. Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) which is one of the schemes of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) provides pension to BPL persons with severe or multiple disabilities between the age group of 18 to 59 years @ of Rs. 200 p.m. per beneficiary.

(c) and (d) The Government has set up 7 National Institutes for different types of disabilities, as follows:

- i. Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Institute for the Physically Handicapped (PDUIPH), New Delhi.
- ii. National Institute for the Orthopedically Handicapped (NIOH), Kolkata.
- iii. National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped (NIMH), Secunderabad.
- iv. National Institute for Visually Handicapped (NIVH), Dehradun.
- v. National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped (NIHH), Mumbai.
- vi. National Institute for Rehabilitation Training & Research (NIRTAR), Cuttack.
- vii. National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities (NIEPMD), Chennai.

The Government has also set up 8 Composite Regional Centres (CRCs) at Sundernagar (Himachal Pradesh), Bhopal (MP), Ahmedabad (Gujarat), Guwahati (Assam), Patna (Bihar), Lucknow (UP), Srinagar (J&K) & Kozhikode (Kerala).

215 District Disabled Rehabilitation Centre (DDRCs) have been set up for providing wide range of services for

persons with disabilities. A Statement indicating state-wise details of DDRCs are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Besides, under the Deendayal Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), grant-in-aid is released, to Non-government organizations (NGOs) for undertaking projects for providing education, vocational training and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. A Statement indicating number of NGOs assisted under the DDRS Scheme during the year 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of 215 DDRCs

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of DDRCs
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
4.	Assam	8
5.	Bihar	21
6.	Chhattisgarh	6
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
8.	Daman and Diu	1
9.	Goa	1
10.	Gujarat	11
11.	Haryana	5
12.	Himachal Pradesh	3
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
14.	Jharkhand	6
15.	Karnataka	8
16.	Kerala	3
17.	Madhya Pradesh	23
18.	Maharashtra	9
19.	Manipur	3
20.	Meghalaya	3
21.	Mizoram	3

1	2	3	1	2	3
22.	Nagaland	1	28.	Tamil Nadu	7
23.	Odisha	8	29.	Tripura	4
24.	Punjab	7	30.	Uttar Pradesh	24
25.	Puducherry	2	31.	Uttarakhand	5
26.	Rajasthan	11	32.	West Bengal	7
27.	Sikkim	1	Total		215

Statement-II*No. of NGOs assisted under DDRS Scheme*

Sl. No.	State	Organization		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andman and Nicobar	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	80	94	95
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1
4.	Assam	12	15	16
5.	Bihar	7	7	8
6.	Chandigarh	1	0	0
7.	Chattisgarh	6	4	4
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	17	13	12
11.	Goa	2	1	0
12.	Gujarat	8	8	8
13.	Haryana	9	11	16
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2	5	3
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	3	3
16.	Jharkhand	1	2	0
17.	Karnataka	44	58	57
18.	Kerala	38	49	47

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Lakshdweep		0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	16	20	14
21.	Maharashtra	14	19	12
22.	Manipur	13	14	13
23.	Meghalaya	4	5	5
24.	Mizoram	1	2	2
25.	Nagaland		0	0
26.	Odisha	32	35	43
27.	Puducherry	1	1	1
28.	Punjab	4	12	9
29.	Rajasthan	17	21	16
30.	Sikkim		0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	32	40	33
32.	Tripura	2	2	2
33.	Uttar Pradesh	45	46	39
34.	Uttarakhand	5	11	7
35.	West Bengal	29	31	32
Total		445	530	498

Reforms in Defence Forces

4121. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to undertake urgent reforms in the defence forces including the Army in respect of size, better training and equipment, etc;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Government is likely to achieve the objective of organisational reforms and modernisation in the defence forces including the Army in order to meet long-term defence challenges?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Madam.

Based on the assessment of emerging security threats and the evolving scenario, periodic reviews to evaluate capabilities and requirements with respect to size, training and equipment are undertaken in consonance with the approved perspective plans of the defence forces. Being a dynamic process, such proposals are processed in the form of plans of varying durations. The capability development and modernisation of the Indian Army is intended to ensure that it continues to remain a formidable force to meet any long term defence challenges.

Request for Relaxation of Norms on Imports

4122. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

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

(a) whether the United States of America (USA) has urged India to relax the norms on a wide range of technical barriers to trade covering areas such as toys, cosmetics, wine and telecom equipment;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of the Indian industries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA):
(a) to (c) Requests related to trade and commercial issues have been received from the United States of America(USA) from time to time. These include requests related to tariff reductions and requests related to issues concerning sectors like Toys, Telecom, Information Technology and Non Conventional Energy. These requests are examined and appropriately acted upon keeping the national interest in mind.

Army Formation for Line of Defence

4123. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a big formation of Army, responsible for the first line of defence in Gurdaspur Sector, is located far away from the operational area;

(b) if so, whether the Government has finalised/ approved the Key Location Plan for locating this formation close to its operational area; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to ensure that this formation is located close to its operational area?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) to (c) Army formation/units are deployed as per our overall operational plan so as to ensure their timely availability and optimum employment for assigned tasks. Redeployment is a dynamic process based on threat perceptions which is reviewed regularly.

Golden Quadrilateral and NS-EW Corridors

4124. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) the State-wise details of the works undertaken and completed under the projects of Golden Quadrilateral and North-South and East-West Corridors;

(b) the stretches where the works relating to these projects are pending alongwith the present status of the work on each stretch, State-wise;

(c) the details of the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the completion of these projects and the revised time-frame fixed for the same;

(d) whether the Government is considering expansion of these projects in view of the increase in traffic during the recent years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) State wise details of projects completed under Golden Quadrilateral and North South & East West Corridors, are enclosed as Statement-I. State wise Details of stretches where works relating to Golden Quadrilateral and North South & East West Corridors are under implementation along with present status are enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) 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/ Principal Secretaries of PWD, Revenue, Power and Water Supply apart from other State Government officials as Members. The Regional Officer/ Chief General Manager of NHAI for concerned State has been nominated as Member Secretary. The Committee's mandate is expeditious resolution of issues for faster implementation of project *inter-alia* including land acquisition, shifting of utilities and rehabilitation and resettlement. Projects are periodically reviewed at field and at Head Quarter. The time frame for completion of projects is given in Statement-II above.

(d) and (e) Improvement to 6-laning of 6500 km. of Golden Quadrilateral and High density corridors has been approved under NHDP Phase-V.

Statement-I**Details of completed projects under GQ, North South & East West Corridor**

Sl. No.	Stretch	State Name	NH No	Total Length (In Km)	Completed Length (In Km)	Funded By	Date of Start	Date of Completion	TPC (Rs.Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Golden Quadrilateral									
1.	Divancheru (near Rajahmundry) - Gowthami (AP-17)	Andhra Pradesh	5	34.95	34.95	NHAI	Jun-2001	Mar-2005	130.8
2.	Gowthami - Gundugolanu (AP-18)	Andhra Pradesh	5	81.08	81.08	NHAI	Aug-2001	Feb-2004	323.35
3.	Vijayawada - Rajamundry Section (near Eluru)	Andhra Pradesh	5	5	5	NHAI	Jun-2000	Mar-2002	19
4.	Vijayawada - Chikaluripet Package I	Andhra Pradesh	5	25	25	JBIC	Mar-1999	Jan-2003	60
5.	Palasa - Srikakulam (AP-2)	Andhra Pradesh	5	74	74	NHAI	Jun-2001	Jun-2005	324
6.	Ongole - Kavali (AP-12)	Andhra Pradesh	5	72	72	NHAI	Aug-2001	Sep-2005	321.41
7.	Nellore - Tada (AP-7)	Andhra Pradesh	5	110.517	110.517	BOT	Aug-2001	Dec-2003	621.35
8.	Nellore Bypass	Andhra Pradesh	5	17.166	17.166	Annuity	Oct-2002	Sep-2004	143.2
9.	Dharmavaram - Rajahmundry (AP-15)	Andhra Pradesh	5	53	53	Annuity	May-2002	Mar-2005	206
10.	Eluru-Vijayawada Package V	Andhra Pradesh	5	72	72	ADB	Dec-1997	Jan-2002	134
11.	Kavali- Nellore (AP-11)	Andhra Pradesh	5	43.8	43.8	NHAI	May-2001	May-2005	181
12.	Chikaluripet - Ongole (AP-13)	Andhra Pradesh	5	66	66	NHAI	Jun-2001	Mar-2006	319.21
13.	Bridges Section (AP-19)	Andhra Pradesh	5	2.45	2.45	NHAI	Aug-2001	Mar-2005	136.45
14.	Korlam - Palasa (AP-4A)	Andhra Pradesh	5	29	29	NHAI	Sep-2001	Aug-2005	135.11
15.	Bridges Section (AP-20)	Andhra Pradesh	5	47	0	NHAI	Aug-2001	May-2005	131.33
16.	Tuni - Dharmavaram (AP-16)	Andhra Pradesh	5	47	47	Annuity	May-2002	Aug-2005	231.9
17.	Srikakulam - Champawati (AP-1)	Andhra Pradesh	5	48	48	NHAI	Dec-2005	May-2007	171.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Vijayawada - Chilikaluripet Package IV	Andhra Pradesh	5	2.88	2.88	JBIC	May-1999	May-2002	58
19.	Champawati-Vishakhapatnam (AP-3)	Andhra Pradesh	5	46.2	46.2	NHAI	Jun-2001	Feb-2005	200
20.	Ichapuram - Korlam (AP-4B)	Andhra Pradesh	5	33	33	NHAI	Sep-2001	Dec-2005	143.05
21.	Bridges section (AP-6)	Andhra Pradesh	5		0	NHAI	Sep-2001	Jul-2005	79.14
22.	Bridges section (AP-5)	Andhra Pradesh	5		0	NHAI	Aug-2001	Sep-2003	71
23.	Vishakhapatnam - Ankapalli	Andhra Pradesh	5	38	38	MORTH		Completed	
24.	Vijayawada - Chilikaluripet Package III	Andhra Pradesh	5	23.78	23.78	JBIC	Mar-1999	Jan-2003	68
25.	Ankapalli - Tuni	Andhra Pradesh	5	58.947	58.947	Annuity	May-2002	Jan-2005	283.2
26.	Vijayawada - Chilikaluripet Package II	Andhra Pradesh	5	32	32	JBIC	Mar-1999	Jan-2003	80
27.	Aurangabad - Barachatti (TNHP/V-A)	Bihar	2	60	60	WB	Sep-2001	Jul-2007	320.421
28.	Sasaram - Dehri on-sone (GTRIP/IV-C)	Bihar	2	30	30	WB	Mar-2002	Jul-2008	221.87
29.	Mohania - Sasaram (TNHP/IV-B)	Bihar	2	45	45	WB	Feb-2001	Mar-2006	230.55
30.	Dehri - on-Sone - Aurangabad (TNHP/IV-D)	Bihar	2	40	40	WB	Feb-2001	Nov-2005	242.61
31.	Barachatti - Gorhar (GTRIP/V-B)	Bihar [10]/ Jharkhand [70]	2	80	80	WB	Mar-2002	Jul-2007	452.71
32.	Delhi-Mathura	Delhi [12]/Haryana [74]/Uttar Pradesh [59]	2	145	145	ADB		Completed	
33.	Delhi-Gurgaon	Delhi[13]/ Haryana[23]	8	36	36	MORTH		Completed	
34.	Ahmedabad-Vadodara Exp. Way Phase-II	Gujarat	NE1	50	50	SPV	Jun-2001	May-2004	365
35.	Ahmedabad-Vadodara Exp. Way Phase-I	Gujarat	8	43.4	43.4	SPV	Aug-2000	Dec-2002	165

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
36.	Surat (Chalthan) - Atul	Gujarat	8	79.6	79.6	ADB	Nov-2000	Jun-2005	504.6
37.	Ahmedabad bypass	Gujarat	8	15	15	MORTH		Completed	
38.	Himatnagar - Chiloda (Near Ahmedabad) (UG-IV)	Gujarat	8	52	52	NHAI	Jun-2003	Dec-2005	175
39.	Ratanpur - Himatnagar (UG-III)	Gujarat	8	54.6	54.6	NHAI	Nov-2001	Dec-2003	182.29
40.	Atul - Kajali	Gujarat	8	38.6	38.6	ADB	Nov-2000	Jan-2004	174.59
41.	Vadodara - Surat	Gujarat	8	152	152	MORTH		Completed	
42.	Gurgaon - Kotputli	Haryana[55]/ Rajasthan[71]	8	126	126	ADB	Mar-1999	Mar-2001	251
43.	Gorhar - Barwa Adda (TNHP/V-C)	Jharkhand	2	78.75	78.75	WB	Sep-2001	Sep-2010	399.745
44.	Barwa Adda - Barakar	Jharkhand	2	43	43	ADB	Mar-1999	Dec-2001	120
45.	Belgaum Bypass	Karnataka	4	18	18	NHAI	Jun-2001	Jun-2006	115.9
46.	Belgaum - Dharwad	Karnataka	4	62	62	NHAI	Apr-2002	Jun-2007	279
47.	Dharwad - Hubli	Karnataka	4	29	29	MORTH		Completed	
48.	Hubli - Haveri	Karnataka	4	64.5	64.5	NHAI	Jun-2001	Mar-2008	260.93
49.	Chitradurga Bypass	Karnataka	4	18	18	NHAI	Apr-2007	Dec-2010	104
50.	Chitradurga - Sira	Karnataka	4	66.7	66.7	ADB	Mar-2002	May-2008	304
51.	Sira Bypass	Karnataka	4	5.8	5.8	NHAI	Jul-2000	Apr-2002	19.32
52.	Tumkur Bypass	Karnataka	4	13	13	NHAI	Jun-2009	Dec-2010	83
53.	Bangalore - Hathipali	Karnataka	7	33	33	MORTH		Completed	
54.	Sira - Tumkur	Karnataka	4	41.4	41.4	ADB	Mar-2002	Jan-2005	184
55.	Tumkur - Neelmangala	Karnataka	4	32.5	32.5	BOT	Jun-2002	Dec-2003	155
56.	Neelmangala - Bangalore	Karnataka	4	30	30	MORTH		Completed	
57.	Maharashtra Border-Belgaum	Karnataka	4	77	77	Annuity	Jun-2002	Oct-2004	332
58.	Dhaishar - Mumbai	Maharashtra	8	4	4	MORTH		Completed	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
59.	Katraj - Sarole (PS-3)	Maharashtra	4	28.5	28.5	NHAI	Nov-2001	Mar-2007	97.9
60.	Sarole - Wathar (PS-2)	Maharashtra	4	29	29	NHAI	Nov-2001	Dec-2003	118.93
61.	Wathar-Satara (PS-I)	Maharashtra	4	35	35	NHAI	Jul-2001	Dec-2003	139
62.	Satara - Kagal	Maharashtra	4	133	133	BOT	Feb-2002	Mar-2006	600
63.	Mumbai Pune Expressway	Maharashtra	4	80	80	MSRDC		Completed	
64.	Kajali - Manor	Maharashtra	8	57.4	57.4	ADB	Nov-2000	Nov-2003	192.71
65.	Westerly Diversion	Maharashtra	4	34.25	34.25	NHAI	Jun-2000	Oct-2003	109.38
66.	Baseeim-Creek Bridge - Dhaishar	Maharashtra	8	2	2	MORTH		Completed	
67.	Khambakli Ghat	Maharashtra	4	9	9	MORTH		Completed	
68.	Katraj Realignment (PS-4)	Maharashtra	4	9	9	NHAI	Nov-2002	Jun-2006	146.25
69.	Mumbai Pune Expressway	Maharashtra	4	10	10	MSRDC		Completed	
70.	Manor - Baseeim- Creek Section	Maharashtra	8	58	58	MORTH		Completed	
71.	Khurda - Sunakhala (OR-VI)	Orissa	5	52.058	52.058	NHAI	May-2001	Mar-2006	189.68
72.	Jagatpur - Bhubneshwar	Orissa	5	28	28	WB	#	Dec-2000	
73.	Chandikhole - Jagatpur	Orissa	5	27.8	27.8	JBIC	Feb-2000	Jan-2003	103.35
74.	Bridges section (OR-V)	Orissa	5	11.587	11.587	NHAI	Aug-2001	Apr-2008	155
75.	Bhadrak - Chandikhole (OR-II)	Orissa	5	75.5	75.5	NHAI	Dec-2000	May-2005	305.3
76.	Bridges Section (OR/WB-I)	Orissa	60		0	NHAI	Sep-2001	Aug-2006	80
77.	Laxmannath - Baleshwar (OR-4)	Orissa	60	53.41	53.41	NHAI	Mar-2001	May-2007	272
78.	Udaipur - Kesariaji (UG-I)	Rajasthan	8	62	62	NHAI	Oct-2001	Jan-2004	245.905
79.	Kesariaji - Ratanpur (UG-II)	Rajasthan	8	48.4	48.4	NHAI	Oct-2001	Mar-2005	226.05
80.	Mangalwar - Udaipur (KU-VI)	Rajasthan	76	58.175	58.175	NHAI	Nov-2001	Mar-2005	170
81.	Chittorgarh - Mangalwar (KU-V)	Rajasthan	76	48	48	NHAI	Nov-2001	Jan-2004	161.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
82.	Jaipur Bypass Phase II	Rajasthan	8	34.7	34.7	NHAI	Dec-2001	Mar-2005	210
83.	Koiputti - Amer	Rajasthan	8	86	86	ADB		Completed	
84.	Bhilwara Bypass - Chittorgarh (KU-IV)	Rajasthan	79	66	66	NHAI	Nov-2001	May-2004	202.88
85.	Jaipur Bypass Phase I	Rajasthan	8	14	14	NHAI	Sep-1998	Jan-2001	75
86.	Mahapura (near Jaipur) - Kishangarh (6 Lane)	Rajasthan	8	90.38	90.38	BOT	Apr-2003	Mar-2005	644
87.	ROB at Kishangarh	Rajasthan	8	1	1	BOT	Mar-1998	Feb-2000	18
88.	Kishangarh - Nasirabad (KU-I)	Rajasthan	79A	36.23	36.23	NHAI	Nov-2001	Jan-2004	113.5
89.	Nasirabad - Gulabpura (KU-II)	Rajasthan	79	55.87	55.87	NHAI	Nov-2001	Jan-2004	182.09
90.	Gulabpura - Bhilwara Bypass (KU-III)	Rajasthan	79	50	50	NHAI	Nov-2001	Sep-2004	164.25
91.	Kanchipuram - Poonamalee	Tamil Nadu	4	56.4	56.4	NHAI	Jul-2001	May-2007	211
92.	Krishnagiri - Vaniyambadi (KR-1)	Tamil Nadu	46	49	49	NHAI	Nov-2001	Mar-2005	195
93.	Hosur - Krishnagiri	Tamil Nadu	7	45.4	45.4	NHAI	Jun-2001	Jan-2004	213
94.	Hathipali - Hosur	Tamil Nadu	7	16	16	NHAI	Dec-1999	Aug-2002	47
95.	Pallikonda - Ranipet and Walahjapet bypass (KR-3)	Tamil Nadu	46	45	45	NHAI	Oct-2001	Jan-2006	211
96.	Valelapet - Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu	4	36.2	36.2	NHAI	Sep-2001	Jan-2004	130
97.	Tada-Chennai (TN-1)	Tamil Nadu	5	41.8	41.8	NHAI	Jun-2001	Dec-2005	233
98.	Vaniyambadi - Pallikonda (KR-2)	Tamil Nadu	46	51	51	NHAI	Nov-2001	Feb-2006	223
99.	Fatehpur - Khaga (TNHP/II-C)	Uttar Pradesh	2	77	77	WB	Mar-2001	Sep-2010	372.4
100.	Khaga - Kokhraj (TNHP/III-A)	Uttar Pradesh	2	43	43	WB	Feb-2001	Jan-2005	151.7
101.	Shikohabad-Etawah (GTRIP/I-B)	Uttar Pradesh	2	59.02	59.02	WB	Sep-2005	Sep-2008	261.22
102.	Mathura - Agra	Uttar Pradesh	2	54	54	JBIC		Completed	
103.	Kanpur-Fatehpur (GTRIP/II-B)	Uttar Pradesh	2	51.5	51.5	WB	Mar-2002	May-2008	495.35
104.	Allahabad Bypass Contract-I (Bridge)	Uttar Pradesh	2	1.02	1.02	WB	Sep-2003	Oct-2008	91.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
105.	Sikandara-Bhaunti (TNHP/II-A)	Uttar Pradesh	2	62	62	WB	Feb-2001	May-2007	323.62
106.	Etawah Bypass	Uttar Pradesh	2	13.6	13.6	NHAI	Feb-2006	May-2008	132.18
107.	Handia - Varanasi (TNHP/III-C)	Uttar Pradesh	2	72	72	WB	Mar-2001	Apr-2008	286
108.	Allahabad Bypass Contract-III	Uttar Pradesh	2	44.708	44.708	WB	Nov-2004	Dec-2009	534.39
109.	Allahabad Bypass Contract-II	Uttar Pradesh	2	38.987	38.987	WB	Jun-2004	Dec-2009	440.93
110.	Etawah - Rajpur (GTRIP/I-C)	Uttar Pradesh	2	72.825	72.83	WB	Mar-2002	May-2008	348.444
111.	Varanasi - Mohania (GTRIP/IV-A)	Uttar Pradesh [55/Bihar[21]	2	76	76	WB	Mar-2002	Sep-2010	467.93
112.	Vivekananda Bridge and Approach	West Bengal	2	6	6	BOT	Sep-2002	Jun-2007	641
113.	Raniganj - Panagarh	West Bengal	2	42	42	ADB	Mar-1999	Nov-2001	137
114.	Panagarh - Palsit	West Bengal	2	64.457	64.457	Annuity	Jun-2002	Jun-2005	350
115.	Palsit - Dankuni	West Bengal	2	65	65	Annuity	Oct-2002	Jul-2005	432.4
116.	Dankuni - NH-2/NH-6 Junction near Kolkata	West Bengal	2	5	5	MORTH		Completed	
117.	Barakar - Raniganj	West Bengal	2	33	33	WB		Completed	
118.	Kolaghat - Kharagpur (WB-II)	West Bengal	6	60.45	60.45	NHAI	Dec-2000	Mar-2005	375
119.	Kharagpur - Laxmanath (WB-IV)	West Bengal	60	65.86	65.86	NHAI	Jun-2001	Jun-2006	332
120.	Dhankuni - Kolaghat (WB-I)	West Bengal	6	54.4	.54.4	NHAI	May-2001	Mar-2007	393
East-West Corridor									
1.	Lumding to Daboka (AS-15)	Assam	54	18	18	NHAI	Feb-2008	Dec-2011	130
2.	Guwahati Bypass (EW-14/AS)	Assam	37	10.5	10.5	NHAI	Sep-2001	Jun-2004	63.69
3.	Guahati bypass (EW/7)	Assam	37	8	8	NHAI	Jun-2000	Dec-2003	54.87
4.	Nagaon bypass (AS-18)	Assam	37	23.663	23.663	NHAI	Dec-2005	May-2011	230
5.	Lanka to Daboka (AS-16)	Assam	54	24.032	24.032	NHAI	Dec-2005	Mar-2011	225

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Ring bunds to Jhanjharpur (BR-6)	Bihar	57	38.55	38.55	NHAI	Jan-2006	Nov-2011	340
7.	Purnea - Gayakota (EW/4)	Bihar	31	15.15	15.15	NHAI	Dec-1999	May-2008	62.98
8.	Purnea-Forbesganj (BR-2)	Bihar	57	36.7	36.7	NHAI	Nov-2005	Jul-2010	310
9.	Simrahi to Ring bund (missing link) (BR-4)	Bihar	57	15.15	15.15	NHAI	Apr-2006	Mar-2012	100.5
10.	Mehsi to Kotwa (LMNHP-11)	Bihar	28	40	40	WB	Sep-2005	Jun-2011	239
11.	Muzzaffarpur to Mehsi (LMNHP-12)	Bihar	28	40	40	WB	Sep-2005	Mar-2011	275
12.	Purnea-Forbesganj (BR-1)	Bihar	57	42.5	42.5	NHAI	Nov-2005	Apr-2010	276
13.	Darbanga to Muzzaffarpur (BR-8)	Bihar	57	32.05	32.05	NHAI	Jan-2006	Mar-2011	305
14.	Kosi Bridge including approaches and Guide Bond & Afflux Bond (BR-5)	Bihar	57	10.63	10.63	Annuity	Apr-2007	Jan-2012	418.04
15.	Purnea - Gayakota (EW-12/BR)	Bihar	31	28	28	NHAI	Sep-2001	Jun-2011	205.73
16.	Darbanga to Muzzaffarpur (BR-9)	Bihar	57	37.75	37.75	NHAI	Jan-2006	Feb-2011	291.8
17.	Radhanpur to Gagodhar (Package-V)	Gujarat	15	106.2	106.2	ADB	Feb-2005	May-2008	410.24
18.	Rajkot - Ribda	Gujarat	8B	15	15	MORTH		Completed	
19.	Palanpur - Dessa (EW-11/GJ)	Gujarat	14	22.7	22.7	NHAI	Aug-2001	Feb-2003	53.73
20.	Deesa to Radhanpur (Package-VI)	Gujarat	14	85.4	85.4	ADB	Feb-2005	Sep-2008	479.74
21.	Ribda to Gondal section (EW-10/GJ)	Gujarat	8B	17	17	NHAI	Sep-2001	Oct-2002	40.44
22.	Abu Road Deesa Section near Palanpur (EW/1)	Gujarat	14	10	10	NHAI	Dec-1999	Apr-2001	18.39
23.	Garamore to Bamanbore (Package-III)	Gujarat	8A	71.4	71.4	ADB	Feb-2005	Jul-2009	380.7
24.	Bamnaborr - Rajkot	Gujarat	8B	31	31	MORTH		Completed	
25.	Gagodhar to Garamore (Package-IV)	Gujarat	15, 8A	90.3	90.3	ADB	Feb-2005	Feb-2012	479.54
26.	Rajkot Bypass & Gondal Jetpur (Package-VII)	Gujarat	8B	36	36	BOT	Sep-2005	Mar-2008	388.09
27.	Bhiladi to Porbandar (Package-I)	Gujarat	8B	50.5	50.5	ADB	Feb-2005	May-2007	276.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	Jetpur to Bhiladi (Package-II)	Gujarat	8B	64.5	64.5	ADB	Feb-2005	Jan-2009	508.5
29.	Jhansi-Shivpuri (EW-II - MP-2)	Madhya Pradesh	25	35	35	ADB	Aug-2005	Nov-2008	213.69
30.	Shivpuri Bypass & upto MP/RJ Border (EW-II - MP-I)	Madhya Pradesh	25, 76	53	53	ADB	Aug-2005	Oct-2008	360.34
31.	Swaroopganj to Bakaria (RJ-1)	Rajasthan	76, 14	43	43	NHAI	Dec-2005	May-2009	243.11
32.	Bakaria to Gogunda (RJ-2)	Rajasthan	76	44	44	NHAI	Nov-2005	Mar-2009	530.9
33.	Gogunda to Udaipur (RJ-3)	Rajasthan	76	31	31	NHAI	Jan-2006	Dec-2009	288.06
34.	Chittorgarh Bypass (RJ-6)	Rajasthan	76	40	40	ADB	Oct-2005	Dec-2008	447.9
35.	Rota to Chittorgarh (RJ-8)	Rajasthan	76	65	65	ADB	Oct-2005	Dec-2008	528.44
36.	RJ/MP Border to Kota (RJ-11)	Rajasthan	76	70	70	ADB	Sep-2005	Oct-2008	349.59
37.	RJ/MP Border to Kota (RJ-10)	Rajasthan	76	59.85	59.85	ADB	Oct-2005	Jun-2009	430.21
38.	Kota to Chittorgarh (RJ-7)	Rajasthan	76	63	63	ADB	Oct-2005	Dec-2008	503.66
39.	RJ/MP Border to Kota (RJ-9)	Rajasthan	76	43.15	43.15	ADB	Oct-2005	Jun-2009	359.43
40.	Palanpur to Swaroopganj (Rajasthan-42 km. & Gujarat-34 km.)	Rajasthan[42]/ Gujarat[34]	14	76	76	Annuity	Sep-2006	May-2009	498
41.	Lucknow-Kanpur section (EW-8/UP)	Uttar Pradesh	25	22.2	22.2	NHAI	Sep-2001	Feb-2006	94.91
42.	Lucknow-Kanpur section (EW-9/UP)	Uttar Pradesh	25	15.5	15.5	NHAI	Sep-2001	Mar-2005	50.02
43.	Lucknow Kanpur Section (EW/2)	Uttar Pradesh	25	10.42	10.42	NHAI	Apr-2000	Aug-2002	32.85
44.	Bara to Orai	Uttar Pradesh	2, 25	62.8	62.8	Annuity	Oct-2006	Mar-2011	465
45.	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-1)	Uttar Pradesh	28	36.75	36.75	WB	Oct-2005	Aug-2011	193
46.	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-2)	Uttar Pradesh	28	47	47	WB	Oct-2005	Sep-2011	217
47.	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-3)	Uttar Pradesh	28	46	46	WB	Nov-2005	Mar-2011	212
48.	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-5)	Uttar Pradesh	28	44	44	WB	Oct-2005	Dec-2011	227
49.	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-6)	Uttar Pradesh	28	44.86	44.86	WB	Oct-2005	Feb-2011	239

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
50.	Orai to Jhansi (UP-4)	Uttar Pradesh	25	68.2	68.2	ADB	Oct-2005	Feb-2011	451.97
51.	Jhansi Bypass (UP-3)	Uttar Pradesh	25	15	15	ADB	Nov-2005	Mar-2011	158.06
52.	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-4)	Uttar Pradesh	28	29	29	WB	Nov-2005	Mar-2011	205
53.	Kasia to Gorakhpur (LMNHP-7)	Uttar Pradesh	28	40	40	WB	Dec-2005	Jan-2012	242
54.	Jhansi-Shivpuri (UP/MP-1) (UP-11 km. & MP - 30 km.)	Uttar Pradesh[11]/ Madhya Pradesh[30]	25	41	41	ADB	Oct-2005	May-2009	220.31
55.	Dalkola Islampur Sub section 2(EW/6)	West Bengal	31	23.85	23.85	NHAI	Apr-2000	Nov-2005	90.06
56.	Siliguri to Islampur (WB-6)	West Bengal	31	25	25	NHAI	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	155
57.	Dalkola - Islampur (EW/5)	West Bengal	31	23	23	NHAI	Dec-1999	Mar-2004	72.56
North-South Corridor									
58.	Kalkullu village to Gundla Pochampalli (NS-8)	Andhra Pradesh	7	17	17	NHAI	Dec-1999	Apr-2002	40.83
59.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-14)	Andhra Pradesh	7	42	42	ADB	Mar-2007	Nov-2010	205.92
60.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-13)	Andhra Pradesh	7	40	40	ADB	Mar-2007	Dec-2010	243.38
61.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-12)	Andhra Pradesh	7	42.88	42.88	ADB	Mar-2007	Jan-2011	239.19
62.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-11)	Andhra Pradesh	7	41.35	41.35	ADB	Mar-2007	Jan-2011	208.46
63.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (NS-2/BOT/AP 5)	Andhra Pradesh	7	74.65	74.65	Annuity	Sep-2006	Nov-2009	592
64.	Thondapalli to Farukhanagar (NS/9)	Andhra Pradesh	7	12.5	12.5	NHAI	Dec-1999	Jan-2003	27.63
65.	Bowenpalli (Hyderabad city) to Shivarampalli	Andhra Pradesh	7	9.2	9.2	MORTH	Completed		
66.	Kadal to Armour (NS-2/BOT/AP-8)	Andhra Pradesh	7	31	31	Annuity	May-2007	Nov-2009	271.73
67.	Farukhanagar to Kottakata (NS-2/AP-3)	Andhra Pradesh	7	46.162	46.162	BOT	Aug-2006	Feb-2009	255
68.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-10)	Andhra Pradesh	7	40.35	40.35	ADB	Mar-2007	Jan-2011	194.8
69.	Farukhanagar to Kotiakatta (NS-2/AP-4)	Andhra Pradesh	7	55.74	55.74	BOT	Aug-2006	Mar-2009	302
70.	MH/AP border to Islam Nagar (NS-2/BOT/AP-6)	Andhra Pradesh	7	54.6	54.6	Annuity	May-2007	Aug-2010	360.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
71.	Islam Nagar to Kadthal (NS-2/BOT/AP-7)	Andhra Pradesh	7	53.01	53.01	Annuity	Mar-2007	Aug-2010	546.83
72.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-15) (Approved length 45.6)	Andhra Pradesh	7	45.05	45.05	ADB	Mar-2007	Nov-2010	243.64
73.	Kadloor Yellareddy to Gundla Pochampalli (NS-2/BOT/AP-2)	Andhra Pradesh	7	85.74	85.74	Annuity	Sep-2006	Mar-2009	490
74.	Eight Lining of Mukarba Chowk to Mall Road (Delhi) (NS3/DL)	Delhi	1	8.5	8.5	NHAI	Nov-2001	Jan-2007	57.53
75.	Eight lining of Haryana/Delhi Border to Mukarba Chowk (NS-18/DL)	Delhi	1	12.9	12.9	NHAI	Jun-2009	Jul-2011	87.89
76.	Ambala-Panipat	Haryana	1	116	116	WB	Completed		
77.	Six lining of Kamaspur to Haryana / Delhi Border (NS/2)	Haryana	1	15	15	NHAI	Dec-1999	Nov-2001	42.83
78.	Panipat to Panchi Gujran (Six laning work) (NS-89/HR)	Haryana	1	20	20	NHAI	Oct-2006	Dec-2010	109
79.	Six laning of Panchi Gujran to Kamaspur (Sonepat) (NS-17/HR)	Haryana	1	21.7	21.7	NHAI	Jan-2006	Dec-2010	83.67
80.	Panipat Elevated Highway (Six lane)	Haryana	1	10	10	BOT	Jan-2006	Jun-20085	270
81.	Srinagar Bypass (Road Portion) (NS-30)	Jammu Kashmir	1A	17.8	17.8	NHAI	Oct-2003	Nov-2010	60.66
82.	Avathi village to Nandi Hills cross & Six laning of Devanhalli - Meenukunte (NS-10)	Karnataka	7	7	7	NHAI	Jan-2000	Jul-2001	25.82
83.	Nandi Hills Cross to Devanhalli & Six laning of Meenukunte to Habbal (NS-24/KN)	Karnataka	7	25	25	NHAI	Sep-2001	Aug-2008	172.06
84.	AP/Karnatka border- Nandi Hill crossing & Devenhalli to Meenu Kunte Village	Karnataka	7	61.38	61.38	Annuity	Mar-2007	Dec-2009	402.8
85.	Angamali to Aluva (NS-28/KL)	Kerala	47	16.6	16.6	NHAI	Sep-2001	Jun-2004	77.38
86.	Thrissur - Kochi Section	Kerala	47	17	17	MORTH	Completed	Completed	
87.	Thrissur to Angamali (KL-I)	Kerala	47	40	40	BOT	Sep-2006	Nov-2011	312.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
88.	Morena - Rairu (Start of Gwalior bypass) (NS 21/MP)	Madhya Pradesh	3	18	18	NHAI	Aug-2001	Dec-2005	69.5
89.	MP/RAJ border to Sarai Cholla (NS/6)	Madhya Pradesh	3	9	9	NHAI	Jul-2000	Jan-2003	28.27
90.	Sarai Cholla to Morena (NS-20/MP)	Madhya Pradesh	3	15	15	NHAI	Sep-2001	Aug-2004	49
91.	Sagar Rajmarg choraha (ADB-II/C-7)	Madhya Pradesh	26	43.162	43.16	ADB	Apr-2006	Dec-2010	206.96
92.	Jam-Wadner (NS-59/MH)	Maharashtra	7	30	30	NHAI	Oct-2005	Oct-2011	145
93.	Devdhari-Kelapur (NS-61/MH)	Maharashtra	7	30	30	NHAI	Oct-2005	Oct-2010	144
94.	Butibori ROB (NS-29/MH)	Maharashtra	7	1.8	1.8	NHAI	Jun-2005	Sep-2011	26
95.	Nagpur- Chinchbhuvan	Maharashtra	7	9.2	9.2	MORTH	Completed	Completed	
96.	Chinchguvan-Butibori - Borkhedi (NS-7)	Maharashtra	7	25.6	25.6	NHAI	Sep-1999	Mar-2002	70.37
97.	Phagwara Junction on NH-1	Punjab	1	1	1	NHAI	Dec-2005	Jan-2008	19.7
98.	Jalandhar-Ambala	Punjab	1	160.7	160.7	WB	Completed	Completed	
99.	Bhogpur to Jalandhar (NS-16/PB)	Punjab	1A	21.77	21.77	NHAI	Aug-2001	Oct-2004	71.18
100.	Jalandhar Bypass (NS/1)	Punjab	1	14.4	14.4	NHAI	Nov-1999	Jun-2004	63.46
101.	Mania - Dholpur (NS/5)	Rajasthan	3	10	10	NHAI	Dec-1999	Mar-2001	21.71
102.	Madurai-Kanniakumari Section (NS-40/TN)	Tamil Nadu	7	38.86	38.86	NHAI	Sep-2005	Sep-2009	474.21
103.	Krishnagiri to Thopurghat (NS-2/TN1)	Tamil Nadu	7	62.5	62.5	BOT	Jul-2006	Jan-2009	372.7
104.	Karur to Madurai (TN-5)	Tamil Nadu	7	53.025	53.03	BOT	Jul-2006	Sep-2009	283.5
105.	Karur to Madurai (TN-4)	Tamil Nadu	7	68.125	68.13	BOT	Oct-2006	Nov-2009	327.2
106.	Salem to Karur (NS-2/TN-3)	Tamil Nadu	7	33.48	33.48	BOT	Jul-2006	Aug-2009	205.6
107.	Madurai to km. 120 of Madurai - Tirunelveli Section including Madurai Bypass (NS-39)	Tamil Nadu	7	42	42	NHAI	Sep-2005	Sep-2009	567.38
108.	Thopurghat to Thumpipadi (NS-25/TN)	Tamil Nadu	7	16.6	16.6	NHAI	May-2005	Jan-2010	92.54
109.	Salem bypass (NS/12)	Tamil Nadu	7	8.4	8.4	NHAI	Dec-1999	Jan-2003	25.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
110.	Thopurghar section (NS/14)	Tamil Nadu	7	7.4	7.4	NHAI	Dec-1999	Apr-2002	33.74
111.	Construction of Karur ROB	Tamil Nadu	7	0.84	0.84	NHAI	Jul-1999	Sep-2002	12.15
112.	Salem to Karur (NS-2/TN-2)	Tamil Nadu	7	41.55	41.55	BOT	Aug-2006	Aug-2009	253.5
113.	4 laning of Karur Bypass including additional bridge across river Amaraawati	Tamil Nadu	7	9.36	9.36	NHAI	Aug-1999	Sep-2002	46.03
114.	Madurai-Kanniakumari Section (NS-41/TN)	Tamil Nadu	7	39.23	39.23	NHAI	Sep-2005	Apr-2011	323.36
115.	Thumpipadi to Salem (NS-26/TN)	Tamil Nadu	7	19.2	19.2	NHAI	Sep-2001	Mar-2010	82.49
116.	Bangalore - Salem - Madurai (NS-27/TN)	Tamil Nadu	7	8.4	8.4	NHAI	Sep-2001	Apr-2004	21.4
117.	Salem to Kerala Border Section (TN-7)	Tamil Nadu	47	48.51	48.51	BOT	Jul-2006	Aug-2009	379.8
118.	Kanniyakumari-Panagudi (NS-32)	Tamil Nadu	7	31.7	31.7	NHAI	Apr-2008	Jul-2011	120
119.	km. 120 of Madurai - Tirunelveli Section to Panagudi (km. 203) (NS-43)	Tamil Nadu	7	43	43	NHAI	Oct-2005	Aug-2009	423.54
120.	Madurai-Kanniakumari Section (NS-42/TN)	Tamil Nadu	7	42.7	42.7	NHAI	Sep-2005	Aug-2010	507.49
121.	Salem to Kerala Border Section (TN-6)	Tamil Nadu	47	53.525	53.525	BOT	Jul-2006	Apr-2010	469.8
122.	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-I/BOT/UP-3)	Uttar Pradesh	26	49.3	49.3	Annuity	Mar-2007	Dec-2011	276.09
123.	Lalitpur Sagar (ADB-II/C-3)	Uttar Pradesh	26	38	38	ADB	May-2006	Dec-2011	198
124.	Agra - Raj/UP Border (NS-4)	Uttar Pradesh	3	16	16	NHAI	Dec-1999	Nov-2001	42.37
125.	Raj/UP border to Mania (NS-19/UP/RJ)	UttarPradesh[7]/Rajasthan[10]	3	17	17	NHAI	Aug-2001	Jan-2005	76

Statement-II**Details of projects under implementation under GQ, NS-EW corridor**

Sl. No.	Stretch	State Name	NH No.	Total Length (In Km.)	Completed Length (In Km.)	Funded By	Date of Start	Date of Completion as Per Contract	Date of Anticipated Completion	TPC (Rs.Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Golden Quadrilateral										
1.	Haveri - Harihar	Karnataka	4	56	56	NHAI	Nov-2008	Jul-2010	Jun-2012	196.65
2.	Harihar - Chitradurga	Karnataka	4	77	77	NHAI	Oct-2008	Jun-2010	Jun-2012	207.56
3.	Balasure - Bhadrak (OR-III)	Orissa	5	62.64	62.61	NHAI	Dec-2008	Dec-2010	Jul-2012	228.7
4.	Bhubaneswar - Khurda (OR-I)	Orissa	5	27.15	27.15	NHAI	Jan-2001	Jan-2004	Apr-2012	140.85
5.	Sunakhala - Ganjam (OR-VII)	Orissa	5	55.713	47.79	NHAI	Oct-2009	Oct-2011	Jul-2012	241.53
6.	Ganiam - Iechapuram (OR-VIII)	Orissa	5	50.8	50.69	NHAI	Jul-2006	Nov-2008	Jun-2012	263.27
7.	Agra-Shikohabad (GTRIP/I-A)	Uttar Pradesh	2	50.83	50.76	WB	Mar-2002	Mar-2005	Jun-2012	367.49
8.	Bridges section (WB-III)	West Bengal	6	1.732	0.48	NHAI		Terminated		81
East-West Corridor										
1.	Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-5)	Assam	31	28	15.5	NHAI	Oct-2005	Apr-2008	Dec-2012	198.16
2.	Sonapur to Guwahati (AS-3)	Assam	37	19	16.5	NHAI	Sep-2005	Jun-2009	Jun-2012	245
3.	Dharamtul to Sonapur (AS-20)	Assam	37	22	19.5	NHAI	Nov-2005	May-2008	Jun-2012	160
4.	Dharamtul to Sonapur (AS-19)	Assam	37	25	19.9	NHAI	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	Jun-2012	200
5.	Daboka to Nagaon (AS-17)	Assam	36	30.5	30.05	NHAI	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	Jun-2012	225
6.	Maibang to Lumding (AS-24)	Assam	54	15	5	NHAI	Jan-2011	Jul-2013	Jul-2013	280.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7.	Maibang to Lumding (AS-26)	Assam	54	23	0	NHAI	Jul-2011	Jan-2014	Jan-2014	167.64
8.	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-23)	Assam	54	16	11.08	NHAI	Aug-2006	Feb-2009	Mar-2013	280
9.	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-22)	Assam	54	24	0	NHAI	Nov-2011	Apr-2014	Apr-2014	363.74
10.	Nagaon to Dharmatul (AS-2)	Assam	37	25	21.75	NHAI	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	Jun-2012	264.72
11.	Silchar-Udarband (AS-1)	Assam	54	32	19.5	NHAI	Sep-2004	Sep-2007	Jun-2012	154.57
12.	Maibang to Lumding (AS-25)	Assam	54	28	0	NHAI	Jan-2011	Jul-2013	Jul-2013	385.13
13.	Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-4)	Assam	31	28	10.6	NHAI	Dec-2005	Apr-2008	Dec-2012	175.96
14.	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-12)	Assam	31C	30	27.2	NHAI	Nov-2005	Jun-2008	Sep-2012	230
15.	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-11)	Assam	31C	30	15.5	NHAI	Nov-2005	Jun-2008	Jun-2012	195
16.	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-10)	Assam	31C	33	25.08	NHAI	Nov-2005	Jun-2008	Dec-2012	237.8
17.	Brahmaputra Bridge (AS-28)	Assam	31	5	0	NHAI	Oct-2006	Apr-2010	Dec-2012	217.61
18.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-9)	Assam	31	21.5	19.4	NHAI	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	Jun-2012	142
19.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-8)	Assam	31	30	27.94	NHAI	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	Jun-2012	200
20.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-7)	Assam	31	27.3	18	NHAI	Oct-2005	Apr-2008	Dec-2012	208
21.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-6)	Assam	31	25	22.5	NHAI	Nov-2005	Jun-2009	Jun-2012	225
22.	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-21)	Assam	54	26	0	NHAI	Nov-2011	Apr-2014	Apr-2014	386.1
23.	Maibang to Lumding (AS-27)	Assam	54	21	0	NHAI	Oct-2006	Apr-2009	Mar-2013	200
24.	Forbesganj-Simrahi (BR-3)	Bihar	57	34.87	32	NHAI	Apr-2006	Sep-2008	Dec-2012	332.94
25.	Kotwa to Dewapur (LMNHP-10)	Bihar	28	38	37.5	WB	Nov-2005	Nov-2008	Jun-2012	240
26.	Deewapur to UP/Bihar Border (LMNHP-9)	Bihar	28	41.085	29.28	WB	Nov-2005	Oct-2008	Dec-2012	300
27.	Jhanjhapur to Darbanga (BR-7)	Bihar	57	37.59	37	NHAI	Apr-2006	Sep-2008	Jun-2012	340

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28.	Kota Bypass (RJ-4)	Rajasthan	76	26.42	26.35	NHAI	May-2006	Nov-2008	Sep-2012	250.39
29.	Chambal Bridge (RJ-5)	Rajasthan	76	1.4	0	NHAI	Nov-2006	Feb-2010	Dec-2013	281.31
30.	Ganga Bridge to Rama Devi Crossing (UP-6)	Uttar Pradesh	25	5.6	1.64	NHAI	Dec-2005	Sep-2008	Jun-2012	201.66
31.	UP/Bihar Border to Kasia (LMNHP-8)	Uttar Pradesh	28	41.115	40.5	WB	Dec-2005	Dec-2008	Jun-2012	227
32.	Orai to Jhansi (UP-5)	Uttar Pradesh	25	50	49.85	ADB	Sep-2005	Mar-2008	Jun-2012	340.68
33.	Gorakhpur Bypass	Uttar Pradesh	28	32.6	32.27	Annuity	Apr-2007	Oct-2009	Jun-2012	600.24
34.	Lucknow - Kanpur (EW/3B)	Uttar Pradesh	25	16	15.3	NHAI	Feb-2010	Aug-2011	Jun-2012	54
35.	Lucknow Bypass (EW-15/UP)	Uttar Pradesh	56A&B	22.85	22.25	NHAI	Mar-2009	Aug-2010	Jun-2012	111.78
36.	Siliguri to Islampur (WB-7)	West Bengal	31	26	18.06	NHAI	Jan-2006	Jul-2008	Dec-2012	225
37.	Assam/WB Border to Gairkatta (WB-1)	West Bengal	31C	32	24.2	NHAI	Jun-2006	Nov-2008	Jun-2012	221.82
North South Corridor										
38.	Gundla Pochampalli to Bowenpalli Shivarampalli to Thondapalli (NS-23/AP)	Andhra Pradesh	7	23.1	21.25	NHAI		Terminated		71.57
39.	Armur to Kadloor Yellareddy (NS-2/AP-1) (Approved Length 60.25)	Andhra Pradesh	7	59	56.225	BOT	Feb-2010	Feb-2012	Jun-2012	390.56
40.	Srinagar Bypass (Bridge Portion) (NS-30A)	Jammu Kashmir	1A	1.23	0	NHAI	Jun-2006	Dec-2008	Oct-2012	62.96
41.	Chenani-Nashri	Jammu Kashmir	1A	12	0	Annuity	Jun-2010	Jun-2015	Jun-2015	2159
42.	Vijaypur to Pathankot (NS-35/J&K)	Jammu Kashmir	1A	30	29.65	NHAI	Sep-2005	Feb-2008	Jun-2012	193.1
43.	Jammu - Udhampur	Jammu Kashmir	1A	65	0	Annuity	Jul-2010	Jul-2013	Jun-2014	1813.76
44.	Quazigund-Banihal	Jammu Kashmir	1A	15.25	0	Annuity	Jul-2010	Jul-2015	Jul-2015	1987
45.	Kunjwani to Vijaypur (NS-15/J&K)	Jammu Kashmir	1A	17.2	17.2	NHAI	Jan-2002	Dec-2004	Jun-2012	110

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
46.	Jammu to Kunjwani (Jammu Bypass) NS-33/J&K	Jammu Kashmir	1A	15	14.7	NHAI	Nov-2005	May-2008	Jun-2012	85.34
47.	Vijaypur to Pathankot (NS-34/J&K)	Jammu Kashmir	1A	33.65	33.25	NHAI	Sep-2005	Feb-2008	Jun-2012	166.3
48.	Srinagar to Banihal	Jammu Kashmir	1A	67.76	0	Annuity	LOA issued in	Sep-2010	1100.7	
49.	Six lanning of Vadakkancherry - Thrissuresection	Kerala	47	30	0	BOT	Feb-2010	Oct-2013	Oct-2013	617
50.	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-1/BOT/MP-3)	Madhya Pradesh	7	56.475	27.73	Annuity	Dec-2007	Jun-2010	Oct-2012	407.6
51.	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-1/BOT/MP-2)	Madhya Pradesh	7	49.35	40.11	Annuity	Mar-2007	Sep-2009	Oct-2012	263.17
52.	Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhnadon (ADB-II/C-8)	Madhya Pradesh	26	54	46	ADB	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Dec-2012	251.03
53.	Gwalior Bypass (NS-1/BOT/MP-1)	Madhya Pradesh	75.3	42	40.45	Annuity	Apr-2007	Oct-2009	Dec-2012	300.93
54.	Sagar -Rajmarg Choraha (ADB-II/C-6)	Madhya Pradesh	26	44	40.84	ADB	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Dec-2012	203.43
55.	Sagar Bypass (ADB-II/C-5)	Madhya Pradesh	26	26	26	ADB	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Jun-2012	151.3
56.	Lalitpur - Sagar (ADB-II/C-4)	Madhya Pradesh	26	55	55	ADB	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Jun-2012	225
57.	Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhnadon (ADB-II/C-9)	Madhya Pradesh	26	54.7	51.06	ADB	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Sep-2012	229.91
58.	Dholpur - Morena Section (including Chambal bridge) NS 1/RJ-MP/1 Rajasthan [9]	Madhya Pradesh [1]/ Rajasthan [9]	3	10	6.855	NHAI	Sep-2007	Sep-2010	Dec-2012	232.45
59.	Gwalior - Jhansi	Madhya Pradesh [68.5]/Uttar Pradesh [11.5]	75	80	52.77	Annuity	Jun-2007	Dec-2009	Dec-2012	604
60.	Wadner-Devdhari (NS-60/MH)	Maharashtra	7	29	0	NHAI	Feb-2011	Nov-2010	Nov-2012	193.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
61.	Kelapur-Pimpalkhatti (NS-62)	Maharashtra	7	22	8.5	NHAI		Terminated		117.4
62.	Four laning from MP/Maharashtra border to Nagpur I/C Kamptee Kanoon and Nagpur bypass	Maharashtra	7	95	58.5	BOT	Apr-2010	Jun-2012	Oct-2012	1170.52
63.	Borkheddi-Jam (NS-22/MH)	Maharashtra	7	27.4	27	NHAI	Jun-2005	Dec-2007	Jun-2012	110
64.	Pathankot to Bhogpur (NS-38/PB)	Punjab	1A	44	34.34	NHAI	Feb-2010	Aug-2012	Aug-2012	359
65.	Pathankot to Jammu & Kashmir Border (NS-36/J&K)	Punjab	1A	19.65	18.65	NHAI	Nov-2005	May-2008	Jun-2013	97.73
66.	Pathankot to Bhogpur (NS-37/PB)	Punjab[29]/ Himanchal Pradesh[11]	1A	40	39.82	NHAI	Nov-2005	May-2008	Jun-2012	284
67.	Chengapalli to Coimbatore Bypass and End of Coimbatore Bypass to TN/Kerala Border	Tamil Nadu	47	54.83	32.5	BOT	Sep-2010	Mar-2013	Mar-2013	852
68.	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-I/BOT/UP-2)	Uttar Pradesh	25, 26	49.7	44.38	Annuity	Mar-2007	Sep-2009	Dec-2012	355.06
69.	New 4 laning Agra Bypass (NS-1AJP-1)	Uttar Pradesh	2,3	32.8	0	NHAI	Oct-2007	Oct-2010	Jun-2013	465.5

Apparel Market

4125. SHRI C.M. CHANG:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
 SHRI A. SAI PRATAP:
 SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
 SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian apparel markets are facing stiff competition from many Asian countries like Bangladesh, Indonesia and Vietnam due to tough competition;

(b) if so, whether India is apparently lagging behind from its competitors and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Indian apparel/garments exports has been much lower as compared to its competitors;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to strengthen its position and get the higher shares of the export in the markets of America and European countries; and

(e) the details of textiles export targets set and achieved during the last three years alongwith steps taken by the Government to improve the textiles export during the next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes Madam. India's apparel exports are facing stiff competition from the Asian countries like Bangladesh, Indonesia and Vietnam.

(b) and (c) As per latest available statistics published by WTO, India ranked as the 6th largest exporter of apparel with a global market share of 3.25 percent, after China (36.9%), EU-27(28.1%), Hongkong (6.84%), Bangladesh (4.5%) and Turkey (3.6%). Vietnam was the 7th largest exporter with share of 3.1% followed by Indonesia with share of 1.9%. In US markets India ranked as the 6th largest exporter, trailing China, Vietnam, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Mexico. In EU-27 markets, India ranked as the 4th largest exporter after China, Turkey and Bangladesh, during the calendar year 2011. The absence of price competitiveness of India exports compared to other Asian countries is due to higher input costs and high tariff structure.

(d) In order to strengthen export of textile items including apparel and garments and get higher market share in America and European countries, the Government has granted incentives under various provisions of the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14.

(e) The details of exports targets and achievements of the last three financial years are tabulated below:

Year	Targets US\$ Mn.	Achievement US\$ Mn.
2009-10	Not Set*	22,418
2010-11	25,485	26,826
2011-12**	32,350	23,785**

*Not Set due to Global Recession

(**April-December Provisional)

Government has introduced several provisions in the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, supplemented in August, 2011, for providing incentives/concessions to the Textiles & Clothing sector exports. This includes incentives for exports to focus markets and exports of focus products, extension Duty Entitlement Passbook Scheme; interest subvention on pre-shipment credit, duty free import of trimmings etc. required by garmenting industry and duty free import of tools by the handicraft industry. This apart, financial assistance is being provided to the exporters under the Market Development Assistance Scheme and the market Access Initiative Scheme for enhancing share in existing markets and for exploring new markets. Steps taken by Government to improve the textiles export during the next year include easing infrastructural bottlenecks for export promotion, improving competitiveness of Indian textiles export, region specific approaches for export promotion and creating facilities for social and environmental compliance for the exports sector.

Mapping for Shore Line

4126. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
 SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:
 DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
 SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
 SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the shore line mapping done by the Government is restricted to the Port Development process in Gujarat through its draft Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) notification, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to frame any new guidelines in this regard; 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) and (b) As per the provisions of the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011, ports and harbour projects in high eroding stretches are prohibited except strategic and defence related projects. The Ministry of Environment and Forest had entrusted a study to Institute for Ocean Management, Anna University, Chennai for carrying out shoreline change analysis for the mainland coastal of the country. The study of shoreline changes for the Gujarat, Kerala, Odisha, Puducherry has been completed and is in public domain. The study categorises the shoreline into high eroding sites, medium eroding sites and low eroding sites.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

Procurement of Aircraft

4127. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the multi-billion dollar deal to buy 126 fighter jets for the Indian Air Force has been delayed on account of absence of integrity pact as reported recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several companies have been disqualified at technical evaluation stage and other stages and they are lobbying with the Government to re-consider the decision; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Pre-Contract Integrity Pact (PCIP) was signed with all the vendors who had responded to the Request for Proposal (RFP) for procurement of the Medium Multi Role Combat Aircraft (MMRCA) for the Indian Air Force (IAF).

(c) and (d) The aircraft offered by M/s Boeing, USA, M/s Lockheed Martin, USA, M/s Rosoboronexport, Russia and M/s SAAB, Sweden did not meet the Air Staff Qualitative

Requirements specified in the RFP and hence did not qualify in the technical and field evaluation trials. Government is not aware of any lobbying by the vendors for re-consideration of the result of the trials.

Transport Subsidy Scheme

4128. SHRI RAMEN DEKA:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to include Inland Water Transport under the transport subsidy scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has noticed large scale irregularities in the transport subsidy in the country including Assam;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to amend the rules in respect of Transport Subsidy Scheme especially for North-Eastern States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Inland Water Transport (IWT) is already included under the Transport Subsidy Scheme.

(b) and (c) Several instances of irregularities were brought to the notice of the Department including allegedly fictitious/doubtful claims, as well as non-compliance with scheme guidelines. Accordingly, the Department has undertaken several measures to prevent misuse and leakage of funds. These include introduction of a stringent checklist for scrutiny of claims under Transport Subsidy Scheme, pre scrutiny of claims by the Internal Audit Wing of this Department prior to disbursement and greater control/transparency through e-monitoring.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. A proposal in this regard is under the consideration of this Department.

Use of Drugs by Youths in Recruitment

4129. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several youths participating in the Army recruitment drive held recently in Haryana have been found guilty of using performance enhancing drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such incidents have taken place in previous recruitments also;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures proposed to be taken by the Government to check recurrence of such incidents?

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

(a) to (e) No candidate has been detected using performance enhancing drugs. However, National Anti Doping Agency, New Delhi have been requested to deploy suitable teams to conduct random tests at the rally sites so as to deter aspirants from using performance enhancing drugs.

Placement Agencies

4130. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that some placement agencies force minor children to work for free and thus exploit them;

(b) if so, the number of such cases which have come to the notice of Government during the last two years;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to take cognizance of such matters and to prevent them; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide justice to the concerned people and punish the erring people?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) No specific complaint has been received by the Government in respect of establishments falling under the Central sphere.

(c) and (d) However, some complaints of exploitation of children/minor children have appeared in the Press. Such cases are dealt with by the concerned State Governments under the provisions of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 or other relevant Acts and Rules framed from time to time. In order to safeguard the interest of job-seekers and to monitor the functioning of private placement agencies, Ministry of Labour & Employment issued guidelines on 30.10.2003 to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to consider regulation of the functioning of Private Placement Agencies, as per local needs. They have also been requested to register these agencies.

[Translation]

Empowerment of Disabled Persons

4131. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

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

(a) the number of unemployed physically challenged youth in the country;

(b) whether any scheme is being implemented by the Government on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis for providing employment to physically disabled persons;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the targets set and achieved during the last three years alongwith the grants released under the various schemes for welfare of disabled; and

(e) the action being taken for making such schemes more effective under the United Nations Convention on the rights of disabled?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) As per Census, 2001 the number of unemployed persons with disabilities in the country in the age group of 15-59 years is 60.54.299. However, specific data with regard to unemployed youth with disabilities is not available.

(b) and (c) A Scheme of Incentives to Employers in the Private Sector for providing employment to persons with disabilities has been launched, w.e.f. 01.04.2008. Under this scheme, the Government of India provides the employer's contribution for Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees State Insurance (ESI) for 3 years,

for persons with disabilities employees employed in the private sector on or after 01.04.2008, with a monthly salary upto Rs. 25,000. Under the scheme. 320 (upto 30-09-2011) and 918 (upto 29-02-2012) persons with disabilities have been covered by Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) and Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) respectively.

(d) The budget estimates and amount released during the last three years under the major schemes of this Ministry for empowerment of persons with disabilities is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) All Schemes are reviewed periodically to make them more effective.

Statement

Name of the Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

Financial	Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/ Fitting of Aids/ Appliances (ADIP)		Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)		Scheme of Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (SIPDA)	
	Budget Estimate	Expenditure	Budget Estimate	Expenditure	Budget Estimate	Expenditure
2009-10	79.00	67.35	76.00	61.56	20.00	10.84
2010-11	100.00	69.68	120.00	82.26	100.00	50.41
2011-12	100.00	75.99	120.00	86.28	100.00	34.90

[English]

Reforms in SEZ Policy

4132. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring certain potential reforms in the Special Economic Zone policy to make it more attractive and work out a road map for the future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has invited actionable suggestions from the stake holders;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the problems or apprehensions being experienced by the stakeholders; and

(f) the details of the measures that have since been devised to address the problems of the stakeholders?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA):
(a) to (f) The Special Economic Zones (SEZ) are set up as per the SEZ Act, 2005 and rules made thereunder. On the basis of inputs/suggestions received from stakeholders on the working of the SEZ Scheme, SEZ Rules and procedures are reviewed from time to time to facilitate the speedy and effective implementation and operation of SEZ projects. Such reports, amendments etc. are also hosted on the website: " www.sezindia.nic.in" from time to time.

Four-Laning of Bhavnagar Trapaj Section of NH 8E

4133. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:

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

(a) whether the study for four laning of NH-E from Bhavnagar to Dwarka including Bhavnagar Trapaj section has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the project; and

(c) the time by which the four-laning of said section of NH-8E is likely to be started/completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) The Feasibility Study for widening and improvement of Bhavnagar-Pipavav-Porbabandar-Dwarka section of NH-8E in the state of Gujarat has been carried out by NHA through Consultant. However, the approval for the project implementation of NH-8E has not been accorded.

[Translation]

National River Conservation Plan

4134. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

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

(a) the criteria laid down for covering the rivers under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) alongwith the details of the proposals received from various State Governments for inclusion of new rivers under NRCP during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise;

(b) the main objectives of the said plan alongwith the details of funds allocated to various States under the NRCP during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether several rivers are not getting benefit from the said plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) presently covers 40 rivers in 190 towns spread over 20 states. The objective of the Plan is to ameliorate the water quality through implementation of various pollution abatement schemes which include interception and diversion of raw sewage, setting up of sewage treatment plants, creation of low cost sanitation facilities, setting up of electric/improved wood crematoria and river front development. Details of proposals received from the States for inclusion of new rivers for pollution abatement during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I and funds released during this period under the Plan is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) to (e) Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments and this Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in pollution abatement of rivers through NRCP. Inclusion of new rivers/towns in the Plan is a continuous process based upon, prioritized proposals received from the States, funds available under the Plan, degree of pollution etc.

Statement-I

Details of the proposals received from the States for inclusion of new rivers under National River Conservation Plan during the last three years

Sl. No.	State	Year	River
1.	Assam	2010-11	Bharalu
		2010-11	Kalong
2.	Gujarat	2010-11	Mindhola
		2011-12	Nag
		2011-12	Koyna
3.	Punjab	2010-11	Beas
		2011-12	Ghaggar
4.	Uttar Pradesh	2010-11	Ramganga

Statement-II

State-wise and Year-wise funds released by the Central Government during 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12 under National River Conservation Plan

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	River	Funds Released		
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari & Musi	36.89	--	
2	Bihar	Ganga	15.37	20.00	--
3	Jharkhand	Damodar, Ganga & Subarnarekha	--	--	--
4	Gujarat	Sabarmati	--	0.39	--
5	Goa	Mandovi	--	--	--
6	Karnataka	Bhadra, Tunga-bhadra, Cauvery, Tunga & Pennar	--	0.96	--
7	Maharashtra	Krishna, Godavari, Tapi & Panchganga	7.38	11.82	--
8	Madhya Pradesh	Betwa, Tapti, Wainganga, Khan, Narmada, Kshipra, Beehar, Chambal & Mandakini.	0.90	--	--
9	Orissa	Brahmini & Mahanadi	--	--	5.00
10	Punjab	Satluj & Beas	--	45.75	47.53
11	Rajasthan	Chambal	20.00	--	20.00
12	Tamilnadu	Cauvery, Adyar, Cooum, Vennar, Vaigai & Tambarani	3.10	--	
13	Delhi	Yamuna	66.50	83.29	34.88
14	Haryana	Yamuna	14.90	4.10	--
15	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna, Ganga & Gomti, Ramganga	112.80	238.59	72.75
16	Uttarakhand	Ganga	17.94	31.88	--
17	West Bengal	Ganga, Damodar & Mahananda	57.08	194.13	--
18	Kerala	Pamba	--	--	--
19	Sikkim	Rani Chu	15.00	26.14	9.30
20	Nagaland	Diphu & Dhansiri	--	--	--
		Total	367.86	657.05	189.46

*[English]***Rehabilitation of JNPT Workers**

4135. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposal to frame a policy/scheme for resettlement and rehabilitation for the affected people while setting up Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of people affected by it alongwith the amount earmarked for their rehabilitation programme; and

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

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

(a) to (d) A proposal has been received for the allotment of land to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) of Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT), in line with the 12.5% land allotment scheme of Government of Maharashtra for PAPs of Navi Mumbai Project of City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra (CIDCO). The District Collector has identified 3104 Khatedars in this regard. JNPT is required to undertake the development work in the allotment area in consultation with the Government of Maharashtra/CIDCO at the earliest.

*[Translation]***Ban on Cotton Export**

4136. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cotton textile, spinning and garments manufacturers are likely to be benefitted due to recent ban on cotton export;

(b) if so, the Government has assessed the likely impact on the cotton growers who are not getting reasonable Minimum Support Price (MSP) of their produce and exports of cotton;

(c) whether the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) is purchasing cotton at different rates from the States;

(d) if so, the details of MSP of cotton, State-wise alongwith the reasons for varying the prices amongst the States during the last two years;

(e) whether the exports of cotton to China and other neighbouring countries have increased significantly during the last three years; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, country wise during the above period alongwith steps taken by the Government to enhance the production and export of cotton/yarn during the next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The cotton export ban was in place from March 6 to March 12, 2012. On March 12 cotton exports were notified as free. During this period domestic prices of cotton fluctuated between Rs. 35200/candy (USD 87.40 cents/lb) to Rs. 34800/candy (USD 84.82cents/lb) and international prices between USD 98.90 cents/lb and 96.70 cents/lb. There was no apparent price advantage to domestic cotton consumers.

(b) Government convened meetings with stakeholders for firming up its views. Seed Kapas prices were 40% above MSP prices in Gujarat and 25% above MSP prices in Maharashtra. Only in Guntur and Warangal Mandis of Andhra Pradesh did domestic cotton prices witness a fall and CCI commenced MSP operations. Stable market conditions well above MSP prices are witnessed after March 12, 2012.

(c) Government has mandated CCI to create a buffer stock of 10 lac bales for which commercial operations are being undertaken by CCI in States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

(d) The details of MSP of cotton for the last two years as announced by the Government of India is given in the enclosed Statement. MSP for two basic varieties of cotton viz., Medium Staple length cotton having staple length of 24.5 mm and long staple length cotton having 2.5% staple length of 29.5 to 30.5 mm for cotton season

2011-12 have been fixed at Rs.2800/- per quintal and Rs.3300/- per quintal respectively. State-wise procurement data is not collected by Government.

(e) Cotton Exports in 2009-10 were 83 lac bales, 2010-11 were 78 lac bales and 2011-12 stand at 115 lac bales. The exports are predominantly to China.

(f) Cotton Exports to China were 67 lac bales in 2009-10, 62 lac bales in 2010-11 and 95 lac bales in 2011-12. Government is implementing the TUFSS Scheme for increasing production of Cotton Yarn. For increasing Yarn exports, Textile Export Promotion Council has been given significant allocations for export promotion schemes under Market Access Initiative Scheme.

Statement

The Details of the MSP of Cotton for the last 2 years as announced by the Government of India

Variety	Staple length in MM	Micronaire Value	Rs./Quintal	
			10-11	11-12
1	2	3	4	5
Short Staple				
(20 mm and below)	-	7.0-8.0	2000	2300
Assam Komila	-	6-8-7.2	2000	2300
Bangladeshi Cotton				
Medium Staple				
(20.5 mm - 24.5 mm)				
V 797/G-Cott 13/G. Cott.	21.5-23.5	4-2-6.0	2300	2600
Jaidhar	21.5-22.5	4-8-5.8	2250	2550
AK/Y-1 (Maha/MP)	23.5-24.5			
PCO-2AP/KAR/K-11 (TN)	23.5-24.5			
MCU-7 (TN)	23.5-24.5	3-4-5.5	2350	2650
MYPR-2 (VN)	23.5-24.5			
Medium Lon Staple				
(20.0 mm - 27.0 mm)				
F414/H/777/J-34 Raj	24.5-25.5	4.3-5.1	2500	2800
LRA-5166/KC-2 (TN)	26.0-26.5	3.4-4.9	2600	2900
F-414/H/777/J-34 HIBE (Raj)	26.5-27.0	3.8-4.8		
F-414/H/777/J-34 HIBE HRY	26.5-27.0	3.8-4.8	2750	3050
Long Staple (25.5 mm - 32.0 mm)				
F-414/H/777/J-34 HIBE PJB	27.5-28.5	4-0-4-8	2800	3100

1	2	3	4	5
H-4/H-6 MECH	27.5-28.5	3.5-4.7		
RCH-2	27.5-28.5	3.5-4.7	2850	3150
Shankar-6 Gujarat/10	27.5-29.0	3.6-4.8	2850	3150
Banni	29-5-30.5	3.5-4.3		
Brahma	29.5-30.5	3.5-4.3	3000	3300
Extra Long Staple (32.5 mm and above) (MCU-5/Surbhi)	32.5-33.5	3.2-4.3	3200	3500
DCH-32 South	34.0-36.0	3.0-3.5	3400	3700
DCH-32 MP	34.0-36.0	3.0-3.5		
SUVIN	37.0-39.0	3.2-3.6	4200	4500

* As per the Order No 1/20/2011-2012/MSP-70-118 issued by the Textiles Commission dated 11th August

Export of Sugar

4137. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI RAJU SHETTI:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to lift the ban on export of sugar;

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

(c) whether the Government has allowed export of sugar to some countries to fulfill its bilateral agreement with such countries despite the ban on export of sugar;

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

(e) whether the Government propose to formulate a new policy regarding export of sugar, wheat and oilseeds; and

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

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

(a) and (b) Export of Sugar is free subject to issue of release order by the Directorate of Sugar, Department of

Food & PD. Export of preferential quota sugar to EU and USA is under State Trading dispensation. Export of 10,000 MTs of organic sugar per annum subject to registration of contract with APEDA does not require release order from the Directorate of Sugar, Department of Food & PD.

(c) and (d) During the year 2011-12, 10,000 MTs of sugar to EU and 8,300 MTs of sugar to USA under Preferential Quota has been permitted. India allows export of sugar to Maldives under bi-lateral trade agreement. In 2011-12, export of 18,961.80 MTs of sugar has been permitted for export to Maldives under this agreement.

(e) and (f) Sugar, wheat and oilseeds are freely exportable as on date. Government reviews the export policy of all agricultural products from time to time in consultation with the administrative Ministries and the Departments concerned, keeping in view various factors such as availability of goods in the domestic market, production, the price situation and various national and international commitments etc. Government regulates the export of food items in such a way that there is no scarcity in the country and it is available to the consumers at reasonable prices and at the same time the rate should not fall drastically in the domestic market depriving the farmers of remunerative prices.

[English]

Hazardous Waste Management

4138. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted an Expert Group on hazardous waste management;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of meetings so far held by this Expert Group;

(c) the number of suggestions/ recommendations made by this Expert Group so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008. These rules prescribe the procedure for storage, transportation, recycling and reprocessing of hazardous wastes. Import and export of hazardous wastes is also regulated under these Rules.

A Technical Review Committee (TRC) has been constituted to consider matters relating to classification of hazardous wastes and related issues on hazardous wastes management. An Expert Committee (EC) has been set-up to scrutinize applications received in the Ministry for transboundary movement of hazardous and other wastes. The recommendations of the Committee are considered by the Ministry and accordingly permissions are given for import and export of hazardous and other wastes for recycling/re-use/re-processing, etc. in an environmentally sound manner. Till date, 26 meetings of the TRC and 25 meetings of the EC have been held.

[Translation]

TWRFS

4139. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objective of Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS);

(b) the details of applications received/pending for financial assistance under TWRFS during the last three years, Statewise alongwith number of workers benefitted under the scheme;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate the textile workers who rendered unemployed due to closer of textile mills during the last three years alongwith steps taken to revive the closed textile mills;

(d) whether the closer of the said textile mills are due to non-availability of raw materials in the country; 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 TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The objective of Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) is to provide interim relief to the textile workers rendered unemployed as a consequence of permanent closure of any particular portion or entire textile unit in the private sector. Assistance under the Scheme is payable to eligible workers for the purpose of enabling them to settle in another employment.

(b) The state-wise details of application and workers benefitted under TWRFS during the last three years are as under:

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		No. of Application	No. of workers	No. of Application	No. of workers	No. of Application	No. of workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Gujarat	91	91	33	33	14	14
2.	Maharashtra	3586	3586	534	534	--	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Madhya Pradesh	363	363	553	5*53	339	339
4.	Karnataka	490	490	658	658	294	294
5.	Andhra Pradesh	624	624	863	863	435	435
6.	Tamil Nadu	88	88	9	9	--	--
7.	Punjab	698	698	204	204	206	206
8.	West Bengal	718	718	--	--	--	--
Total		6658	6658	2854	2854	1288	1288

(c) Government seeks to foster a policy regime, which facilitates growth and development of Indian industry. It has taken a number of steps to revive sick industrial units which, inter-alia include, guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to banks, amalgamation of sick units with healthy units, setting up of Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) under the Sick Industrial Companies (Social Provisions) Act, etc. Schemes such as Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), Megacluster etc. also facilitate modernization and growth of the Textiles Industry.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Movement of Troops

4140. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITEESH:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of procedure/norms laid down for movement of army units;

(b) whether prior permission of his Ministry is required for movement of army units;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has inquired into the matter and fix responsibility on those who created unwanted

scare over routine troop movement in the recent past towards the National Capital Region; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) to (c) The Indian Army is a professional organization and maintains a high degree of preparedness against internal and external threats. Training is the bedrock of maintaining this operational preparedness. Mobilization forms an important facet of training and is considered a critical performance parameter. These are carried out in a routine manner by various formations/units and do not require any formal notification. Exercises of large formations i.e. at Corps or full divisional levels are notified to the Army Headquarters by the concerned formations. Exercises close to the borders are notified to concerned agencies/neighbouring countries including Pakistan as per existing agreement.

(d) and (e) The movements were routine training exercises. Hence no action was taken to fix responsibility.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 Noon.

11.12 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at
Twelve of the Clock.*

(*MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair*)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Mallikarjun Kharge.

...(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Financial Estimates and Performance Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in the Library. See L.T. No. 6608/15/12]

- (2) A copy of the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 228(E) in Gazette of India the 23rd March, 2011 under sub-section (3) of Section 37 of the Apprentices Act 1961.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in the Library. See L.T. No. 6609/15/12]

- (4) A copy of the Corrigendum (Hindi and English versions) of the Budget of the Ministry of Labour and Employment for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in the Library. See L.T. No. 6610/15/12]

...(*Interruptions*)

12.0¼ hrs.

At this stage, Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao and Shrimati M. Vijaya Shanthi came and stood on the floor near the Table.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Cochin Shipyard

Limited and the Ministry of Shipping for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in the Library. See L.T. No. 6611/15/12]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Inland Waterways Authority of India, Gautam Budh Nagar, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Inland Waterways Authority of India, Gautam Budh Nagar, for the year 2010-2011.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in the Library. See L.T. No. 6612/15/12]

...(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): I to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the MOIL Limited and the Ministry of Steel for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in the Library. See L.T. No. 6613/15/12]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited and the Ministry of Steel for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in the Library. See L.T. No. 6614/15/12]

- (3) Memorandum of Understanding between the MSTC Limited and the Ministry of Steel for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in the Library. See L.T. No. 6615/15/12]

- (4) Memorandum of Understanding between the KIOCL Limited and the Ministry of Steel for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in the Library. See L.T. No. 6616/15/12]

- (5) Memorandum of Understanding between the Steel Authority of India Limited and the Ministry of Steel for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in the Library. See L.T. No. 6617/15/12]

*Not recorded

- (6) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited and the Ministry of Steel for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in the Library. See L.T. No. 6618/15/12]

- (7) Memorandum of Understanding between the NMDC Limited and the Ministry of Steel for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in the Library. See L.T. No. 6619/15/12]

- (8) Memorandum of Understanding between the MECON Limited and the Ministry of Steel for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in the Library. See L.T. No. 6620/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy 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 Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, 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 the Library. See L.T. No. 6621/15/12]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the the G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Almora, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Almora, for the year 2009-2010.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in the Library. See L.T. No. 6622/15/12]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute, Bangalore, 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 Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in the Library. See L.T. No. 6623/15/12]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, 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 Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, for the year 2010-2011.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in the Library. See L.T. No. 6624/15/12]

- (9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:—

(i) The Environment (Protection) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 266(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th March, 2012.

(ii) The Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 152(E) in Gazette of India dated 16th March, 2012.

[Placed in the Library. See L.T. No. 6625/15/12]

- (10) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Sections 12 & 13 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:—

- (i) S.O. 1754(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1174(E) dated 18th July, 2007.
- (ii) S.O. 264(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 2012, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1174(E) dated 18th July, 2007.
- (iii) S.O. 2609(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1174(E) dated 18th July, 2007.

[Placed in the Library. See L.T. No. 6626/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHAR RAO (Mahbubnagar):
Let the Government say something. Why is the Government keeping mum?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA):
On behalf of Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia, 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:—
 - (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the West Bengal Consultancy Organisation Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the West Bengal Consultancy Organisation Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
 - (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the STCL Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the STCL Limited, Bangalore, 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 item No. (b) of (1) above.

[Placed in the Library. See L.T. No. 6628/15/12]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Entrepreneurship Development Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal, 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 Centre for Entrepreneurship Development Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in the Library. See L.T. No. 6629/15/12]

- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the PEC Limited and the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in the Library. See L.T. No. 6630/15/12]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the State Trading Corporation of India Limited and the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in the Library. See L.T. No. 6631/15/12]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the India Trade Promotion Organisation and the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in the Library. See L.T. No. 6632/15/12]

- (5) A copy of the Chief Inspectors, Deputy Chief Inspectors and Inspectors (qualification and experience) Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 124(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th March, 2012 under sub-section (2) of Section 28A of the Boilers Act, 1923.

[Placed in the Library. See L.T. No. 6633/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the NTC Limited and the Ministry of Textiles for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in the Library. See L.T. No. 6634/15/12]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the National Institute of Fashion Technology Act, 2006:—

(i) The National Institute of Fashion Technology for the Post Graduate Degree, Under Graduate Degree, Diploma and Certificate Programme Ordinance, 2007 published in Notification No. NIFT/DC/06-07/Degree/42 in Gazette of India dated 30th January, 2012.

(ii) The National Institute of Fashion Technology Academic Programmes Ordinances, 2012 published in Notification No. NIFT/DC/06-07/Degree/42 in Gazette of India dated 5th March, 2012.

(iii) The First Statutes of National Institute of Fashion Technology, 2012 published in Notification No. F. No. NIFT/HO/ACT-Statutes/2007-Vol.III in Gazette of India dated 11th April, 2012.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (i) & (ii) of (2) above.

[Placed in the Library. See L.T. No. 6635/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, 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 the Library. See L.T. No. 6636/15/12]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited and the Department

of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in the Library. See L.T. No. 6637/15/12]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Shipyard Limited and the Ministry of Defence for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in the Library. See L.T. No. 6638/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—

(i) S.O. 1463(E) and S.O. 1464(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th June, 2011, regarding collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 76 (Chittorgarh-Kota-Baran- Rajasthan/Madhya Pradesh Border Section) in the State of Rajasthan.

(ii) S.O. 1203(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th May, 2011, regarding collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 71 (Rohtak-Bawal Section) in the State of Haryana.

(iii) S.O. 1588(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th July, 2011, regarding collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 7 (Lakhnadon-Seoni-Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra Border) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(iv) S.O. 1589(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th July, 2011, regarding collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 28 (Lucknow to Faizabad to Gorakhpur-Uttar Pradesh/Bihar Border Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(v) S.O. 1679(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st July, 2011, regarding collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 21 (Kuruli-Kiratpur Section) in the State of Punjab.

(vi) S.O. 1680(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st July, 2011, regarding collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 14 (Dwarka-Rajasthan/Gujarat Border) in the State of Rajasthan.

- (vii) S.O. 1681(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st July, 2011, regarding collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 76 (Pindwara-Udaipur Section) and National Highway No. 14 (Pindwara to Rajasthan/Gujarat Border Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (viii) S.O. 1849(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th August, 2011, regarding collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 4 (Bangalore-Hoskote-Karnataka/Andhra Pradesh Border Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (ix) S.O. 3045(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th December, 2010, regarding collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 66 (Tamil Nadu/Pondicherry Border- Tindivanam-Thiruvannamalai-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (x) S.O. 3059(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th December, 2010, regarding collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 6 (Nagpur-Kondhali-Talegaon Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xi) S.O. 104(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th January, 2011, regarding collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 2 (Delhi/Haryana Border-Haryana/Uttar Pradesh Border Section) (Haryana/Uttar Pradesh Border-Kanpur Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (xii) S.O. 2852(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th November, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2331(E) dated 22nd September, 2010.
- (xiii) S.O. 2794(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th November, 2010, regarding collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 2 (Uttar Pradesh/Bihar Border to Barwa Adda Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (xiv) S.O. 2764(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th November, 2010), regarding collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 8A (Bamanbore to Samakhiyali to Gandhidham Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (xv) S.O. 940(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th April, 2011, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 in the State of Punjab.
- (xvi) S.O. 986(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 21 (Kuruli-Kiratpur Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (xvii) S.O. 1556(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th July, 2011, authorising the Land Acquisition Officer, NHAI, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 21 (Bilaspur-Ner Chowk Section) in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- (xviii) S.O. 1574(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th July, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1713(E) dated 13th July, 2009.
- (xix) S.O. 1317(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th June, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. NE-II (Eastern Peripheral Expressway) (Sonepat Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (xx) S.O. 1138(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 10 (Bahadurgarh-Rohtak Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (xxi) S.O. 968(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 73 (Yamunanagar-Panchkula Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (xxii) S.O. 1561(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th July, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 24 (Bareilly-Sitapur Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xxiii) S.O. 1555(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th July, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 91

(Ghaziabad-Aligarh Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(xxiv) S.O. 1553(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th July, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 985(E) dated 4th May, 2011.

(xxv) S.O. 1360(E) and S.O. 1361(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th June, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 231 (Raibareilly-Jaunpur Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(xxvi) S.O. 1550(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th July, 2011, authorising the Land Acquisition Officer, District Bilaspur, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance and operation of National Highway No. 21 (Ner Chowk-Manali Section) in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

[Placed in the Library. See L.T. No. 6639/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): On behalf of Shri D. Napoleon, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Mumbai, 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 Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Mumbai, 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 the Library. See L.T. No. 6640/15/12]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in the Library. See L.T. No. 6641/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

12.02 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

AND

BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA*

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Central Education Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Bill, 2012 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th April, 2012."

I lay on the table the Central Education Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Bill, 2012, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 27th April, 2012.

...(Interruptions)

12.02¼ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

34th and 35th Reports

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture:—

*Laid on the Table

- (1) Thirty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Co-operation).
- (2) Thirty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).

12.02½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT
LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME
(LOK SABHA)

Statement

[English]

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN (Nagapattinam): I beg to lay the Statement (Hindi and English versions) on Final Action Taken Replies of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation on the recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the Sixth Report (15th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on MPLADS (Lok Sabha) regarding action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Committee on the subject "Providing MPLADS funds to acquire ambulance by reputed service organizations like Red Cross, etc."

...(Interruptions)

12.02 ¾ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE
15th Report

[English]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): I beg to present the Fifteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Defence on "Demands for Grants 2012-13' of the Ministry of Defence.

12.03 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

100th and 101st Reports

[English]

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN (Chennai Central): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Commerce:—

- (1) 100th Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Department of Commerce (Ministry of Commerce and Industry).
- (2) 101st Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (Ministry of Commerce and Industry).

...(Interruptions)

12.03½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS

161st Report

[Translation]

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL (Kurukshetra): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the One Hundred and Sixty-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

12.04 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

**Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export
Development Authority**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Anand Sharma.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): On behalf of Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (d) of sub-section (4) of section 4 of the Agricultural and Processed Food

Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (d) of sub-section (4) of section 4 of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTER

(a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 12th report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Modernisation and Expansion of Steel Sector pertaining to the Ministry of Steel*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): Madam, I beg to lay the statement on status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) in pursuance of the Direction 73-A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha vide Lok Sabha Bulletin - Part II dated the 1st September, 2004.

The aforesaid Twelfth Report was presented to the Lok Sabha and laid in Rajya Sabha on the 24th February, 2011. The Report relates to the "Modernisation and Expansion of Steel Sector" of the Ministry of Steel.

The Committee in the said Report has made a total of fifteen recommendations on aims, objectives and achievements of the Ministry indicating where action is called for on the part of the Government.

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See L.T. No. 6642/15/12

The Action Taken Statement on the recommendations/observations contained in the Report of the Committee had been sent to the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on 23rd May, 2011.

The present status of implementation of various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the annexure of the Statement, which is hereby laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House in reading out all the contents given in the Annexure which is laid on the Table. I would request that this may be considered as read in the House.

12.05½ hrs.

(b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 18th report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demands for Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the Ministry of Steel*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): Madam, I beg to lay the statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the Eighteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) in pursuance of the Direction 73-A of the Hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha vide Lok Sabha Bulletin - Part II dated the 1st September, 2004.

The aforesaid Eighteenth Report was presented to the Lok Sabha and laid in Rajya Sabha on the 29th August, 2011. The Report relates to the examination of Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Steel for the year 2011-2012.

The Committee in the said Report has made a total of twenty recommendations on aims, objectives and achievements of the Ministry and where action is called for on the part of the Government.

The Action Taken Statement on the recommendations/observations contained in the Report of the Committee had been sent to the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on 8th February, 2012.

The present status of implementation of various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the annexure of the Statement, which is hereby laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House in reading out all the contents given in the Annexure which is laid on the Table. I would request that this may be considered as read in the House.

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See L.T. No. 6643/15/12

12.05¾ hrs.

NATIONAL HOUSING BANK (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2012*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the National Housing Bank Act, 1987.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the National Housing Bank Act, 1987."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I introduce** the Bill.

12.06 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377***

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members, who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) Need to expedite the Defence Airport project at Minicoy in Lakshadweep Parliamentary Constituency

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (Lakshadweep): The geography and location of the Lakshadweep Islands has contributed considerably towards its vulnerability. The Lakshadweep Islands have been witnessing acts of piracy and trespassing within its vicinity for quite some time. The susceptibility of the Lakshadweep Islands to the activities of non-state actors was correctly highlighted following the Mumbai attack in November, 2008. The increasing incidents of piracy in and around the Islands have added a whole new dimension to threat perceptions.

* Published in the Gazette of India. Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 30.04.12

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

*** Treated as laid on the Table

Piracy has become a major cause of concern for the Indian security establishment. Keeping this in mind, the Government of India is augmenting the security of the Island territory. Hon'ble Defence Minister had agreed for an Air Strip (Defence Airport) at Minicoy to meet any emergency. But the implementation seems to be extremely slow in regard to land acquisition for the project, compensation to the land owners and commencement of construction by the Defence personnel.

Therefore, I request and urge the Government following a spurt in piracy attempts and in view of the threat to the Sea Lines of Communications in general and to the Lakshadweep Islands in particular, the project of Defence Airport at Minicoy be given to most priority.

(ii) Need to take steps to correctly identify starvation deaths and persons living in starvation and provide relief thereon

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (Thiruvananthapuram): The number of starvation deaths reported in the country in the past few years is nil. Nevertheless, regional media frequently reports starvation deaths. The Government should ensure that starvation deaths are recorded as they are and not as deaths due to other causes. Across the country, starvation deaths are being recorded by government officials as deaths due to tuberculosis, alcoholism or other hunger-related diseases. This practice window-dresses the number of starvation deaths and leads to a misdirection of government programs aimed at combating starvation. Several schemes are present to check malnutrition and combat hunger. The proposed food security Act also directs the State Governments to identify people living in starvation. Then why is there a need to hide starvation deaths. Proper identification only can lead to requisite steps being taken to better the situation. Recording them as deaths due to other causes just makes the fight against hunger futile.

The population in the habitat where a starvation death happens is the one that is in dire need of relief. The failure to correctly report starvation deaths takes our attention away from the population in need, throwing them deeper into the abyss. The misreporting is severely detrimental to our quest for food-security.

I urge the Government to take steps to correctly identify starvation deaths and persons living in starvation and provide more effective relief to them.

(iii) Need to abolish excise tax collected at source and reduce customs duty on non-branded gold jewellery.

[*Translation*]

DR. NIRMAL KHATRI (Faizabad): This time the current Budget (2012-13) impose varied taxes at various levels on Sarrafa business as a result of which the artisans and the traders engaged in this business are agitated. They are on strike for long time in protest against this. In India, lacs of artisans in various States particularly West Bengal, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat etc. are engaged in gold ornaments making cottage industries for hundreds of years. This the only source of their livelihood. The complexities involved in the compliance of taxes will hamper their work and they will be forced to face a crisis of livelihood.

In the proposed new arrangement will encourage anti national and anti-social activities like smuggling which is detrimental to the country's interests. In addition to this, Government will subject sarrafa businessman to exploitation at the hands of departmental officials by bringing in sarrafa business under the purview of excise duty, which will lead to loss in revenue and increase in corruption.

In India while on one side, silver and gold ornaments are considered supplements to ladies suhag under indigenous culture, on the other side it also adds to strengthen ones economic position by building movable property and in times of need can be disposed of. An essential commodity like gold being brought under tax net and thus making it out of reach of common ladies is something which is not in the interests of women.

So keeping it in view the points noted above, excise duty should be removed from non branded jewellers in the interest of lacs of sarrafa businessman, artisans engaged in gold jewellery cottage industries and the people. TCS should be removed while custom duty is cut down.

(iv) Need to extend tax concessions to mustard oil factories in Bharatpur Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): A number of mustard oil factories have been operating in my constituency Bharatpur from the past. In the areas of adjacent to Bharatpur such as Alwar, Karoli, Mathura district produce good quality mustard seeds in abundance. It is the reason behind several mustard oil factory were in operation in Bharatpur. The farmers of this area have been comparatively better of as compared to the farmers of other areas because of production of mustard crop. Now a days due to tax burden being increased manifold,

the number of mustard oil factories is gradually coming down. Several factories have been closed. Farmers are losing on the front of income and employment as a result thereof. The importance of mustard oil being beneficial for human life is continuously on this increase every day. So its supply should commensurate with the demand. The factories which have been closed, they should be given grants and concessions in taxes to revive or reopen them and the farmers by producing more and more of mustard crop like commercial crops can improve this economic condition. For mustard crop require lesser quantity of water for irrigation as compared to other crops so it will lead to greater saving of water consumption for irrigation which is also the need of the hour. It will encourage agro industries.

Government is requested that mustard oil factories in my constituency Bharatpur be encouraged and efforts made to reopen the factories which stand closed.

(v) Need to allocate CNG as per Administrative Price Mechanism to Gujarat

[*English*]

DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): I humbly invite the immediate attention of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas towards the need to address the high price of CNG in Ahmedabad, as compared to other major cities. Based on the active advice of Bhurelal Committee appointed by Hon'ble Supreme Court, Government of Gujarat introduced CNG in motor vehicles in Ahmedabad in the State. Since then, the consumption of CNG is increasing rapidly in Gujarat. However, prices of CNG in Gujarat are higher as compared to Delhi, Mumbai and other cities. The current price of CNG in Ahmedabad is 45.25 Rs/Kg, while in Delhi the price is 35.45 Rs./Kg. The prices in Delhi and Mumbai are competitive due to the APM (administered price mechanism). As the State Government of Gujarat is keen to promote CNG usage, it has requested Union Government to allocate adequate quantity of CNG as per APM to Gujarat. It is a legitimate demand of Gujarat. Hence, I request the Government to allocate CNG as per the APM at the earliest.

(vi) Need to establish an Agricultural University in Barwani District, Madhya Pradesh

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI (Khargaone): With due respect it is stated that Khargon Constituency is a tribal dominated area. The President of India, his majesty Dr. Abdul Kalam had declared the Barwani district of

Madhya Pradesh as notified area. Notified areas are developed by the Government according them top priority. However even after 64 years of independence Khargone - Barwani districts are lagging far behind the multi-dimensional development. 80 per cent of the population of this area depend on agriculture for their livelihood. In this situation, rail, industries and education are the areas where a lot is needed to be done for the development of the area. I have persistently been demanding for rail service, however, Government is yet to respond to it effectively.

I make a humble submission on behalf of the people of the area that as Barwani district is predominantly an agricultural area, need for establishing university here is being constantly felt. In view of the need for an agricultural degree college in the matter of higher education fulfilling the aspirations of the tribal people of Barwani district urgent action should be taken to establish a degree college for agriculture here.

The reasons that call for the establishment of Agriculture Degree College at Distt. Barwani:-

1. The entire Nimad area is predominantly an agricultural area where land is fertile and the farmers are very laborious.
2. Area lacks any other prominent industry except agriculture.
3. The irrigation area is constantly increasing due to Indira Sagar Project, Oukareshwar Project and Bheem Nayak Lower Goi Project which is under construction.
4. Percentage of tribal students is constantly increasing under the able and skilled leadership.
5. Barwani Agriculture Research Centre has already been established. However, Dhar-Khargon, Jhabua, Barwani etc. do not have the agriculture as subject at graduation degree level.
6. More than 80 per cent people in the district are engaged in agriculture among them number of tribal people is very large.
7. Instead of adopting traditional methods of agriculture, if scientific methods are adopted in agriculture it will lead to increased production.
8. Selawad area has ample land available for establishing Agriculture Degree College.

(vii) Need to ensure proper packing of cement by the cement companies.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): I would like to call the attention of the Government towards the injustice being done on consumers purchasing cement. The cement is packed into a bag to be sold in market, which comes out of the tiny holes of the bags it is packed in and till it reaches in the hands of consumer the quantity of cement in the bags is reduced by the time, whereas he pays the money for full bag of cement. This is not good. Besides it ill-effects the atmosphere also.

I request the Government to give instructions to cement producing companies to improve the quality of bags being used for packing the cement so that loss to the consumer can be checked.

(viii) Need to expedite payment of compensation to farmers whose land have been acquired by Indian Air Force in Hanumangarh District, Rajasthan.

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): The process of aquisition of 47299 Bigha land of village Moter, Dhandhusar, Banasar and Ghirsar, Bangasar of Rawatsar Tehsil of District Hanumangarh of Rajasthan for Air to Ground Firing Range, Thukrana is going on for the last 20 years. Rajasthan Government has also issued No Objection Certificate. The process of land acquisition is under consideration since 1997. Even after 12 years the land has not been transferred to Airforce. The money has also not been given to landlords for the land acquired from them. Airforce, Surat has been asked to deposit the award amount of Rs. 187.31 crores. Presently, the issue of compensation for land acquisition is under consideration of Defence Ministry. Since the above issue has not been settled, the farmers of said villages are facing a situation of crisis. Developmental work in said villages are stopped. They cannot get their lad reclaimed even villagers of this area, Gram Seva Co-operative Society Ltd Moter and people's representatives are trying to solve this problem for a long time. Hon'ble Chief Minister has also written a letter to Defence Minister in this regard. Farmers are facing difficulties and even then no action is being taken. My request to the Government is that action in this regard may be taken without further delay and the issue be settled by giving compensation to the landlords at market rate.

(ix) Need to stop air and water pollution being caused by cotton mills in Fatehpur Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI RAKESH SACHAN (Fatehpur): There are three plants of cotton mills at Malwan Saura and Chhivli blocks in my Constituency Fatehpur and they are damaging the environment openly. Water polluted by chemicals is being drained directly into bore holes of factory without even filtering it and the remaining polluted water is thrown in open grounds. This polluted water is logged near the arable land and has caused hundreds of acres of land barren. Even animals are also falling sick by drinking this polluted water lying in open grounds and besides mosquitoes have also grown there which is causing diseases. Along with this the potable water in villages around these plants has also been polluted causing serious problem of potable water. Husk of paddy in these mills is burnt in boilers causing, thereby, atmospheric pollution in the whole area. These particles coming out from chimneys along with smoke are making the air polluted by which people of a dozen of villages (Saura, Barora, Chakkinaka, Madaripur, Malwan, Chhivali etc.) are facing problems in breathing and it has become difficult to sleep in open. Besides particles of polluting agents in the environment is causing eye problems to hundreds of people.

Therefore, it is requested that in view of the pollution being spread by these cotton mills in my Constituency, steps be taken to stop this and besides the person whose land has been made barren by the polluted water of these plants, and the people who have fallen sick may be given compensation by the management of the mills.

(x) Need to convert the road between Tetaria Mod to Koiridih in Aurangabad district, Bihar into a pucca road

SHRI MAHABALI SINGH (Karakat): Calling the attention of Hon'ble Home Minister towards the naxal-affected areas of Sasaram and Aurangabad, I would like to say that this area is extremist affected area where such incidents do occur every now and then which has caused a fear in the minds of people. Specially these incidents occur mainly in Navinagar region of Aurangabad. The 6 km of the road from Tetaria Mod of Koiridih of this region is in very bad situation, where such incidents happen frequently.

Therefore, this 6 km stretch of road be converted into a pucca road under development scheme for Naxal affected area which would reduce the number of such activities.

(xi) Need to take effective steps to check adulteration of food items

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Adulteration of food items has become a major menace. Now, even in tooth paste, ice-creams, we find adulteration. This is a very dangerous trend.

We have the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act but prosecution and convictions are not effective. Stringent measures should be taken against those found guilty of adulteration of food items. Law should take its course and it should take swiftly. Adulteration of food items should be made a non-bailable offence.

No doubt, several steps have been undertaken by the Government to check adulteration. The Government has come up with a new authority called the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India. But cases of adulteration have not stopped. In fact, adulteration incidents have increased. Nothing concrete has come up from the Government till now to stop adulteration of food items. And we could see adulteration going on under our very nose and we have become hapless and helpless victims unable to check it.

I would like to urge very strongly, with the Government to keep strict vigil on the quality of food items, including ice-creams, and tooth paste and other essential items and safety of consumers should be kept paramount and stringent punishment should be meted out to those who indulge in this heinous crime of adulteration in food items, ice-creams, tooth paste, etc.

(xii) Need to take up the construction work of Thiruvarur-Thiruthurai-Pattukottai rail line in Tamil Nadu on priority basis

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN (Nagapattinam): I would like to draw the kind attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Railways about one of the most important pending proposal in respect of Nagapattinam, Tamil Nadu.

The gauge conversion of Thiruvarur-Thiruthurai-Pattukottai segment of Thiruvarur-Karaikudi has been left out in the budget, 2012-13. This segment ends at Thiruvarur which has already been converted into broadgauge. On Thiruvarur-Thiruthurai-Pattukottai line lies the very famous 800 years old Dargah at Muthupettai, which attracts pilgrims from all over the country. Moreover this area is one of the salt producing areas of the county. I have raised this issue in the Parliament on several occasions during the last 10 years. I have also written so many letters to different

Railway Ministers in this regard but the demand still remains unaddressed.

The Railways are going to take up the work of Karaikudi-Pattukottai line first, which is gross injustice to the people of my Parliamentary Constituency. Starting first the Karaikudi-Pattukottai line is like laying steps on a hill from top to bottom whereas it is prudent to start the work from bottom to top from engineering point of view. I, therefore, request the Ministry of Railways to start first Thiruvapur-Thiruthuraiipoondi-Pattukottai line instead of the present proposal of starting first the Karaikudi-Pattukottai gauge conversion work. This is relevant if Thiruvapur-Thiruthuraiipoondi-Pattukottai line is completed, which is of approximately 70 kms. only.

Hence, I urge upon the Railway Minister to take up the work on Thiruvapur-Thiruthuraiipoondi-Pattukottai line on top priority basis so that the people of these areas can be benefited to a great extent.

(xiii) Need to provide adequate power to Bihar from the Central pool

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Common man of Bihar is becoming helpless due to lack of electricity. Electricity is basic requirement for development. The lack of it is affecting agriculture, education, industry etc. Bihar is zero in production field. Fully dependent on central allocation with respect to electricity consumption Bihar is deprived of essential and justified supply of electricity.

Though the electricity generation in eastern region is more than consumption, the electricity is not supplied to Bihar rather it is supplied to south-north and western areas which are out of eastern regions, through power grid. Whereas, the electricity allocated to Bihar is cut due to reduction in generation of power. To fill the gap between generation and consumption in regional level, electricity generated by central zone is supplied through national power grid so that supply can be ensured. There is a gap of about 30% between electricity allocated to Bihar and the consumption there whereas this gap at national level is of 6%. In such circumstances to give justice to Bihar, more power should be supplied to Bihar from the power available at national level and that too would be possible because per capita consumption of power in Bihar is much lesser than per capita consumption on national level.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now 'Zero Hour' - Shri Sharad Yadav.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Chandrashekhar Raoji. We support your problem, but you please raise it after five minutes. The government should also respond to it.

Madam Speaker, I would like to request you that the entire production of the country during the last three years except that of the farmer has come to a standstill. Industrial growth has slowed down, the GDP has come down. But there has been a record production of crop this time. The production of paddy is 10.34 crore tonne, wheat production is 9.02 crore tonne and that of pulses is 1.70 lakh tonne. There has been a bumper crop this time. Buffer stock of the country is still 52 lakh tonne and the yield this time is likely to touch the figure of 770 lakh tonne. Now, you please tell whether any policy has been framed about the stock available with the country and the purchase of probable yield? So far as the purchase of crop is concerned, vehicles of food grains etc. are parked on the roads and the grain is getting rotten. All the wheat growing areas viz. Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are facing horrible situation. Wheat growing farmers have produced maximum due to hardwork. None other have done such a task in the country during the past three years. Only farmer of India is doing more work.

12.09 hrs.

At this stage, Shri K. Chandrashekhar Rao and Shrimati M. Vijaya Shanti went back to their seats.

The entire nation want to tell you that do not pass buck on others. Immediately, open war room. Today, the nation is facing difficulty in government purchase. There are no bags. Marketing system is not proper in any area. In Punjab, marketing system is functioning properly. Procurement is being made properly. But where it can be stored? Foodgrains are getting rotten. The entire country is facing horrible situation. Farmers have given maximum production during the last three years. Dada, please tell production of which item has increased in this country during your tenure. Due to the century old tradition of Indian farmers, there has been bumper crop in the country for the last three years which is difficult to store.

There was a time of crisis during our regime also and I took several measures. I supervised the entire system

for the entire five years for controlling price-rise. The entire food grains stock was saved and used for food for work programme and the remaining was exported. Increase the storage capacity anyhow. In Bihar, we have given fifty per cent subsidy for storage. You gave subsidy for storage. No farmer has received even a penny as subsidy since 2009. How storage capacity would increase? You have only 19 per cent storage capacity. Where would you store foodgrains? How you would use and send stored foodgrains. The situation is very horrible. How we can resolve the problem? Someone says that there are no bags. In Allahabad they say, there are no bags. These people say that purchase is not going on. In Bihar, people say that there is no way of purchase. Every sector has gone down. Industry and the GDP have gone down. Only production of foodgrains has gone up but there is no storage capacity for that. People are starving but you are not finding any way out. Why don't you open war rooms? Agriculture department and the food department are responsible for the problem. Why don't you open war rooms and set up committee? Which governments are responsible for this state of affairs? Why transparency is not being maintained? State governments are alleging that bags have not been provided whereas they are saying that they have given. What the farmer would do in such a situation? No information is there. The country is on the verge of decay. The situation would be worse because these people are not going to sit silent. There is lamentation all around. It is raining and the Meteorological Department says that the climate of Delhi would become pleasant. The foodgrains grown at a distance of four hundred kilometer is getting wet and ruined. There is no storage capacity. Your agency says that the climate of Delhi would become pleasant. The country may starve. There is none to pay any heed to the sufferings of eighty per cent population of the country. If the matter is raised in this House, there is nobody to respond. Strange things are going on all around.

In India, farmers only have produced maximum quantity of paddy and wheat. Production of pulses has been one lakh seventy thousand tonne this year. I endorse your views that production has increased due to your schemes. Then whether war rooms should not be opened for that and immediate arrangements should not be made for that? Pranav Babu, nothing is more important than this issue. Government should open war room for it immediately. The Cabinet should take immediate decision in this regard. If they don't do it, there would be destruction in India. You know that crop had reached the thrashing place and it was ruined due to rains. Farmer goes to market but no one is

ready to take his crop. Someone says that bags are not available. Someone says that bags are not available in Allahabad. The Food Minister of Madhya Pradesh says that his area produces Paddy and this area produces wheat. You know that your area produces wheat and paddy equivalent to Punjab. Our area produces wheat in abundance. My native district Hoshangabad produces foodgrains equivalent to every district of Punjab. You please tell as to where farmer should go and what he should do?

Pranav Babu, you are present in the House. I want to request you that this is the voice of farmer of this country. I want to say that if you do not solve this problem immediately, it may increase resentment among the farmers. How I can mention all the points. I have come well prepared. Punjab is in such a position today that its government may not be able to function. Your government will also not be saved. You should understand that if the farmer suffers, he will revolt. Firstly, he revolts and that revolt is sustainable. This revolt is not like the revolt of urban areas. They are not afraid of being killed. They are committing suicide. Crop of farmer is being looted. There is no body to purchase his crop. Pleasant atmosphere is being made there. Meteorological Department is claiming that Delhi has become pleasant. Crop of farmers within 400 kilometer has been ruined. You don't speak outside. You know that these problems are going on for the last two years. You know foodgrains amounting to Rs. 18 crores got destroyed last time. This time the entire foodgrains has got destroyed. There is no storage capacity for foodgrains. You keep the foodgrains outside, if it is saved, tell me. There would be starvation. Please find out some remedy. There is no way out except opening war room. I thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You send your name associating with him.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please send your name to the Table to associate yourselves.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Vishwa Mohan Kumar, Shri

*Not recorded

P.L. Punia, Shri Ganesh Singh, Shri Kirti Azad, Shri Rajendra Aggarwal, Shri Virendra Kumar, Shri Ram Singh Kaswan, Shri Suresh Angadi, Shri Shivram Gauda, Shri Prahlad Joshi, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri Premdas, Shri Rewati Raman Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan Singh, Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal, Dr. Ratan Singh Ajnala, Smt. Jyoti Dhurve, Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan, Dr. Ratna Dey, Dr. M. Thambidurai, Dr. Mirza Mehbub Beg, Shri Manohar Tirkey, Shri Jagdambika Pal, Shri S. Semmalai, Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Sharad Yadav Ji.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please all of you take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will call you again.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Naran Bhai Kachhadia.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: It is not a discussion.

[Translation]

Nothing is being discussed. This is zero hour.

[English]

We are not having a discussion.

[Translation]

He has spoken very well on the issue. He has thrown light on this.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else would go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded

[Translation]

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): Today, I am going to raise voice for those farmers who have given substantial contribution to maintain the greenery of our country and to make our economy balanced. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, it is very sad that the plight of farmers in the whole country is beyond their capacity to bear. Farmers are finding no buyer in the market to buy the cotton, which they have grown by straining all his neves. The farmer, who used to save the starving, is, today, himself starving. The situation today, if continues further, would leave no option for farmers but to suicide. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, once our country was called the nation of farmers and hermits but today the same country is called to be murderer of our farmers. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak. He is speaking on a 'Zero Hour' issue.

[Translation]

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: People from all walks of life like labour to mill owners, saints to capitalist, kings to beggar and Sarpanch to Members of parliament—all need farmers, labour, small businessmen and villages to have a society of their own. These are their votes which make the Minister, MPs and MLAs.

Madam, today cotton is grown all over the country. The production of cotton in Gujarat specially has been very good. Farmer have worked day in and day out to have a good produce but they are not getting good price for their produce which has led to a pitiable condition in Gujarat. This is because the Central Government has stopped the export of cotton. The export of this has been stopped to benefit whom. The Government and the Ministry of Commerce knows it. It was a big hit to the farmers. Later on when it was allowed to be exported, government made them feel obliged for withdrawing the ban on export but the fact was that the affect of it was not seen in markets or cotton merchants.

Madam, most astonishing thing is that how government has started buying cotton through CCI. The district, in which cotton was bought through CCI, had ginriings of big leaders of congress and cotton was bought through APMC at a high rate of Rs. 600 to 700. But this purchase was made only from the place where a big shot

of congress in APMc is present. This purchase was made there and later on it was given back to CCI at the rate of Rs. 900. Today farmers, who have become victim of anti-farmer and anti-people policies of the government and are migrating to cities. Central Government or say UPA Government is responsible for this migration. President and Prime Minister of India had frequently been saying that we will bring the second green revolution and on the other side neither do farmers get fertilizer in time nor do they get seed and nor any infrastructure facility. They are not getting power, water, loan etc. even. Our previous Prime Minister Hon'ble Atal Bihari Vajpayee had initiated a scheme to connect all the rivers so that the problem of water can be solved. The second green revolution was possible only after completion of this scheme. But this scheme was put into a cold storage because they were afraid of BJP, who may have taken a good space in the country if the scheme would succeed. Today just because the shortage of this water, more than two lakhs of farmers have committed suicide in the country during this decade. This is indicated in the figures given by the government and the central government is responsible for these suicides. Madam, people of the country are afraid if the farmers would leave the farming, it would lead to price rise and people would starve in the absence of food grains. This all the more to be worried because this country's economy is based on agriculture and if it comes to crunches, our country would come into a big crisis.

Madam, I with folded hands, would request all, who are sitting here, since we all are, in some or the other way, connected to agriculture; we should join our hands to solve this problem and should save the farmers growing cotton in the country. I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Haribhau Jawale, you please associate yourself with him.

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Shri Manender Singh P. Chauhan, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Rajendra Agarwal and Shri Virendra Kumar associate themselves with Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE (Raver): Madam Speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I have told you to associate yourself with him on this subject. You also have the same issue.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: The meeting today. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Don't do like this. Shri P.L. Punia please speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you may sit down. Puniaji is raising an important issue.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him raise his issue.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Madam I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on this important issue.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Government must respond immediately. ...*(Interruptions)* This government is listening to nothing. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: The restriction is being made in reservation on promotion to the employees belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Only Puniaji's speech would be recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Supreme Court has recently given its decision. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Listen to Shri Punia.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: The reservation in promotion to the Schedule Caste and the Scheduled Tribes was already allowed. There is a confusion that it has been discontinued. ...*(Interruptions)* Supreme Court needs to be mentioned. In this backdrop it needs to be told in advance that in case of Indira Sahni in 1992, it was said in the judgement that reservation in promotion to the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)* Parliament discussed the issue and 77th amendment to constitution was made and it was said that State Government and Central Government can allow reservation in promotion. Later on, Supreme Court said yes reservation

*Not recorded

in promotion can be made but seniority alongwith promotion. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): The issue which has been raised today, by Sharad ji you would remember that three days ago-I had also raised the same issue with regard to Madhya Pradesh. Today Sharad Ji has raised this issue with regard to whole country. Farmer grows wheat but no storage is there to store it, if he grows paddy, there is no support price for it, if he grows cotton, he can not export it, if he grows potato, he is bound to throw it on roads. But, since this issue is very important, we had asked for a reply from the government. But instead of replying to the issue raised, Leader of the House Left the House. ...(*Interruptions*) We are not able to understand as to what should we do here? Since the Leader of the House has left the House and we won't get any response, we are left with no option? ...(*Interruptions*) We also leave the House. ...(*Interruptions*)

12.25 hrs.

Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, Shri Sharad Yadav, Shri Basu Deb Acharia, Shri Lalu Prasad and some other hon. Members then left the House.

...(*Interruptions*)

12.25 ¼ hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

Re: Reservation in promotion for SCs/STs

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on the important issue of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes so that I can express my views on the issue. This issue is concerned with reservation in promotion. The recent judgement of Supreme Court has caused confusion. General idea in the states is that the reservation in promotion has been discontinued. In this I would like to make it clear that in the year 1992 in was first time in case of Indira Sahni case that reservation in promotion to SC, ST employees and officers not allowed. Parliament considered it and 77th amendment to was made and in that amendment it has been said that State Government and Center Governments have right to provide reservation in promotion. The matter then was sent to Supreme Court, which said the reservation in promotion can be given but they won't get seniority. Thereafter the Parliament passed 85th constitution

amendment, which said consequential seniority also would be given. Since then it is going on. A number of writ petitions were filed. Supreme Court collected all the writ petitions and then gave its decision. That decision has still again come in Nagraj case that 77th and 85th amendments both are legal and constitutionally valid, but if Center Government or State Government wants to give reservation in promotion, it would have to take three things under consideration and would have to study it. One he said that it needs to be studied that whether the people belonging to these categories are still backward or not. Second, to see whether these people have adequate representation or not in the services. Third, if SCs/STs officers and employment are given reservation in promotion, it also needs to be seen whether it may adversely affect the administration. These three condition were there. On these three conditions many state governments said now reservation in promotion has been discontinued. Recently in a case in Rajasthan Chief Secretary and DOPT, Principal Secretary were given contempt notice. Supreme Court has given stay on it. The cases on which judgement given by Supreme Court were similar to these cases. In that judgement they said reservation in promotion should be made applicable as in the case of M. Nagraja and various state governments have issued orders on rules regarding reservation in promotion. These rules are unconstitutional. These are not in conformity with constitution. I have also written to Minister, DOPT and to Prime Minister that some writ should be there against M. Nagraja case because in case of Indira Sahni also this has categorically been said that if we talk about backwardness, it is permissible for OBCs, it has been applied on them. But Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes are a separate class and they are undisputably backwards. No discussion can be held on it. In Indira Sahni case there was a bench of 5 judges. In this way a bench of nine judges carriers effect and the judgement of five judges bench is not effective. I had said that we must go to Supreme Court for clarification. Central Government should get it clarified through writ petition or review petition that criteria for backwardness and other do not apply to Scheduled Castes/Schedule Tribes. Since Supreme Court has held 77th and 85th constitution amendment as legal, they should be made applicable and reservation in promotion should be applicable everywhere. I want to say that the judgement of Supreme Court three days ago has caused confusion. I request the Central Government to go to Supreme Court and get clarification in case of M. Nagraja. If this Nageraja is always found there in our way, no good can ever be done to Scheduled Caste. Central Government must necessarily intervene. I

appeal to the Prime Minister to kindly clarify the Nagaraja case from DOPT and remove the hurdles in the matter.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: If you want to associate yourself with this issue, please send the slip.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Khiadi Lal Bairava, Dr. Kirit Premji Bhai Solanki, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Dr. Baliram, Shri Raghveer Singh Meena, Sh. Sajjan Verma, Shri Mohinder Singh Kaypee, Shri P. T. Thomes, Shri Kamal Kishor 'Commando', Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, and Smt. Santosh Chaudhary associate themselves with issue raised by Shri P. L. Punia in Zero Hour.

[English]

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): Madam, the hon. Minister is sitting here and he should react on this issue....(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Madam, on the issue of reservation on promotions for SCs and STs, twice the Government brought an amendment in the Act, and it was set aside by the Supreme Court. Thereafter when the Nagaraj case, the Rajasthan High Court case, came we referred the matter to the Department of Law and Justice. The Department of Law and Justice said that the guidelines framed in the Nagaraj case have to be considered by the Government of India. Even then the discussion is going on. I take into consideration the hon. Member's view on what further course of action the Government of India is to take on the reservation on promotion for SCs and STs.

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: When are you going to take action, Sir?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I said we are going to take it up. He gave the suggestion. The Government will sit with the Department of Law and Justice and also the Ministry of Social Justice and we will take immediate action on that.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Madam Speaker, I am very grateful to you for allowing me to raise

a very painful and heart rending accident of yesterday in this House.

I am very sorry to say that yesterday there was a head-on- collision between a private bus coming from Siddharth Nagar on highway from Gorakhpur of Uttar Pradesh to Nepal and a fast speeding roadways bus coming from Gorakhpur side resulting into death of 20 persons on the spot and nearly 34 persons are still fighting with death in district hospital of Gorakhpur Medical College. See the mockery that cottages of three people of Siddharth Nagar burnt and there was nothing in the cottage after burning. A small girl was burnt with fire. His brother was also going yesterday in that bus to take her treatment in Medical College. In that accident that girl child and his brother also died. Like this 20 poor people who have no support today met with a heart rending death on National Highway. I feel that certainly there poor families mostly from Siddharth Nagar of Purvanchal who were travelling in that bus have lost their support. State Government has given an economic assistance of rupees one lakh each. But keeping in view the circumstance which have arisen before these families I would demand from Hon'ble Minister through you that atleast an economic assistance of rupees two lakh may be provided to the dependents of families of the deceased. ...(Interruptions) I feel that the families of such people who suffer at the hands of such uninsured private buses should also be compensated in some way. I would say to Shailendraji that this accident has taken place with a roadways bus. State Government atleast can provide Government service at any level to one dependent of families of the deceased. If it is done then I will feel that the people who have died in this accident and the people of their families of the deceased who are weeping, however, cannot be compensated, but their dependents will get a support for their livelihood. Therefore, I request the State Government to provide job to one person of each family of the deceased. This is not a political issue. Such big accidents take place once in a while and in which 20 persons including women, men and children die. Someone was going for treatment. Someone was going for medicine and someone was going to attend a marriage. The whole area was in shock when this accident occurred yesterday. Among the deceased some were from Gorakhpur, some from Maharajganj and some from my Constituency, Siddharth Nagar. Therefore, I want to request the Hon'ble Prime Minister that two lakh rupees to the dependents of the deceased of this heart rendering accident should be given as support. Besides this, I would also like from you and this House to express their condolences to these 20 departed souls and pray to God to bestow strength to the

people of the families of the deceased to bear with this calamity.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Kamal Kishor Commando also associate himself with this subject.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Industry Minister of Government of India to a very important issue. When people of our country purchase cement then they are given two to four kilogramme less cement per bag. When I got it studied then it came to light that the bags used for cement are such that cement continues to percolate from bags and before it reaches to consume its weight is reduced. This is great injustice with cement consumers and it is also affecting adversely the health of labourers working in the factory. The prices of cement also continue to rise daily. I demand from Government of India in this serious issue that Minister of Industry should immediately instruct the cement industries in the country to use good quality laminated bags for cement and see whether cement is percolating from these bags or not. Such type of bags should be used in cement industries. One third cement production in the country is being done in my Lok Sabha Parliamentary Constituency. Supplying lesser quantity of cement than prescribed quantity in cement bags is injustice with consumers. Therefore, I appeal the Minister of Industry of Government of India to pay his attention to this issue so that consumers are given justice.

[English]

DR. THOKCHOM MEIYNA (Inner Manipur): I rise to draw the attention of this House to a very urgent matter of public importance.

On 29th April, 2012, that is, yesterday, there was a demonstration at Jantar Mantar, New Delhi and agitations in all the metropolitan cities of Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Imphal regarding crimes and apparently institutionalized discrimination against the North Eastern people.

Madam, to draw your kind attention, it is indeed very shocking for the people of Manipur, that one architect student, Roitam Richard was found dead in his hostel room on 17th April. Following that, there was a lot of confusion about how he died. Post-mortem report says that there were injuries all over his body and that there was bleeding on the face. But some others say that some days earlier to that, there was a motor accident. So, controversial opinions are coming out. In the meanwhile, his parents have gone there to take the body. His injuries were so grievous which clearly showed that something

serious had happened. His parents have written a letter to the hon. Home Minister, the Government of India, with a copy marked to me. I have already forwarded the letter to the Home Ministry to look into the request of the parents to institute an inquiry at the level of at least the CBI so that we may go to the root of the problem and find a permanent solution.

This is not the only incident. Recently, D. Sangma niece of the hon. Chief Minister of Meghalaya, who was studying in Amity University, was found hanging from the fan of her hostel room. It was alleged that she was humiliated by the invigilator in an examination for using a mobile phone.

Even day before yesterday, on the night of 27th April, a Manipuri boy was beaten up in Delhi. A Naga boy, Joshua Muivah from Ukhrul district of Manipur was also attacked by some unknown persons. A series of such incidents are happening one after another. This has instilled a sense of alienation among the people of North-East region in their own country. We, as people belonging to this region, take note of these incidents and raise our voice in unison. The murder of Richard is very gruesome. We all condemn it. We should also pay attention to the other incidents of apparently institutionalised discrimination and crimes against the North-Eastern people.

I would request the Government of India, particularly the Minister of Home Affairs, to do something so that such incidents do not occur in future.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on a very important issue. I through you want to draw the attention of the Government that Allahabad University which is in Uttar Pradesh has given 5-6 Prime Minister to this country. Not only this it is a University which has produced IAS, IPS, Scientists and a number of political leaders. Allahabad University has been given the status of a Central University. But I would like to apprise this House and the Government through you with great pain that the atmosphere of that University has now become very vicious and there is a lot of unrest among students, teachers and employees. The academic environment which should have been there is totally disturbed. Recently, a few days ago it was tried to vacate the students hosted there by using police force while the students there were preparing for exams of IAS, PCS, Staff Selection Commission. It is an unfortunate situation. Agitations and

demonstrations are going on for holding elections of Students Union as per the recommendation of the Lingdoh Committee but at present the administration of the University is totally silent about it. There are vacancies of 500 professors and lecturers. Teachers have been demanding regularly to fill up these vacancies. But on the other hand in the name of Constitution, the lecturers and professors belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are working there are also being overlooked. It was tried to fill up some vacancies but it was tried to fill up the vacancies reserved for SC/ST through upper castes. This also is forcing teachers to go on agitation. I raised this issue in the last session but it was overlooked by the Government. There is no co-ordination between professors, students, teachers and the vice- chancellor. There is no communication among them. If these persons go to vice-chancellor to talk then he is not prepared to talk even. His behaviour is absolutely that of a dictator. That is why the environment there has become very vicious. I would like to demand through you from this Government. Parliamentary Affairs Minister is sitting here and this is an issue related with students. Madam, students are the future helmsman on whose shoulders the future of our country lie. This matter concerns students, Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs is present in the House. He should speak in this connection so that we could get an assurance and the students, teachers and employees of the University who are agitating could get some relief.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Madam Speaker, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Shailendra Kumar.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Madam, I want to draw your kind attention towards a very important matter concerning politics and administration.

Madam, more than 60 years have already passed after we gained independence. At the time of framing Constitution assemblies were constituted in States which were outside the federal setup. In many states Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council both were constituted while in many States only Legislative Assembly was constituted on the basis of their population. Now times have changed. At that time, Delhi had a population of 35 lakhs while today it stands at about more than 2 crores. To me this matter should be re-considered. There has been no debate on the matter for quite some time, where Legislative Assembly is there, they are continuing with Legislative Assembly and where Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council both exist, there both are continuing.

According to me the administrative decision taken by one body, if the same decision taken by two bodies, then it becomes necessary that both bodies should pass it, only then it becomes law. If there was only one body, it would have become autocratic. The Chief Minister could get anything passed in the assembly for there would be no requirement to go to the other body. In the Centre, we have Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. As long as a bill is not passed from both the Houses, it does not become law and as such it cannot be enforced.

I would like to request the Government that with passage of time our democracy has become matured, we think about creating legislative assembly where it is not there along with legislative assembly. For this purpose the relevant law should be amended.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Madam Speaker, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal.

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Madam, I would like to place before this House and draw the attention of the concerned Minister with regard to some pathetic conditions of some Indian citizens in Sri Lankan jails.

There are about 37 Indian citizens in Sri Lankan jails. These 37 Indian citizens belong to Kerala and Tamil Nadu. They are in Sri Lankan jails for about 17 years. I think they went there in search of employment but they were cheated there and false cases had been framed against them. Now, they are completing about 17 years in jails there.

They have given a number of representations to the Prime Minister of India and concerned Ministers. India is the signatory of the SAARC countries. According to the Agreement made among the SAARC countries, the prisoners can be handed over to their countries. It is, in that context, that they again written to the concerned Ministers. Even, the concerned Ministers promised that they would be taken back but no action has been taken. The Consulate has also informed that they have written to the Government of India and Government of India has written to the Chief Ministers of Kerala and Tamil Nadu also. It is because they have to be sent to the jails of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. They belong to these States.

At least, it can be considered on humanitarian grounds as they have already completed about 17 years in jails, the Government can take the decision on the basis of SAARC Agreement.

So, I would like to request the Government to take immediate action on humanitarian grounds.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri M.B. Rajesh and Shri P.K. Biju may be allowed to associate themselves with the matter raised by Shri P. Karunakaran.

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (Lakshadweep): I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government that there is a proposal to construct a Greenfield airport at Androth Island in Lakshadweep which is my constituency.

The foundation for the Greenfield airport construction has been laid about 16 years back, that is, way back in 1996. It has been almost 16 years but the proposal is still pending. This has been discussed and deliberated in the IDA Meeting which was chaired by the hon. Prime Minister. It is understood that the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the Ministry of Civil Aviation have already conducted the site survey. Earlier, in the site survey, they had said that about four lakh square kilometres of land is required. But according to the revised proposal, six lakh square kilometres of land is required. Anyway, the site survey has been conducted but the Environment Impact Assessment is yet to be conducted by the Ministry of Environment.

Therefore, I would urge the Ministry of Civil Aviation and especially the Ministry of Environment to ensure that the Environment Impact Assessment is conducted expeditiously and without any further delay the proposal is cleared so that the green field airport could be constructed.

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): Respected Madam, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

I would request the Government to grant Central Road Fund (CRF) for Sabarimala roads in Kerala for meeting its growing infrastructural requirements. There has been no fund allocation to the State of Kerala under CRF for the last two years. The Government of Kerala has already submitted proposal for fund allocation under CRF. If the Government grants fund for Sabarimala roads in Kerala under CRF, it would be a boon for the devotees of Lord Ayyappa.

It should be noted that crores of devotees across the country pay pilgrimage to Sabarimala and their number is increasing year by year. Last year, four crore devotees paid pilgrimage to Sabarimala Shrine. The number is higher than the population of Kerala. This shows the growing importance of better transit facilities at Sabarimala.

Therefore, I would request for an urgent intervention of the Prime Minister in this regard and grant Central Road Fund for Sabarimala roads in Kerala.

MADAM SPEAKER: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by Shri Anto Anthony Shri N. Peethambara Kurup. Shri P.T. Thomas, Shri M.B. Rajesh, Smt. Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi and Shri S.S. Ramasubbu are allowed to associate.

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Madam Speaker, rivers Upper Sakni, Dhadhar Tilaiyya, Dhananjai etc. in the Distt. Navada of Bihar are like its veins and the life line of Tal-Talliya. The rivers named above irrigate Navada, Gaya-Darbhiga, Shekhpur district. The first Chief Minister of Bihar had initiated steps to construct a canal from upper Sakri which helps to irrigate warasliganj area even today. However, this project is still incomplete. The Bihar Government have drafted the DPR of Baksoli scheme which is in its west part, has sent to the Centre one year back duly approved by the Council of Ministers, for sanctioning funds, and the implementation is pending till the sanction is received.

Dhadhar-Tilaiyya is a big project for irrigating thousands of acres of land in Navada-Gaya. Steps have also been taken for implementing the same. This scheme will cost Rs. 800 crore under which water will have to be lifted from Tallaiyya river. But there is some conspiracy going on to frustrate this scheme. If this conspiracy becomes a success, it will lead to the closure of the entire scheme and the amount of crores of rupees incurred on this will become infructous.

Therefore, I demand from the Centre to formulate outlines of a consolidated and comprehensive scheme by taking together Dhadhar Tilaiyya, upper Sikari Dhananjai rivers and pave the way for development of the chronically drought prone district Navada.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Madam Speaker, I associate myself with the matter raised by hon. Member of Parliament Dr. Bhola Singh ji.

SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH (Ghazipur): Madam Speaker, kindly permit me to speak, thank you.

Madam, I would like to draw attention of the House to very urgent matter of public importance. I would like to make you aware about the erosion caused by Ganga though Ganga is our mother, our culture, our civilization and a symbol of our development. I would like

to draw your attention to the most backward district Ghazipur in Eastern UP which is affected the most by the erosion caused by Ganga. Erosion in that district at many places has made life of common man miserable to the extent that even in his sleep he dreams Ganga flowing nearby and swallowing his fields gradually. There is habitation upto 10 feet to 15 feet. During flood when we go out to take a view of the losses being suffered, we feel very sad to see the pitiable condition in which people are making their living. I wrote a letter to District Magistrate, Ghazipur to apprise him about the plight of the common man as to how he is passing his days. I requested him to make arrangement to remedy the situation and cautioned of possibility of Ganga floods swallowing the entire village along with its people someday. The letter received in reply to the letter makes mockery of the situation which is very painful. It states that Government take notice as to whose loss is excessive and the place where the erosion is going on to assess whether it would be economical to repair the erosion or to shift the population.

Madam Speaker, I would like to request through you that on the one side a bridge is being constructed under the sea while on the other side efforts are being made to bypass public interest laying stress on shifting the people from the affected site. In Eastern UP Ghazipur is not the only area which depends on farming rather entire Eastern UP's principal occupation is agricultural farming. This area has no mill or factory. Now, I would like to draw your attention towards Sevra, Bachcha ka pura, Sara Mohammadpur, Waipur, Sokni, Tulripur, Mohbalpur in Block Karanda. The erosion of Ganga has endangered odiyur junction and Devkali which is a major pump. Then there are some two to three pumps, one of them is at life canal, also face danger from Ganga and if erosion does takes place it will blast the pump. Central Government provides 75% and while Uttar Pradesh provides 25% funds. On the basis of that the Chief Minister of UP, hon. Akhilesh Yadavji had expressed a desire for help in this matter from Central Government as Government want all the work complete in all respect.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Madam, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Radhe Mohan Singh.

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you that you have allowed me to raise an important matter relating to my parliamentary constituency. I am an elected representative from Ahmedabad. Ahmedabad is developing at fast pace, its population is also increasing at a fast speed. It has

achieved the status of megacity. We see that climate is changing as such the mass transportation launched by Gujarat Government is playing an important role in controlling it. I am proud of the fact that Government has presented a powerful example of Bus Rapid Transit System, BRTS in Ahmedabad. BRTS has not only been awarded nationally but internatinaly also. Gujarat Government has pushed it further by taking up Metro Rail Project. Delhi Metro Corporation has been entrusted with the task of submitting its report about the assessment of the cost of this project. The cost estimated by DMC for connecting Pat Nagar and Gandhi Nagar of Ahmedabad and Gujarat extending upto Dholera project of Metro Rail is Rs. 9000 crores. Though Gujarat Government is discharging its obligation towards it, however, Central Government is requested to contribute 25% of this sum to Gujarat. This is my request to the Central Government through you.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): I associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Kireet P. Solanki.

[English]

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN (Kancheepuram): Madam, Speaker, thank you for giving me this opportunity. I would like to draw the attention of this august House to a very serious problem concerning the students' community. The UPA-I Government had launched a student education loan scheme.

13.00 hrs.

But nowadays, students are facing many problems. The bankers are not giving loans properly to the students and thus, the students suffer from many obstacles in the Student Education Loan Scheme. The total outstanding amount in the Student Education Loan Scheme as on March, 2011 comes to Rs. 43 crore. The total number of beneficiaries is around 22,35,000 students. The increase in Non Performing Assets (NPAs) in Education Loan make the bankers to enforce strict norms or stringent conditions for fresh loans. The banks are now insisting on assets, mortgage and third party guarantee to secure their position. In reality, there will be no wilful defaulters in educational loans since the parents are involved as co-obligants.

Private financing attaches more responsibility on students rather than public funding of higher education by the Government. To subsidise the cost of higher education, the Government has launched Interest Subvention Scheme from 2009-10 for the students belonging to economically

weaker sections. Our Finance Minister has increased the amount to Rs. 800 crores for the year 2012-12 from Rs. 640 crores earmarked for the previous year.

The students seeking admission under the management quota should be considered for educational loan.

Secondly, the Government should ease the provision of Interest Subvention Scheme and the settlement of NPA loan from Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme.

Thirdly, special refinancing for education loan should be considered by the Reserve Bank of India for recycling of funds. The Interest Subvention Scheme and Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme will definitely reduce the burden of students and bankers. The NPA portion has been covered under Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme announced by the hon. Finance Minister during this year. The refinance scheme for education loan will enhance the funds available with the banking 6 sector for further deployment.

Above all, the Government as well as the private sector should create more employment opportunities. Otherwise, the education loan scheme has to be written off by the Government in future like agricultural loan and weavers' loan.

I request the hon. Finance Minister to consider the above mentioned requests and kindly look into the very serious problems faced by the student society.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi may be allowed to associate herself with the issue raised by Shri P. Viswanathan.

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Madam Speaker, I thank the UPA Government for introducing the flagship programme, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, and for enacting the Right to Education Act.

Under the SSA, as we all know, since 2010-11, the Government is providing text books and two pairs of uniforms for the poor children belonging to the SC/ST and BPL families. I also thank the Government for enhancing the allotment of funds by 48 per cent. This reflects the concern of the UPA Government in providing free and compulsory education to the children. These children are now feeling that they are getting education by way of equal facilities.

The Government is providing Rs. 200 including stitching charges for two pairs of uniforms per year. In this

way, they are providing business to the Government-controlled textile companies.

However, I want to submit for the kind consideration of the hon. HRD Minister to enhance the uniform cost including stitching charges from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 in order to provide quality uniforms to these boys and girls.

Uptill now, free uniforms are being provided to boys and girls of the Government schools, Municipal Schools and Zilla Parishad schools.

I request the Government to extend this facility to the aided schools also. For example, in Andhra Pradesh, 3335 schools are functioning under the aided scheme. There are nearly 44 lakh children studying in these schools. They also belong to the poor families.

I submit to the Government, through you, Madam Speaker, to cover not only these children who are studying in Andhra Pradesh but also those children across the country for providing two pairs of uniforms every year.

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN (Chennai South): Madam Speaker, thank you. I would like to raise a very important matter during the 'Zero Hour' regarding the constant and continuous shrinking of land under agriculture in India putting self-sufficiency in food in jeopardy.

According to the figures given by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Government of India, it is very clear that India is losing its agricultural lands. During the last six years, from 2006-2011, India has lost approximately 4,91,000 hectares of agricultural land for other purposes such as buildings, roads, railways, etc. This may create irreparable damage in the future. India predominantly is an agrarian country. Agriculture provides livelihood for about sixty per cent of our population. It contributes to nearly one-fifth of the total GDP.

In the name of industrialisation and development, in many States several hectares of agricultural land are being converted and used for non-agricultural purposes. Over the last two decades, the agricultural land had shrunk by nearly two per cent. This does not augur well for our economy.

Basically, agriculture has become a loss-making venture and the farmers are no more interested in doing cultivation because of non-remunerative prices. Exploiting this situation, the real estate lobby plays havoc with the Indian agriculture by purchasing the lands for construction of houses.

If India wants to achieve self-sufficiency in food grains, the Government should undertake efforts to have the Second Green Revolution. Hence the Government should take necessary steps to enhance areas under irrigation and cultivation for good of the future of India. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Madam, I want to draw attention of the Government to the point that I have been raising this issue continuously for the last three years, but the Government has not taken any concrete action in the matter. You are also aware that the Mahatma Gandhi Setu at Patna from the date of its construction has been made so defective that its condition is very much dilapidated. During last 7-8 years more than Rs. two hundred crores have been spent on its repair. Even then its only one lane is operational, the other is non-operational. At places its span had sunk one to one and a half feet. Who was the contractor of that bridge? What is the intention behind not initiating the enquiry into the defect in construction of the bridge? Now the maintenance of the bridge is with the NHAI. The NHAI and the NH say that the bridge is now with the NHAI. The NHAI and the NH say that the bridge had been constructed by the engineers of Government of Bihar, so they have no information about it. What is the strength of the bridge? At the time the bridge was constructed the load of trucks bearing 12 and 14 tons passed through it. Today the movement of trucks with 100 tons load is on it. The NH was not in existence at that time. Immediately after crossing the Ganga bridge. There is NH 103 which is from Musrigharari to Samastipur. The road is of four lane from Hazipur to Muzaffarpur. Hazipur to Chapra, Siwan and Gopalganj are also four lane. Heavy load is on that bridge. At any time any mishappening can take place and hundred of trucks and vehicles will wash away in river Ganga. Any major accident can take place there. My direct demand to Government- Firstly, enquiry may be initiated against the company that constructed the bridge. If there is architectural fault, it should be investigated and that company should be punished. Secondly, the lock system which was fixed in it that system has failed. The company which gave this system and the technology, action should be taken against that company. Thirdly, the bridge at present cannot bear the total load of movement, so NHAI should construct another bridge by its side, which could bear the total load of traffic. The Government should pay attention on all these three points immediately. The company which had committed mistake and deceived the country to such a great extent and made embezzlement of money, action

should be taken against it, prosecution should be initiated and it should be blacklisted. This is my demand.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Panna Lal Punia associates himself with the subject referred by Shri Hukum Deo Narayan Yadav.

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA (Devas): Madam, my concern during this zero hour is relating to Malwa and Neemad region of Madhya Pradesh. The Hydrologists conducted a survey in the last few days and in that research they found that in the next 20 to 25 years the Neemad and Malwa region will convert into desert. The reason behind it that there had been a shortfall of rain for the past many years and that is the reason the condition has gone to worst. The ground water level in that region had gone down to 800, 900 or 1000 feet.

Madam, my submission is that voices were raised time and again for linking the rivers, keeping in view the shortfall of rain. My request is that the river Narmda and Kshipra flows in Malwa. Neemad is represented by my friend Shri Arun Yadav. I represent Malwa. The water resources development should take initiative to link Narmda and Shipra rivers on experimental basis. The Hon'ble Prime Minister should take initiative. If we are able to link the rivers of one region on experimental basis, definately this big region of Malwa and Neemad of Madhya Pradesh can be saved from converting into a desert. I strongly request from you that you too should order from the chair for it.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Hon'ble Member Shri Ganesh Singh associate himself in this subject with Shri Sajjan Verma.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Madam, you have allowed me to speak during zero hour on the issue of prevalent anarchy in the field of medical, for which I thank you.

Madam, the field of medical in our society is considered sacred and pious. People respect the doctors and give them honour like God and believe on him. But today changes are being seen in it. The big corporate hospitals are plundering on the name of medical treatments. The patient is being considered merely a customer and he is being looted through various means whether it may be needed or not. In the names of various treatments and various tests the patients are made to spent money. The middle class people and the poor are being exploited and they are made to half die before any treatment because of financial burdens. It has been

revealed in a survey that 70 per cent of by-pass surgery of the heart is being done unnecessarily, though it is not required. The patient who is on death bed and there are no chance of his survival even then he is put on ventilator and the bills are being made. After the death of the patient, bills of heavy amount, which is in thousands or lakhs are handed over to the relatives of the deceased and till the full amount of the bill is not deposited at the counter, the dead body of the patient is not given to his family members and in those hours of sorrow and grief this type of inhumane behaviour is meted to them. The people are feeling this bitter experience from most of the corporate hospitals of the country.

Madam, I want to suggest the Health Department through you, that the poor and the middle class people be saved from such an unnecessary expenses. The commercialization which has entered in the medical sector may be removed. In the last, it is my request that suitable steps may be taken to establish values in the medical sector which is considered pious, so that a large sector of the society which is deprived from the medical facilities having no means to get it are benefitted. Thanks.

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Kirit Premji Bhai Solanki, Shri Rajender Agarwal, Shri Panna Lal Punia associate themselves with subject matter referred by Shri Mohinder Singh P. Chavan.

[*English*]

SHRI LAXMAN TUDU (Mayurbhanj): Madam Speaker I thank you from the depth of my heart for giving me this opportunity to say a few words in this august House.

Madam, according to the reply given by the hon. Minister of Steel, Shri Beni Prasad Verma, to my Unstarred Question No. 2773 dated 12.12.2011, I am happy to inform you that as per the National Mineral Inventory, as on 1.4.2010, the reserves/resources of medium to high grade iron ore in Bamanghati Taluka in my parliamentary constituency Mayurbhanj district of Odisha is presently in deposit of 25,803 million tonnes. But I am sorry to say that in spite of availability of such a large reserve of iron ore in my constituency, no private individual/corporate investors have shown any interest in setting up any steel industry/plant including sponge iron factory in my tribal and backward constituency. So, this sector was to be deregulated long back. Because of this, it leads to economic backwardness of the poor tribals of my constituency.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister of Steel, through you Madam and through this august House, to take

necessary steps immediately for setting up a steel industry/plant by the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) in my tribal and backward constituency for the socio-economic upliftment of the poor tribals and the unemployed mass of my constituency.

[*Translation*]

DR. RAGHUVANSA PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Madam Speaker, there are about 72-74 central universities in the country but Bihar has none, whereas from the population angle and the backwardness point of view there must be at least 5 to 6 central universities in Bihar. The Central Universities in Bihar. Recently, the Central University that have been given to Bihar for namesake, the Government of India wants to open it at Gaya. The demand of the State Govt. is that University be opened in Motihari in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, but the Government of India has the opinion that there is no conflict in opening the University at Gaya between the State Government and Government of India. Only the point is that there is no conflict between the Government of India and the State Government. But there is the conflict between the people of Gaya and Motihari. Agitations are going on there.

The Hon'ble Members from Bihar where raising questions just now, but on receiving an assurance from you, they have returned to their seats. They have gone to Jantar Mantar for staging dharna that it should be in Motihari. Any arbitrator of the world will agree that only one Central University in Bihar will not do. So there should be two universities. The Government of India is in favour of Gaya, it must be there and the State Government is in favour of Motihari after the name of Mahatma Gandhi for which land has been acquired. The demand of Patna University is pending since long. So three Central Universities be opened in Bihar which will balance its backwardness. Uttar Pradesh has eight deemed universities but Bihar has none. Vaishali has a land - of Prakrit, it is the birth place of Jain Bhagwan Mahavir. So we have a demand for deemed university at that place. The Government, to avoid the situation of conflict should open Central Universitites at Motihari, Gaya and Patna and a deemed university at Vaishali. Otherwise, there is warlike situation. Demonstrations are taking place. The Hon'ble Members from Bihar had gone to Jantar Mantar for staging dharna. ...(*Interruptions*) Shri Hukum Deo Narayan Yadav had also gone there, but he is now sitting here and was raising question regarding roads. So, I request the Government to leave aside the situation of conflict.

Madam, you are the guardian, custodian of the House. You may announce your decision that one university will not suffice for Bihar, but there should be three-four more universities.

MADAM SPEAKER: The name of Shri P.L. Punia is associated with the subject matter raised by Dr. Raghu Vans Prasad Singh.

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN (Bijnor): Madam Speaker, a Wheat Purchase Centre was running for the last 20 years at Heempur-Diya in Bijnor district. All of a sudden the same has been closed by the district administration and despite continuous requests of FCI officers, the district administration has not opened that centre this time. As a result thereof, the farmers of at least 30-40 villages had to move to 16 kilometer away for the sale of their wheat. Along with this submission, I want one more protection from you. The matters which we raise in zero hour are emergency matters. From your side there should be a time bound direction to the Government as to that action they have taken thereon within 24,48 or 72 hours. The matter which we are raising is right or wrong? What decision the Government has taken on it? We must get a reply thereof, as people are making mockery of us everywhere, and the honour of the Member of Parliament is not in existence. We only could say that we raised the matter in the Parliament.

Madam, I am making a very humble submission to you that the prestige of the Members of Parliament be kept in mind. For, we the Members of Parliament zero hour is the only time in which we can raise the matter of emergency, whatsoever it may be, the matter of accident, or such a matter which I raised, the purchase of wheat, which is made only within ten to fifteen days and I have been making request for it for the last twenty days, but that centre has not so far been opened. If by raising any noise here today the centre is opened then it will show our worthiness otherwise not. What will be the benefit of rain, when the crop has gone spoiled. It will be of no use.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: I associate myself with the matter raised by the Hon'ble Member Shri Sanjay Singh Chauhan.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.20 p.m.

13.21 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twenty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twenty-Four Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

(SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA in the Chair)

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 2012-13

Ministry of Urban Development

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up Item No. 21.

The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 101 to 103 relating to the Ministry of Urban Development..

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Urban Development for the year 2012-2013 have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Only those cut motions, slips in respect of which are received at the Table within the stipulated time, will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly thereafter. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table immediately.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2013, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the Second column thereof against Demand Nos. 101 to 103 relating to the Ministry of Urban Development."

*Demands for Grants for 2012-13 in respect of the Ministry of Urban Development
submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha*

No. and Name of the Demand		Amount of Demand for Grant 'on Account' submitted to the Vote of the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Urban Development			
101	Department of Urban Development	221,12,00,000	1554,36,00,000
102	Public Works	228,59,00,000	90,31,00,000
103	Stationery and Printing	44,05,00,000	2,00,000
Total Revenue/Capital		493,76,00,000	1644,6900,000

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am associating myself with the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Urban Development and I rise to support them. The last discussion on the question of urban development was held in 1985. It means that for the last 27 years we people had neither discussed the working of the Ministry of Urban Development nor the questions related to it. Perhaps the reason behind it that our main focus is on rural development and it should be, as India is basically an agricultural country. We always think about the farmers and the villages, and in the care of rural areas we have forgotten the urban areas. The reason behind it was to talk about the urban had gradually became an offence as talking about the urban means talking about the rich persons, standing against the villages and think against poor and poverty. But unfortunately, the scenario today has completely changed. Our cities are in worst condition than villages. The urban areas are under regular pressure of population. The living condition of those places are going bad to worst. There are no houses to live in and the roads are neither good nor clean and the drainage system is useless. In our cities, the manner in which the solid wastes are treated that cannot be described. People are not getting water to drink and house to live. In such a situation the problems of the urban areas are continuously growing, whereas the contribution of urban areas, if we see the economic activities of India, we will find its significant contribution. Today, the contribution of the cities in the total GDP alone is about 60 per cent. In the coming twenty years, the situation will so become that 75 per cent

of India's GDP will be from the urban sector. If ten job opportunities are created, seven of them will be from urban sector. The cities have their own importance. Heavy tax payers live in these areas and the activities whichever are going on the cities, whether it is economic or industrial, the efforts are somehow or the other are in the direction of eliminating poverty. The policies for the development of cities which was required to be framed has not so far been made.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to say through you, with regret that entire focus of development or policy of the UPA Government had been mostly rural oriented or rural centric. We had very less urban centric policy making. I would like to congratulate for a scheme, a programme and that is JNNURM, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Revenue Scheme surely that mission is very important. Due to this mission some changes have come in the cities. But if we see the overall working of the Ministry of Urban Development, at present there are two major questions relating to urban areas. These two subjects are not with them, one is poverty alleviation and the other is housing. Leaving these two subject apart, all other subjects are with them. Whereas, the major problems of the cities are these problems. I would first of all like and demand from the Hon'ble Minister to have talk with the Prime Minister and try to include both the subjects with the Ministry of Urban Development. It will be my first request. Secondly, the work which is being done through JNNURM, is definitely very effective. Some changes are visible due to it, particularly in regard to buses and infrastructure development. It has the impact of Jawaharlal Nehru National

Urban Renewal Mission. But if we talk about funding, it is less. This mission was initiated in 2005 and in 7 years of its inception, for big cities, which we call Mega Cities, their number is 65 mega cities having seven metros.

Mumbai is alike Delhi city and the rest 20 cities are having a population of more than one million and the other are thereafter. The total allocation of budget to these cities is Rs. 42,900 crore. It means that the Ministry of Urban Development for seven years for the development of hundreds of cities of India. I think, at present the number of small cities is about seven thousands and for their development Rs. 42,900 crore out of which Rs. 31,500 are marked for mega cities, for the programmes of 65 mega cities and Rs. 11,400 crore to small cities. If I use a proverb for it, it is like a drop in the ocean. Nothing can happen from it. The allocation of the Ministry of Urban Development made by our Government that is 0.1 per cent of the total GDP which is negligible. I think in the Fifth Plan, there is a proposal that annual allocation should be 0.25 per cent which comes to about Rs. 1,75,000 crores and 1.75 lakh crores amount is not a big amount. Even then it can be hoped that one programme for the development of cities can be implemented in a proper manner.

Even then it is hoped that in the coming days the urban development programme will be implemented in a proper manner. Efforts are being made to implement the JNNURM with full commitment and dedication, but what was required that has not been achieved so far. We have seen a report of our Standing committee. The Standing committee in its report asked the Ministry the exact number of projects launched. The number of projects completed. The UIG Projects which are for big cities out of them they have sanctioned 555 Projects. 127 projects have so far been physically completed and about 423 projects are still under completion. They have not been completed so far. The reasons, when asked therefor, the main reasons that have cropped up are the non-receipt of NOC, non-receipt of clearance, the problem of shifting. When I have gone through the reasons of shifting, there is no doubt, in the coming days we will have to think over the development programmes of the cities which are going on in the entire country and the on going work of infrastructure development, as the people are being affected from these development programme. Where to shift them, how to shift, the fixation of period those have to be evacuated, whether they have to be shifted or not, we should have clear cut policy on it. It is unfortunately, happening today that in the cities when we have to construct a road or a

bridge or making any other infrastructure the houses which are affected by it we pass the orders which lead to the closure of their house or shops or they are shifted to such a place which is 30 to 40 kilometer away from their site; which they oppose. Due to their resentment such developmental programmes are obstructed. There must be a clear cut policy on it, this is my request to the Hon'ble Minister.

Besides JNNURM, the Ministry has another ambitious scheme. I would like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Minister to it. That scheme is community participation fund. Very few people of the country know about this scheme. Even in Ministry people may not be aware of it. This scheme envisages that in the urban areas of the country, if any NGO or any RWA (Residents Welfare Association) in Mumbai means Housing society or the Association or the Youth Associations, boards, sports associations etc., if they so desire, can take up a particular area of a Polling Booth for any project of development or for drinking water scheme or similar type of scheme and can take fund of Rs. 10 lakhs from the Central Govt. But the conditions laid down for it are very hard. These are so cumbersome that perhaps in Mumbai no one could have fulfilled it till today. Whereas, I am persuing for it for the last three years. The condition is that 51% voters signatures are required out of the total voters of that polling booth. If there are one thousand voters, it is difficult to get signatures of 500 voters. So, I want to request the Hon'ble Minister that it is a good scheme, the common man can make his actual participation in it. The funds of the govt. in real terms will reach to the people, to the beneficiaries. The requirement of signature which is 50% may be brought down to 10%. I promise that in the coming two years this fund will be fully utilized. The elected representatives are not required in it. The Chairman or the Secretary of a RWA or the Housing Society is only required to give an application. The funds from your side will be released on that basis. This fund will not go to any MP or MLA. It will directly released at the society's address in the account of Society's Chairman or Secretary. This can be more useful in States like Goa, cities in Mumbai and Delhi. There are some small cities. The Darbhanga like city of Kirtibhai can make full use of it. This scheme needs to be made more liberal. I will request the Hon'ble Minister for it. What are the main problems? Those problems have become a challenge for the Ministry. To face these challenges we will require to go deep in those problems. The biggest problem in cities is that of population. The villages have not been developed and as a result thereof people in large number are

migrating from villages to cities. I am finding that in the country urbanisation is growing very fast. The highest number of cities are in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra is the second and the third is Gujarat. The present number is 43% in Tamil Nadu, 42% in Maharashtra and about 37% in Gujarat. This is the position of these three states and gradually all other states will fall on the same line. One time the figures were, in 2001 our population was about 102 crore. The population at that time in urban area was 28 crore. In the year 2011, the population of the nation was 121 crore, the urban population was 37 crore which was 31%. It is estimated in a survey that by the year 2030 the urban population will be about 57 crores, it means that if we do not take any concrete decision in this regard in time, and if adequate funding are not promised by the Govt. of India for the development of these cities, 57 crore people of our country will be leading a life of hell, due to shortage of basic facilities. The Survey has revealed that for the development of these cities, the funds required in the coming 30 years will be about Rs. 39 lakh crores. If we look into the average it will be more than rupees two lakh crores annually because two years of the coming two decades have passed, so about rupees two lakh crores are needed and I think it proper, that the demand sent by the Ministry to Planning Commission is about 0.25% of the GDP, the demand of approximately rupees one lakh seventy five thousand crore is genuine. I support that genuine demand and I urge that Planning Commission must meet this demand for the development of cities, and the cities are developed.

When we discuss about the cities, first of all the cities of Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata etc. come to our mind. I am living in Mumbai, I am bearing and is aware of the problems of Mumbai. The situation in Mumbai is so that its population has gone to about 2 crores. The major problem after the population of 2 crores is the density of population. It is the highest in India. At the top is Mumbai and then Kolkata. 27,300 people live within one square kilometer. If we find out the density of population in London, it will be 1200 people living in one square kilometer. In Kolkata about 24,000 people live. It is a bit less in Delhi, because Delhi has the little possibilities of extension all around. There is special need to pay attention towards Mumbai like cities, where the density of population is too high. As I have said, housing is one of the greatest problems, which is not a part of this Ministry, the intention behind it, that in Mumbai about 60% people live in slums. If we talk about Delhi the population of slum dwellers is nearly 18 to 20%. The life of the slum dwellers is worst. In such a

situation if the housing is taken over, the programme of development of slums can be taken forward with seriousness.

The another major issue of the cities is the matter relating to drinking water. In India, there is hardly any house where the drinking water is available whole the day. I mean the supply of tap water round the clock. There is no such city. It is one of the big realities of India. Only 20 cities are in India where the availability of tap water is hardly three to four hours. Among all States/UT, Chandigarh is at number one place in supply of maximum water to its citizens but even then it cannot supply for more than 12 hours a day. And the minimum supply of water is unfortunately in Rajkot, Gujarat where people get three minutes supply in a day. We have totally failed in implementing the scheme to provide water to the people in our. Urban Development Ministry should make some serious efforts in this direction. I would like to tell the tale of woe of Mumbai that we need four thousand three hundred MLD water but at present we are getting only three thousand one hundred ninety three MLD water. As per the UN and other international norms one person should get one hundred fifty liters water everyday. In Mumbai, a person is getting only 35 liters of water. Ten years back it was around 50 liters per capita supply. Supply of drinking water in cities is a big problem. A special attention has to be paid to it. When I am saying so, we should focus more on rain water harvesting, we should focus more on the scheme of constructing ring wells. I know that Urban Development Ministry has given different suggestions to the State Governments and you have given suggestions on rain harvesting but the societies have no funds. When permission is granted for a building it is stated that completion certificate will be given only if they implement rain harvesting scheme. They do not have enough money. For this I am talking about Community Party Communication Fund and drinking water is already included in that. If you say that all societies and RWAs can do rain harvesting for themselves then I am sure that all will have an alternative arrangement for drinking water through this fund. This is my submission. ...(*Interruptions*)

In different cities old lakes are there. Who give funds for these lakes? Forest and Environment Ministry gives funds for them. Actually, this ministry should have such arrangement. I would like to say about my constituency that there are twelve big and small ponds. They are natural water springs. People are so enthusiastic for development that they filling up these ponds and developing gardens there. One of our colleagues developed a garden. Later

on High Court ordered to dig it again with his own money. I am giving suggestions for these twelve ponds for providing drinking water in these ponds and developing them, Urban Development Ministry should provide funds all over the country for such work. I am giving proposal for these twelve ponds. It is not a costly proposal. The development of these ponds can be done with 5 to 10 lakh rupees. This water of these ponds can be an alternative arrangement of drinking water in addition to the water supplied by municipalities. This is my suggestion.

Secondly, the big problem in our country is of solid waste. How much solid waste is generated in our country? What answer I found that three crore tonnes of solid waste per year is generated in our country, out of which only 10 to 20 per cent waste is disposed of and rest is lying indisposed. Small cities are generally facing this problem. Kirtiji is our friend and colleague. I would like to tell him that once I was passing through his city in Bihar during night. I was returning at one O'clock at night from Madhubani city. I saw huge heaps of garbage lying on both sides of the road giving foul smell and spreading diseases. They are giving ugly look to the beauty of our cities. There is no major planning for solid waste management. 127 schemes under JNNRUM have been completed and when I studied them I found only one scheme about solid waste and fortunately that is also related to my constituency Borivali in Mumbai. All the garbage of western sub-urban area is dumped there and later on there is a programme to manufacture power from solid waste. One mega watt power manufacturing plant has been set up. Today in Mumbai we are creating daily seven thousand eight hundred metric tonnes of solid waste. There is no comprehensive plan for disposal of solid waste. This garbage is being dumped in different areas in Mumbai. Under such circumstances, the Urban Development Ministry should prepare effective schemes for solid waste management for cities and more and more funds should be provided for such schemes so that these schemes for solid waste management in cities may be implemented properly. This is my request. Then medical waste is also there which is called bio-medical waste. In hospitals, needles, injections and other waste material is thrown out and there is no proper disposal of these things. I would like to say that there should be some strict law to take stringent action against such hospitals which throw waste in open. It should be the responsibility of hospitals to dispose of their medical waste because it is their commercial business. Big factories having big chimneys and industrial units are throwing their waste in rivers. You know that

there was a big meethi river in Mumbai which has been converted into a nullaha. Due to this reason Mumbai faced a lot of problems during cyclone. These rivers are being converted into nullaha because solid waste is being thrown in them. Therefore, there should be a proper arrangement for solid waste management. Plastic is banned in my city and also in several other cities but in spite of that use of plastic is still going on. No action is taken against the persons or shopkeepers who are selling or purchasing items in plastic bags. Mere banning something or making announcement regarding ban is not enough. That decision should be implemented in letter and spirit. I think first and last responsibility about it is that of Ministry of Urban Development. It can influence by having regular interaction with police force, State Govt. and Municipalities.

I would like to say something about drainage. I think about 60 to 70 per cent drainage are open in India. Drains are open and there is no arrangement to cover them. In many places there is no drainage system and where they exist they are lying open. I would like to make special request that there should be a better drainage system. The existing drainage system of Mumbai is 100 years old system. Nobody touched it since then. In July, 2005 Mumbai received about 940mm rainfall and entire Mumbai submerged into water. Then it was found that this drainage system was constructed by Britishers and it is sufficient to pass water received in 25mm rainfall in one hour and if rainfall is more than that it will take more than one hour to flow out that water. Unfortunately, on that day Mumbai received 944mm rainfall and it took more than ten hours to recede that water. At that time Congress President and UPA Chairperson visited Mumbai and asked as to why it happened. People told that there was an urgent need to change the entire drainage system. She asked as to how much amount was needed for this purpose. BSUP had a complete proposal but did not have funds. It was told that Rs. 1600 crore was required for this purpose. Congress President announced there itself that she would talk to Central Govt, and would ensure that this scheme was fully funded by the Centre. The Central Govt, provided Rs. 1600crores from all programmes of the ministry. But this drainage system of 25mm was increased to 50mm only. Even today if there is heavy rainfall, Mumbai will get submerged. TV channel shows that Mumbai has submerged, Govt. is not doing anything, Ministry has failed, corporation has failed but the actual fact is that full strength of drainage system is very less. If you increase it, you can do it at the most for 50mm rainfall because it cannot be increased more than that.

Mr. Minister, I had submitted before you with reference to housing. There is a BUPC scheme which is with the other ministry. This scheme provides that when survey will be carried out and whosoever will be present at that time in the house, will be given the house. This scheme has not been implemented in Mumbai so far. It is said that funds were made available, but this scheme could not be implemented so far. My request is that this scheme should be taken under Urban Development Ministry. We made and announced Rajiv Awas Yojana for the development of Jhuggi clusters. We had said that we shall make slum free India within five years, but this scheme has not even started till today. I do not go into the technical reasons of that because that is not the subject of Mr. Minister's Ministry. I would like to request that the programme of complete implementation of Rajiv Awas Yojana should be entrusted to Ministry of Urban Development so that it may be implemented with full honesty and the people living in Jhuggi clusters may lead a better life.

We brought MANREGA to remove unemployment. It is a very successful system and people in the villages are getting benefit of it. People may pass various type of comments about it, but the truth is that MNREGA has brought revolution in the villages of the country. Today, we see the similar unemployment in urban areas also. There should be MNREGA like scheme in urban areas also. There is a Swaran Jayanti Rozgar Yojana, but I have not seen even a single beneficiary of this scheme in Mumbai. We have a yearly fund of 900 crore rupees for poverty alleviation scheme and some other schemes to generate employment in urban areas. What can be done in 900 crore rupees? I am to request that some attention should be given to this scheme and you should implement this scheme through your ministry for creating jobs in cities and give employment to the unemployed people in the urban areas. If we talk about urban system and do not talk about the diseases of people living in cities, the whole discussion will remain incomplete. Today, the main problem of people living in Mumbai, Delhi or any other city is their diseases and their costly treatment. There are two types of hospitals in the cities- Government hospitals and private hospitals. If you go to government hospitals, you will get free treatment, but there is no guarantee that you will get well. If you go to private hospitals, it is true that you will get well. But your hospital bill will be so excessive that you will again become ill by the time you reach home. Poor people have to take loan or mortgage their ornaments or house for treatment. In such a situation, if we implement

some scheme like NRHM scheme for the urban people then the poor people of urban areas can get a great relief. Therefore, I would like to submit that Ministry of Urban Development should also think about the health of poor people living in cities. If possible, some scheme may be made in this regard.

Recently we have introduced a very good scheme named, Rajiv Gandhi Jeewandai Arogya Yojana under which we are giving free medical assurance of one and a half lakh rupees to people. These people are those whose Ration Card is of orange colour or yellow colour. There are two crores twenty five lakh people are of such Ration Card holder. The population of entire Maharashtra is nine and a half crore people. This means that we are giving coverage to 8-8 1/2 crore people. In this scheme 800 crore rupees are being given by the State Government so that the poor people may get complete medical cover. My submission is that urban development ministry may take medical assurance like scheme is its hand and implement it for the development of people living in different cities of the country.

In the last, my one or two issues remain. The most important issue is of transportation. Public transport is a big question in itself. When auto-drivers may go on strike, nobody knows. When taxi drivers may go on strike, nobody knows 74 lakhs people travel by local trains in Mumbai everyday. How people travel by local trains, cannot be explained. In such a situation, there should be bus arrangement. You have done a good job while arranging buses. You have provided volvo buses for all big cities particularly, the mega cities. There is no need to stop this arrangement. My submission is that while giving these buses you ask the municipal committees of those cities to do expansion of roads also in the same ratio in which the buses are given to them. Widen the roads, otherwise, these buses will rather create traffic problems. The problem is because of traffic buses and overall transport and it needs to be rectified.

So far as metro is concerned, you are doing good job. In my opinion, Delhi Metro is the biggest success story of your ministry. For this, I would like to congratulate the entire ministry. You want to start metro in many other states also. In our State, a unique metro is coming. At other places Urban Development Ministry is bringing metro, but in our state it is a PP Project. For PP Project you give VGF (Viability Gap Fund). When you give Viability Gap Fund, your intervention is certain, you should have the control. Unfortunately, you have no control. First metro

scheme is coming 50 metres away from my house. That metro project from Varsova to Ghatkopar was to be completed in 2001, but now 2012 has come. There is digging here and there because of its incompleteness. People living in the society and suffering because of this they may take anyone's shop. People are running their shops for last 50, 60 or 70 years and suddenly they receive a notification that metro will pass through from that way, therefore, you will have to sell your shop. You vacate your shop and go. The people who are doing business from that shop for three generations and if you say them to vacate their shop because metro or any development project will come up there, then you will have to provide them viable business. You cannot say that go 50km away from Mumbai and open your shop. How shop will run there? There is a need to apply humanitarian touch in the implementation of metro project.

Your BRTS scheme was very good scheme. I would like to congratulate Ahmedabad. In BRTs field, Ahmedabad is a very big success story. Very good BRTS has been implemented there, but it could not be implemented in any other city except in Ahmedabad. It was started in Delhi with great enthusiasm, but it was stopped due to opposition of car walas, motor walas, private sector people. I would expect from the hon'ble Minister that BRTS will be implemented in Delhi also, will be implemented in a proper way and in a city like Mumbai, when you give buses, BRTS may be provided there also. At the end, I would like to say that the class of people living in cities is educated, they are middle class families, they are very frustrated. Well, we can see it as a reason of corruption and price rise. But the bigger reason is that though they are not getting civic facilities, basic facilities to lead their lives, yet they are paying their tax regularly, they are ready to give tax on regular basis and therefore, there is frustration among them. We need to understand and identify this fact. Urban people participated on a large scale in the movements started last year on different issues. The reason being it was that they are totally frustrated. Now it is your responsibility to give them a better life. I would like to request you that in the coming days when JNNURM is extended for two years and for five years after that, you should work for urban development, give better life to urban people, make more and more schemes and implement them. At the time of implementation of JNNURM like scheme, there was a proposal to set up a monitoring and vigilance committee to monitor the implementation of the scheme and like rural areas, MPs of urban areas will be members in the proposal committee. Perhaps, order

has been received from your side, but we have not received any such notification so far. We have not received any such information from State Government or Municipal Committees. We do not know that how much money has been given by government of India for the development of Mumbai city, for the solid waste management of the Mumbai city, for cleaning the drains, for making ways, for building bridges or for metro. I have no knowledge of it. We should be allowed to participate more in monitoring committee, so that the role of MPs in the implementation of schemes of urban development ministry may be increased. With this I conclude.

Cut Motions

SHRI RAJU SHETTI (Hatkanangle): I beg to move:

Token

That the Demand under the Head Department of Urban Development (Page 352) Reduced to Rs. 100.

Need to provide assistance to HUDCO for implementing in backward urban areas of Maharashtra. (5)

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): I beg to move.

That the Demand under the Head Department of Urban Development (Page 352) be reduced to Rs.100.

42. Need to allocate funds for infrastructure development of Meerut and other urban areas of Uttar Pradesh (42)

43. Need to allocate funds for metro project in Meerut. (43)

44. Need to include Hapur under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission. (44)

45. Need to expedite completion of various projects under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission. (45)

46. Need to formulate plan and allocate adequate funds for providing drinking water and sewage facilities in all the small and mid-sized towns of Uttar Pradesh. (46)

47. Need to provide low cost dwelling units to unorganized workers in Delhi. (47)

[Translation]

SHRI LALJI TANDON (Lucknow): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in view of the increasing population of the cities, if we do not make schemes for planned development then our total development will later on get affected at one stage or the other because education centres are there in the cities, health services are there in the cities, trade activities are there in the cities, industries are located there in cities and centre of power is also located in the cities. There is no scheme to check the migration from villages to the cities. The people from neighbouring countries are migrating to our country to earn their livelihood. They live in the Jhonpris near the roads, they do the jobs of rag pickers but they do need civic facilities. They also need water, they also need toilets. The number of those people who have migrated from Bangladesh are equal to the whole population of Australia. We have failed to check the migration from our villages, we have not been successful in providing them facilities and in addition people migrating from the outside country are settling down in the cities. There are no housing facilities available. The situation is becoming very grave. This Department looks after a number of responsibilities, urban development involves a number of responsibilities. But I would like to confine myself only to the basic requirements of the citizens.

15.00 hrs.

I understand that the people have developed a belief in their mind that those people who are in power do not have any sympathy towards our problems nor do they have any faith in democracy. They do not care to bring about any improvement though they do have experience. I have a long experience so I would also like to request the Ministers. I have risen from a Corperator to the Minister of the State and I have been Minister for years together. People are not getting facilities despite there being availability of lot of resources. I have provided those facilities to the people. My name is recorded in the Limca Book of World Record. No body has done as much development work in the world as I had done for setting up of new towns.

We all know the present condition of our cities. A Report of United Nations published recently in which it has been stated that India is the most populated country in the world and maximum urbanisation is taking place here in India. After two decades the number of cities with one crore population will increase considerably. There are such countries in the world which do not have population of even one crore. There will be urbanisation of the country

to the extent that maximum number of cities with one crore population will be in India. If you study these figures, you will find that 17.5 per cent population of the world lives in India and maximum people live in cities whereas there is only 2.4 per cent land portions is in India. If we look at the proposition or ratio between land and population of the world we will find that maximum urbanisation is taking place here in India. There is no scheme to take care of all that. We do start schemes but after sometime these start getting fail. These do not reach their final stage. These become victims of corruption. At times, Central Government says that it is a State subject and saves itself from sharing responsibility. But the money goes from here and these are central schemes. Can any State Government deny to do monitoring, chalking out effective schemes and makings funds available? But now the situation is that we will spend a lot for a meager advantage and at times we will not spend anything for a lot of advantage. The result will not be positive. This principle is fatal for both development and Government.

Everything is meant for life. When we wake up early in the morning we need water. Whether we are providing water as per norms? Surface water is not potable, rivers are polluted. The level of ground water is going down considerably. I would like to quote a person who has been the Prime Minister of our country and used to say constantly that next world war will be fought over water and not over oil. He has been repeating this thing for yeantogether. Today we are facing this problem, ground water level is going down. After a few days there will remain no source of supply of water.

I had started rain water harvesting on a large scale. I had made a rule that every House that will be constructed will have rain harvesting system and if that house does not have rain harvesting system then its layout plan or map will not be passed. But politics change with the change of Governments. There does not remain continuity of programmes. Programmes stuck up then and there. Today big Government buildings are being constructed, Government should spend money and construct plants which should help the 5 to 10 per cent water out of the water that is utilised on construction of such buildings to go underground. But we are not giving attention towards production of water while the water is being utilised in more than required quantity.

The other problem is that of sanitation. I am fortunate that Parliament had passed the law prohibiting the practice to carry filth on head in the country and in Uttar Pradesh.

Thereafter, the demand and requirement of water increased. But water is not available. I have seen so many NGOs take money from here and construct soak pit. Have you ever thought that if such soak pits will be constructed on a large scale and filth will be discharged there into. Then there will be pollution, diseases will spread and deaths will take place. But nobody thinks about it. This should be launched as a campaign. Only advertisement will not do that conserve water. Who will save the water? The use of water will increase. What is happening in our country? In a country where people do not have food to eat two times a day, there water is being sold worth several crores of rupees in bottles. This is a big joke that on one hand one person does not get pure water to drink while on the other a person who has money in his pocket will purchase the water to drink. But what will happen to poor people? Today in many cities of the country water is polluted and contains poisonous elements such as arsenic and fluorine which are causing malaria and other several diseases. These facts are known to everybody and all reports to this effect are available. In such circumstances has anybody ever thought which Government is responsible for it?

Today your budget on health is increasing and even a common man is shelling out money from his pocket. The reasons are that there is a shortage of water and there is no sanitation. Innocent people are being punished for the faults of the Government. People have to spend money. In 80 per cent cities of the country there is no garbage disposal system. In one city there is several tonnes of garbage and it is lifted from one place and thrown out at another place and then it is lifted from that place and thrown out back to the same place. The gas which is being leaked out from this garbage is fatal for human lives.

15.09 hrs.

(SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ in the Chair)

I wish to give you an example. One scheme was started in Uttar Pradesh. Government of India was also running slum cleaning and poverty alleviation schemes. A lot of money used to be released to State Government and that was spent through NGOs. With that money and with the money received from other departments a house was allocated to such a person who used to live in a Jhonpuri on road side at a cost of Rs. 5/- or Rs. 10/- per day. In this way, a new complete Basti came up. In that Basti employment opportunities were available to the people, schools were available for education, there was a park also for playing of poor children. You please go through the old proceedings of the House. When Vajpayee ji

became Prime Minister and the issue of providing houses to poor people came up then said when a House can be provided at Rs. 51/- or Rs. 10/- per in Uttar Pradesh then why it cannot be provided at these rates in all over the country. I am happy that he had prepared Balmiki Ambedkar Housing Scheme for the whole country. Under this scheme Rs. 40000/- used to be provided for purchasing a house. Rs. 20,000/- was grant and the other Rs. 20000/- used to be provided on nominal interest rates on easy installments. At this rate average used to be Rs. 10-15 per day. This scheme has now been discontinued.

Sir, nowadays maximum illegal trading in land is being done in the cities. This has given rise to crimes and incidents of murder are taking place daily. There is a very old saying that gold, land and women are the main causes of crimes. But now a day's maximum crimes are being committed because of land or property. The land of farmers is acquired, forcibly their land is occupied. Then a layout plan is drawn and that land is sold on cheaper rates. After a few days this business is stopped and work started again in the name of society. You may imagine, that place does not have sewer, nalli or drinking water facility. But layout plan shows every facility is available there. Physically a 10 feet wide street's provision is made. I give you the example of Lucknow. There around thirty thousand vehicles are registered every month. Whether a man has the parking facility in front of his house? Vehicular traffic is increasing in the country but roads are shrinking. Those who are migrating from villages need employment. They migrate to big cities and unauthorizedly occupy land by the sides of roads and start earning their livelihood and also residing there. During NDA Government regime 'Policy for Hawker' was prepared under which a scheme for the welfare of hawkers was formulated. That scheme has not been implemented so far. Corruption is the main cause behind it. The amount equal to the revenue that Government earns from big cities goes in the pocket of officers of local bodies. The money of poor labourers is giving into the pockets of corrupt people. Government had formulated Hawkers Policy and wish to carry out welfare activities for them. Government will facilitate everything to them. This thing is repeated.

Just now, Sanjay ji was saying that people are displaced or uprooted. I can say I have displaced thousands of people but there is not a single person whom I have not given alternative place. Those who were passing through a very bad phase now they are living the life of middle class people. If you develop a city under a well planned scheme then some results will definitely

come. You have recently started an important and very ambitious scheme "JNNURM." I would like to say that I also have a hand in formulation of this scheme ...*(Interruption)* Jagmohan was the Minister of this department. He used to call the meetings of Housing and Urban Development Ministers of the whole country. When did the concept of this scheme come up? When did this scheme begin? You leave aside this thing. ...*(Interruption)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister speak. You may all please now be keep quite.

SHRI LALJI TANDON: I have told you that there is so much corruption in JNURM scheme that in future problems of people will increase instead of increasing the facilities. I had started that when Joshiji was the Minister of Rural Development he had then associated MPs in the reviews of all central schemes and formed a Committee of MPs. I have requested you that there must be involvement of MPs, MLAs and elected representatives. When this was being discussed then this thing was said that money will go straight into the account of PLAA of local bodies and what development will be made through them. But now such rights are being abolished. I would like to say people can never forget the three names in the matter of Panchayati system of Governance and a bid to strengthen it. Mahatma Gandhiji's "Gram Swaraj", Rajiv Gandhi- He gave constitutional status to it. You people have forgotten their names. Third name is that of "Atal Bihari Vajpayee". He formulated the scheme for the whole development of cities which include development of roads, development of National Highways, removal of Jhuggi Jhonpris, provision of drinking water for all, well planned sewer system. These all things are of that time. However, you can take credit of it. You can say that you prepared this scheme but the fact is that suggestion was mine. At that time, there were a few cities in the country to which Government of India used to give assistance upto 50 per cent for infrastructure. I said that this word Mega City is in your dictionary. Now please enhance or increase the sphere of mega cities. Whatever you are giving for rural development, people are migrating to cities. They are giving nothing to cities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude. You have been speaking the last 20 minutes. Other Members would also like to speak on it. Please speak in brief.

SHRI LALJI TANDON: Sir, I will express myself in brief. According to Urban Basic Infrastructure Report issued by Urban Development Ministry there is a need of 29 lakh crore rupees and it is half requirement of your total GDP

rate. How much you are giving? There is report of Maganzi Grover Institute. According to India's Urban Awakening there will be a need of 1.2 lakh crore dollars i.e. 80 % of your present GDP. From where, did you bring? I also do not expect that you will spend 80% of GDP on it. But you must have options or alternatives that you will give this much amount and you will make long term schemes for solving this problem. At present neither you have any scheme nor you have any programme. If you have and whatever money you send from here for it that goes in corruption.

Sir, Now I will come to polythene. It is said that soul never dies. Similarly, now there is such a product which can never be destroyed. It cannot be burnt away in fire nor water can spoil this nor land can soak it and this product is polythene. There are very beautiful buildings but you go and find behind them a big pile of polythene bags. The bigger the building the bigger are the quantum of polythene used by them. There are a number of Private Medical Hospitals and Nursing Homes and whether there is any provision for the disposal of their garbage? Some have made provisions and the rest are going on without any provision. The garbage in piles of filth contaminated by diseases is playing with the lives of citizens.

Sir, as I said earlier, I had made some experiments. For example, there should be a consolidated scheme of separate funds of urban development. These separate funds should be consolidated into one and with this budget we can do several works. We have been very successful in this endeavour. A campaign is going on grab the rights and powers of elected bodies. The 74th Amendment to the Constitution gives full autonomy to these institutions. But today Government has made a joke of it. They do not have powers. You are giving money for transportation under JTSTURM. This very scheme was to be made applicable on Municipal Corporations but the work of transportation is with someone else. You are accepting practically that this work relates to urban development but different departments are looking after this work. The 74th Amendment to Constitution interprets a number of jobs that should be assigned to municipal corporation. Only then this way Panchayat Raj System will be strengthened. When powers will come in the hands of people then democracy will be decentralised and autonomy will be safe guarded.

Sir, I hope you will do something. Only these words will not be helpful. Generally people say this is the work of State Government. If this work is that of State Government

then what will Centre do? Central Government have this much power that whatever money you are giving that should not be misutilised. If it is being misutilised then it should be checked. The rights of State Governments is not being encroached. The money meant for development should be utilised for that purpose. If that money is of Central Government then it should be under Central Government. I advocate that it should remain with them. But what will happen, we cannot say anything.

In the end, I would like to say that there is no meaning of mentioning it. Governments speed will remain the same. The style will be the same which used to be earlier. I have done only formality by speaking here. I do not think Government will take action on any of the point on which I have spoken. With these words, I thank you and conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members those who want to lay their speeches, may give it at the Table of the House.

*SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): At the outset, I would like to say today in all parts of the country the population in urban areas are increasing day by day due to migration of people from remote rural places to cities and towns in the country considering the better living conditions prevailed there. This demands more expansion of infrastructure in the town and cities. The Government has taken several measures to improve it, but still many more needs to be done, if India to become a slum free country in the world. India is urbanizing very fast and along with this, the slum population is also increasing. India's urban population is increasing at a faster rate than its total population. With over 575 million people, India will have 41% of its population living in cities and towns by 2030 from the present level of 286 million and 28%. However, most of them do not have access to basic facilities like drinking water and sanitation. Among the urban poor, the slum dwellers are the poorest. The very definition of slums points at the acute drinking water and sanitation crisis for the slum dwellers. A slum in India is defined as a cluster inside urban areas without having water and sanitation access. When I talk about the sanitation condition in India, I remember the other day both the Prime Minister and Hon'ble Minister for Sanitation have described it as a national shame. In India we have more mobile connections than toilets. This situation we need to change. It is only possible through the central government coming out with much bigger schemes and

*Speech was laid on the Table

plans. All the economies in the world predicts that India is going to be the number one super power in the world in all aspects, but the reality we see today needs more correction.

Today we are witnessing growth in central pockets and the growth is not spread equally. The reason being is that our development is not balanced. Therefore, the time has come to ensure that development takes place on equal terms, so that we can prevent unwanted migration of people from one place to another.

I have information that many organizations wish to put up their works or offices in area where the conjunction is less, but what prevent them from doing so is lack of infrastructure such as absence of good roads, public roads transport system etc. Therefore, I request the Government to pay much attention to it so that we can see a balanced development taking place all over the country. Another thing which I would like to mention here that many state government have shown keen interest to have Delhi Metro like mass road transport system in all States. I would like to mention here that the government should encourage the States which wish to go in for MRTS/Metro. The central government should provide all assistance to the state government in this regard.

I support the Demands for Grants of Ministry of Urban Development.

[Translation]

*SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU (Ujjain): I would like to thank the Central Government for providing lakhs of crore rupees to 7935 towns in the country including Madhya Pradesh under JNNURM mission started in the year 2005. It is a great achievement to cover 739 cities, sanctioning 1367 projects and completing 269 project under this scheme and hon. Minister deserves appreciation for this. The Government has a dream to see Mumbai as a more beautiful city than world famous Tokiyo city. But if the corruption in the amount sanctioned under this scheme to the States remains unabated, there will be difficulties in achieving the desired results. This mission was started with some objectives but in Madhya Pradesh the fund granted under this mission is being misused on a very large scale.

Funds were allocated to my Parliamentary Constituency Ujjain for laying drinking water pipes and in Indore for constructing houses but the officers and Ministers

*Speech was laid on the Table

of State Government have misused the fund on a very large scale. In Ujjain, there is a big scam in laying drinking water pipe lines under this scheme. I have made a complaint about it in the Ministry of Urban Development. On my complaint, a central Investigation team was sent to Ujjain and the team found many irregularities in the execution of this work but the state government has not taken any action even against a single officer or a company concerned.

The government has sanctioned Metro Rail Projects for major cities like Delhi, Bangaluru, Kolkata, Chennai etc. I would like to request the hon. Minister to sanction such projects for Bhopal, the capital of Madhya Pradesh and Indore city also.

Under JNNURM scheme, the government has provided crores of rupee to all the States including Madhya Pradesh for purchasing of buses. Shri Kamal Nath Ji also comes from Madhya Pradesh and he can tell as to how many buses have been purchased by the State Government. The work of BRTS sanctioned for Indore is still lying incomplete and going on a very slow pace. It should be expedited. Ujjain is a religious place and pilgrims from all over the country come to this place. A sewerage system project for Ujjain is lying pending with the Ministry of Urban Development and I would request that approval may be accorded to this project immediately.

Who is responsible for the misuse of funds? It is a joint scheme of centre and state and the centre should have the power to take action against guilty persons and select the projects because funds are allocated by the centre. The state chief Ministers carryout the work only at their places of choice. Forth coming Sinhasth Mahakumbh will be organised in my Parliamentary Constituency. Crores of people from India and abroad will come here. No provision has been made for Mahakumbh in the present Budget. When Mahakumbh Mela are organised at Allahabad, Nasik, Haridwar etc. preparations are started much earlier. In view of the Forth coming mahakumbh at Ujjain, work plan should be chalked out for preparations of mahakumbh mela only then we can make it a successful event. If the funds are released very late for this purpose, so many works will remain incomplete and there will be more chances for corruption. Therefore, I would request the Minister of Urban Development that a special package should be given to Ujjain so that preparatory work may be started there at the earliest.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Demands for Grants of Ministry of Urban Development. I was just listening to the speeches of hon. Members Shri Sanjay Nirupam and Shri Lalji Tandon. It is true that in India 68 cities have more than ten lakh population and 13 cities have a population of more than 40 lakh. Date of United Nations shows that two persons are coming to cities pre second and 80 lakh people are entering cities every day. This is the situation as per the date of United Nations. In 2008, total urban population was 34 crore, in the time to come, you might have also fixed some target for 12 Five Year Plan prepared by the Planning Commission. By 2030, the urban population will be increased to 59 crore. These figures show that how fast our urban population is increasing.

Now I will discuss about urban development projects. I would like to draw the attention of Government and the Hon. Minister, who is sitting here. Uttar Pradesh is heart of India and also a biggest state. It has a population is about 20 crore on papers but now I think its population is about 22 crore and it is fifth most populated state in the world. Bihar is also second most populated state of the country. But the condition of cities is these 100 states is very pitiable.

Just now there was a talk about mega city. In mega city, you have placed Pune, Chennai, Bangluru and Hyderabad in first category. Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai are also in that Category. You have given seven mega cities during last 18 years but their condition is also worst. I am happy that when Shri Jaipal Reddy was Urban Development Minister, now he is petroleum Minister, I asked one question form him that the Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, which was being implemented in big cities in the first phase, has been launched in the name of Jawahar Lal Nehru but Allahabad has not been included in it. In 2007 it was started but in 2009 work was started in these big cities. I would go into its details later on. You have made arrangements of water supply, sewerage, water storage, drainage, metro, street lights, housing, drinking water etc.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to ask Hon. Minister that a large number of proposals from different states including Uttar Pradesh have been received in the ministry. I think you should go through the records of last 5-10 years as to how much funds have been sanctioned and how much projects have been completed. You should take stock of such projects and their evaluation should be

done only then we will be able to make development of our cities. As Shri Lalji Tandon has said that minimum projects have been granted to Uttar Pradesh. He has great experience of Uttar Pradesh and he was also a minister there.

Now I want to say about metro trains because here we are talking about metro trains. The young Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Akhilesh Yadav Ji has made announcement about metro trains in Kabal town. Through this House, I would like to convey my good wishes to young Chief Minister that his dreams and aspirations will be fulfilled. The Central Government would provide necessary assistance. I know if you have made development of Uttar Pradesh, whole country would get developed because it is a big state having about 22 crores of population. Then these is question of expansions of Delhi-NOIDA metro, expansion of Vaishali and Gaziabad. Shri Rajenderji from Meerut is present here. Meerut is there in NCR. Due to rise in population in NCR, there is a big problem of traffic jam. I think no hon. member is exempted from this and all of us are facing this problem of traffic jam off and on.

Secondly, I will raise the matter of safe drinking water. Just now Shri Sanjay Nirupam was telling about it in detail. It is true that every city has its own capacity. How much safe drinking water you are providing, has been discussed in detail. You have sewerage treatment plants at different places at Allahabad. You lift water from Yamuna and treat it. There are plants at Khusro Bagh, Baluaghat which have been set up with the help of World Bank. But no evaluations are being made to these plants and they are in same condition as they were at the time of installations. There are so many plants which are on the verge of closure. Your Government says that safe drinking water would be provided but you are not able to provide it anywhere. You have to pay attention towards it. Slums are increasing in cities and they are in very bad conditions. Most of our Hon. Members come from rural areas but they are living in cities. There are large numbers of slum areas in cities. We have to pay attention that day to day facilities like drinking water, roads and houses etc. are provided to slum dwellers. There is a scheme to set up new small cities. As you know you have selected 36 districts. Previous Government of Uttar Pradesh have varved out many new districts in U.P. The situation in these new districts is worst. We are trying to develop these backward and newly created districts. But the funds are being given where development has already taken place. We are not making proper evaluation of the schemes meant for the development of

cities. Our colleagues from district Koushambhi, Pratapgarh, Fatehpur and Balia are sitting here and they are also of the view that the situation of cities and districts has not changed much.

In the cause of 2001, the population of Allahabad was 10 lakh 24 thousand but now it is much more than that.

Just now a mention was made in this House. The flats constructed for Common Wealth Games by Ammar have not yet been allocated. I have requested that these flats constructed on Yamuna bank should be allotted to the Members of Parliament. They are lying idle and after sometime they will required maintenance. We have a meeting with hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha in this regard. The Government should think about it and I would like to say that the Members from both Houses i.e. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, who do not have any house, should be allotted flats there at cost price. These flats are lying idle. You have started a Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana but I think you have not yet started a work on it anywhere.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): It is not related to this ministry. Rajiv Awas Yojana is not related to this ministry.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: It is not under this ministry. Names of 25 cities have been changed in the last 10 years. Changing names will not make any development, you have to provide basic facilities there.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): It is a State subject.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: It is a State subject but even then you have to make evaluation and have to talk to the State Government. Shri Tandon Ji was just saying that during the time of Shri Jagmohanji a conference was organised, you should also call a meeting of Urban Development Ministers of all states and should have a discussion with them.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Such meeting was called earlier.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: It is a good thing. Just now there was a detailed discussion on the ministry of Health and Family Welfare. AIIMS was discussed. Announcement was made to open more AIIMS like hospitals but no hospitals has yet been opened.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Airports have to be expanded, transport system has to be strengthened. Drainage system, drinking water all things have to be looked into. Metro in Lucknow, new train terminal, making Hardoi-Sultanpur-Lucknow-Raiberally-Allahabad road four line, these are the things which are related to different ministries but you should have to coordinate with other ministries to get the work done. If cities are developed the credit will definitely go to Urban Development Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, I am concluding. 12th Five Years Plan has been prepared. A long term planning has been made that city buses will be provided in all the cities having more than two lakh people. I think many cities have the population of more than two lakhs but there is no arrangement city buses. The officers and employees who go to Kaushambhi district from Allahabad do not get any bus on their return. As a result of that they either do not go to office or attend office 2-4 days a week. Under 12th Five Years Plan there will be metro train facility in the cities having 20 lakh or more population. Rs. 40 lakh crore will be provided to cities. I do not know from where this huge amount will come.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: It is a very important and a development project. The Government will spend Rs. 3.88 lakh crores on improving transportation system in cities which is really a good thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now be brief.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: In the end I would make one submissions and conclude. Mahakumbh will be organised at Allahabad in 2013.

Sir, as you know that 10 to 15 crore people will attend this mahakumbha at Allahabad. It is a mahakumbha and not a magha-mela which is organised every year. 10 to 15 crore people from India and abroad will come to attend Mahakumbha: You have to make proper arrangement for their living, cleanliness, drainage system etc. In addition to that many works related to other departments have also to be carried out. The works undertaken under Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Development Scheme are still lying pending is Luckhnow, Allahabad, Banaras, Agra and Mathura.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is alright. Now conclude.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: 40 per cent work is lying pending. You have said that the tenure of JNURM will be extended upto 2014 but I would like to say that if you extend its term for five years these works will not be completed. So I would like to say that you should not close it till all the works undertaken under this scheme are not completed. With these words I support the Demands for Grants and conclude. I whole heartedly support this proposal brought by the Government.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P.): Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak. Start this Urban Development problem from micro level. I have seen that rich man of the small villages having population of 1000 or 500, is shifting to the nearest town. I am Member of Parliament from Bundelkhand. Last week, I convened a meeting of village Pradhans, there I found 15 such Pradhans who do not live in the villages. They have shifted to the nearby town Raath. This shifting has been started from villages. The village people shifting to towns, town people shifting to cities and city people are shifting to mega cities like Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata. This problem of shifting cannot be tackled by improving Delhi and Mumbai. Whenever, this problem arose in last 20 years then construction of flyovers and metro were planned. This will not improve the situation. If you say

[English]

Then, you are putting the cart before the horse, which is wrong.

[Translation]

Sir, I would like to strongly recommend that a National Urban Policy should be evolved. Bring a white paper on this policy. For example, I have practiced 35 years in Allahabad. What is happening in towns there? If town or city is expanded the mafia purchase land upto 10 kilometer adjoining to that town or city and got it registered and become the owner of that land. When that land comes under acquisition, they file cases in courts and it consumes 5-10 years. Thereafter, that land is populated thickly and the development could not be done. I would like to say that if you have to develop some area, than you have to restrict the adjoining area of these towns having population of 25000 and 5000, it may be 100 acres or 50 acres. A mandatory law should be framed that nobody shall develop that area privately. For example, my constituency Chhattarpur is situated on the border of the Madhya Pradesh. There is a village called Nogaon which was inhabited by the Britishers. Hon. Kamal Nathji must be

knowing because he also belong to that area. The roads in Nogaon are 70-80 feet wide and they exist today also and were constructed by the East India Company. That is the best village of Bundelkhand area in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Its population is one Lakh, but the mafia have captured the land and slum is increasing after every 10, 100 or 50 feet. There is no policy in this regard. I would like to tell you as a matter of principle that a policy should be framed on the basis of population of 4-5 categories of cities. Set aside the areas of one crore and above population. Separate the cities of 30 lakh to 50 lakh population and less than one lakh to 10,000 and 50,000 of population. There should be provision of compulsory schools, colleges, hospitals, power supply, infrastructure and games etc. We have seen in Allahabad and other cities that youth play on roads. There is no playground to play, where the youth may go for play? There should be a planning. Just now the mayor of Jabalpur said that no cow or buffalo can be kept in the city and they will be allotted five acre of land each at the point where the city ends. Automatically, Jabalpur city is made clean. The same arrangement is made as was at the time of Britishers. But this arrangement can only be made when a proper law is framed or the municipality should arrange for these things. The corporation does not do their work and the people have named it - Karo Pareshan. You have made the Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission. It was initiated in 2005 and according to the data available, only 40 or 50 per cent work had been done and the work was closed. Then it has been extended upto 2014. This scheme commenced in 2005-2006 and the work was not completed even upto 50 per cent, what type of scheme it was? Allahabad city gave six Prime Ministers to this country. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and so on. There is no airport in Allahabad city. The city is still in the same condition as it was in 1950 to 1970. The drainage system of Allahabad city is as old as 1911. Now, new drainage system is being constructed, the entire city is dugged up. You cannot walk on the roads. About 70 per cent children have suffered Asthma, because everywhere digging is going on. There is no transparency. It is not known that what are the sources of funds and when this work will be finished? Accidents are taking place daily. Until there is any clear policy, the condition will remain the same. If someone good mayor come, he will do good work and someone corrupt mayor come, he will usurp all the money. I think some national policy or act must be there which is made mandatory and all the citizens should know about that. There is no sewage system in Allahabad city. When there is no system, how it will be managed?

Sir, figures are coming that 39 lakh crore rupees are required. If someone is to be confused, give him figures.

[English]

The speaker tries to impress his personality more than the personality of the issue.

[Translation]

We do not want to talk about the figures. Eighty per cent of GDP is required. Out of 120 crores of Janta about 45 crore live in urban area, but there is no policy for them. If we do not take it seriously, as Haixley has said

[English]

"If you do not solve the problem then the problem itself will find the solution."

[Translation]

Thereafter, the destruction take place. We know that till the urban development Minister understand these things, new minister will come. Since we came to the Parliament this is second Minister. So, a National Policy must be framed by debating thereon.

Sir, I would like to say at the end that a planning must be made for the roads of the cities. Bangaluru was such a grand city, but its roads now are considered narrow. Bangaluru was made an IT hub, but it could not be due to politics.

[English]

It is very scientific and the work of an expert.

[Translation]

How it is planned. But principles should be observed in planning and planning should be made at least for fifty years. 75 years future planning of potable water is ready for the city of London and there is no problem. Here one bridge has been built on the river Ganga in Allahabad. The people are saying that it is a narrow bridge, whereas its age is not more than ten years. You have made it a single culvert. The population is increasing rapidly. Jhansi of Bundelkhand is the hub of Central India. Jhansi connects the South with North. But there is no planning for Jhansi. No planning for road, even I said about the planning of railways. Jhansi was a very important station for east India Company during the regime of Britishers. Now it is over. If Jhansi is developed, than at least twenty districts of Bundelkhand and Madhya Pradesh will develop. But everything is being ignored.

Sir, a super speciality hospital is being recommended strongly for Rae Bareilly. There is Sanjay Gandhi Hospital in Lucknow just 60 Kilometer far from Rae Bareilly. If you really want a super speciality hospital

[English]

Why do you not build a hospital?

[Translation]

At the place where it is needed most? You can build it in Bundelkhand or Eastern district in Jaunpur, in Deoria or in Gorakhpur. If you build it next to AIIMS, then it is not fair.

Sir, I would like to say through illustration that what happen. When the Rail Minister comes from West Bengal, it is clear that railways is inclined to West Bengal. I mean to say that requirement of the country must be kept in mind.

I would like to say that since the times of Shastriji, when he was Prime Minister, the condition of Allahabad is the same as it was in 1960. You are a religious man. You know it better that around three to four crore people visit Allahabad during 'Kumbh'. But no arrangements have been made. There is no permanent structure. That is why I say that until any policy is implemented there, such haphazard planning will be made.

At the end, make it time bound project. I would like to say to the minister that brain drain will continue until any clear policy is formed. I conclude my speech by requesting to pay attention to these facts also.

[English]

*SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP (Kollam): A country can said to be in the growing path only if its infrastructure facilities are developing and the standard of living of the poele is progressing. A recent survey shows that more than 60 per cent of the population of our cotnry live below the poverty line. We have to see whether the benefits of our economic growth are really reaching the poor and the downtrodden poeple. The study shows that there is a concentration of buying power in the top 30 to 35 per cent of the population. Therefore, the benefits of growth are capitalized by the rich poeple of the country. The 60 plus per cent of population below the poverty line is not progressing as fast the richer community. Hence the efforts of the Government should be to ensure that the money sanctioned for poor should directly reach them.

*Speech was laid on the Table

In order to provide better urban infrastructure, housing, and sanitation in the country, our Central Government has been allocating resources to State Govts. through various centrally sponsored schemes. The Central Govt. is also providing finances through national financial institutions in the coutrny. The Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) aims at providing basic services to urban poor for 65 select cities and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme for other cities and towns. Under the JNURM , the Central Govt. has sanctioned more than 1.57 million houses till February, 2012. The Rajiv Awas Yojana or RAY provide support for shelter and redevelopment and aims at creation of affordable housing to State that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers. Our Govt. has launched the Affordable Housing in Partnership or AHIP scheme with an outlay of Rs. 5000 crore for construction of one million houses for economically weaker sections of the society through out the country. In order to address the housing shortage in the country the interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban poor or ISHUP has been launched by our Government. Till December, 2011, 8734 people have been benefitted in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. An interest subsidy of Rs. 7.57 crore has been released.

We know that the purchasing power of the poor can be enhanced only by enabling them to develop their skills. As on 31 October, 2011, the National Council on Skill Development has approved 34 training projects spread across 177 districts in 20 sectors through out the country. Under this scheme, more than 12.19 lakh persons were trained under the 6753 vocational training providers in the country.

A recent survey shows that 69 percent of urban population and 67.3 per cent of rural people in Kerala are living under the poverty line. I, urge upon the Central Govt. to sanction more funds under the Centrally sponsored schemes to enhance the living condition of the poor people of Kerala.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Urban Development for the year 2012-13.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, thanks a lot. The demands for grants of Urban Development Department are being discussed. One and only thing which has come out from the discussion of

various parties and all speakers is that the condition of the cities of the country is very pitiable. Today, the urban areas are not getting the civic amenities. I am happy that hon. Kamal Nathji, the Minister in Government of India is an experienced person. I have full faith and belief in his leadership. He knows our problem in cities. I hope that his guidance will prove to be fruitful in solving these problems. I think the citizens will be benefitted from his guidance.

Sir, the population of the cities is increasing rapidly. There is no way to stop it. Once it was said that agriculture is the best profession, but today it becomes unprofitable. Whether it is education, medical profession, other means of livelihood or labour for farmers or labourers who works in agriculture sector all the means of livelihood are depleting day-by-day and people are migrating to cities in search of employment. When population will increase, cities are developed in haphazard manner, the people will be bound to live hellish life there. We come from Bihar and the newly elected Government of Chief Minister, Shri Nitish Kumar, even being unresourceful state, have tried to develop the cities of Bihar sincerely. We expect from the hon. Minister and Government of India to provide maximum funds to our backward state of Bihar. So the cities of Bihar, particularly the capital Patna is developed overall and properly.

Sir, we come from Jahanabad. You must be heard the name of Jahanabad. It is naxal affected area. There are three cities- Jahanabad district headquarters, Arval district headquarters and Makhdumpur Nagar Panchayat. The people of naxal affected area feel themselves secure in cities. The population of the three cities cited above- Jahanabad, Arval and Makhdumpur- has increased rapidly during the last 20 years. The civic amenities are negligible there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we urge upon the hon. Minister through you to prepare an integrated plan for these naxal affected three cities, particularly for Jahanabad, under the integrated action plan for naxal affected areas.

Civic amenities should be provided there, roads, drainage system and toilets should be constructed there so that the citizen of that area not only pay the taxes, but should get amenities too. As you know that there are income taxes in cities.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we would like to say to the gov. through you that execute only one action plan for the internal problem of naxal affected area. We have already

told that there are three towns of Jahanabad. You present it to the entire country and develop this area, the naxalism will be curbed itself. We were assured by the Minister. We would like to request the Minister that Jahanabad district of Bihar and it is a district headquarter and Makhdumpur is the city. These three cities are badly affected from naxalism. Please make a special action plan for these areas in the form of a package so that it can be told to the country that if the naxal affected areas are developed, then the residents can live in peace and the naxalism can be combated.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit through you that slums are there in the entire country. Indira Awas Yojana is meant for rural areas, but not for urban areas. We would like to request the Minister that Indira Awas Yojana should be implemented in urban areas also. BPL persons are also there. We like to speak on the Union structure also. Until you do not accord a special package for the poor states, particularly, to our Bihar state, till then the urban development cannot be achieved. States and the country both are the parts of each other. I hope that the minister will use his capacity and provide a special package for Bihar, so that the capital of Bihar Patna, could be developed overall and developed like a model city.

Mr. Chairman, with these words I conclude and pay my thanks for allowing me to speak in this debate.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Urban Development.

Already five hon. Members have spoken on the Demands and I am grateful to them. We are also happy as it is a very fortuitous that after 27 years, the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development are being discussed. May I point out - as the hon. Member, Shri Sanjay Nirupam has said - that the urban space is the most important space because the urban population is increasing. From 28 crores in 2001, it has risen to 37 crores in 2011 and it will rise to 57 crores by 2030 but the urban facilities are not improving. We need to do more in the urban areas and that is why, our Ministry appointed a high-powered Committee which has estimated the need in the area for urban development to Rs. 39 lakh crore in the next 20 years, of which Rs. 19 lakh crore will have to be spent on operation and maintenance.

16.00 hrs.

Sir, I would like to quote what the hon. Member, Shri Lalji Tandon from Lucknow said, he said

[Translation]

It is ok, but do something. We want to say that we have done something.

[English]

That is what I want to present before the august House. For the first time, the Centre has intervened in a big way in urban development which is essentially a State subject. The Jawaharlal Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) which envisaged an investment of Rs. 1,00,000 crore in a period of seven years has done considerable work in improving the urban situation in the country.

Sir, you would be happy to know that under the JNNURM, 158 water supply projects in big towns have been approved, 112 sewerage projects have been approved; 73 drainage projects, 45 solid waste management projects; 106 roads and flyover project and 21 MRTS projects have been approved. This has happened in the 65 mission cities selected under the Mission. For the smaller towns, under UYDLSP, we have approved 445 water supply projects; 98 sewerage projects; 67 drainage projects and 56 solid waste management projects. That is making a difference.

Shri Sanjay Nirupam spoke of the problems of Mumbai city, our biggest metropolis. He spoke about the problems of drinking water in the city. In Mumbai alone, we have sanctioned Middle Bahama Project worth Rs. 1329.50 crore. In Mumbai a solid waste management project worth Rs. 178 crore has been approved. Shri Lalji Tandan, who was the hon. Minister for Urban Development in the State of Uttar Pradesh, spoke about Lucknow. I would like to inform you that in Lucknow, the JNNURM has sanctioned two water supply projects; two sewerage projects; one solid waste management project and one drainage project. In Allahabad — hon. Member, Shri Shailendra Kumar and Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh mentioned about it - two water supply projects; one solid waste management project and one sewerage project has been approved. This means that there has been some change in the urban space.

There has been a demand from the Members for inclusion of more cities within the Mission cities. Now, we have already proposed that 28 cities with five lakh plus

population should be included in the list of mission cities. The Planning Commission has asked us to include that in the Twelfth Plan. The hon. Minister for Urban Development will inform the House about this in details about it. In the next phase of the JNNURM, the Ministry is planning to do capacity building for the smaller cities and we are trying to include more number of smaller cities in JNNURM - II. It is because the bigger cities can get money from elsewhere. They can get money on PPP model, but there is nobody to look after the smaller cities. That is another thing that I wanted to mention.

The other thing that the Ministry of Urban Development has done in the last seven years is in the field of urban transport. The Delhi Metro, a joint project of Delhi Government and the Ministry of Urban Development, is one of the best metro railways in the world. The first phase of Delhi Metro Rail has been completed and the second phase also has been completed at a cost of Rs. 23,000 crore.

After Shri Kamal Nath has taken over as the Minister for Urban Development, the third phase of Delhi Metro has been approved at a cost of Rs. 35,000 crore. Delhi already has 190 kilometres of metro and 17 lakh ridership per day. In the third phase, it will rise to nearly 50 lakhs per day which will be a fantastic achievement.

You will be glad to know that 54 per cent of the work in Bangalore Metro which will cost totally about Rs. 11,600 crore has been completed and seven kilometre run has already started in Bangalore. Chennai is having a new metro. The total cost of it is Rs. 14,600 crore and 20 per cent of the work has been completed. Kolkata is starting a new metro for 14 kilometres and almost 20 per cent work is complete. We will have new metros in Kochi and Jaipur.

As regards Mumbai, Shri Nirupam mentioned that the first few lines are being done on PPP basis but the proposal is that for the third line of Mumbai Metro, it will be a joint sector between the Central and the State Government. So, we are not giving it to the private parties. The third line of Mumbai will be done in a joint venture.

I may also inform you that the Ministry has proposed the National Urban Transport Policy. Our policy is to move people and not vehicles. We want to reduce private vehicles on the road and increase public transport. That is why, the Ministry has sanctioned 15,260 modern low floor buses in all the 65 mission cities. You will see them in Delhi also. They have made a change in the urban landscape.

We have also introduced the Bus Rapid Transit System. The BRTS has done very well in Ahmedabad. It is also there in Bhopal, Indore, Jaipur, Pune, Pimpri, Rajkot, Surat, Vijayawada, Vizag and even Kolkata.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): What about Meerut?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: In Meerut, there is no BRTS. Meerut is part of JNNURM. It is part of the National Capital Region. We are financing projects in Meerut through the National Capital Region Planning Board. We expect Meerut to be a counter-magnet so that all the people do not come to Delhi. We want them to stay in Meerut and live well there with good quality of life.

As I was saying, in the urban transport space, we have made a difference. That is why, it is my plea before the House. The Minister will give a holistic view while summarising that we need more money in the urban space. The amount for JNNURM-I was Rs. 1 lakh crore. For JNNURM-II, we are looking for Rs. 1.75 lakh crore which will be 0.25 per cent of our GDP.

Cities are engines of growth. If we have to sustain the growth of our GDP, we need to spend more on our cities. We must give citizens a better quality of life. The Urban Development Ministry is doing its best in cooperation with the State Governments to improve the quality of life in cities. We are trying to improve urban governance and build capacity in the urban local bodies. It is with the cooperative effort that the urban landscape and scenario can change.

I seek the support of the House in this urban transformation.

[Translation]

*SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): The increasing population of cities has become a matter of concern. Large number of people are migrating towards cities due to unemployment in the country. They live in the city in a Jhonpuri on roadside or in a small room to earn their livelihood. But that area where they reside is an area where there are open naalies, piles of garbage. Sir, they migrate to the cities, but live life like animals without healthcare, without good and nutritious food. Their children do not get education. So, I request the government to introduce a scheme for the urban areas also, like NREGA in rural areas, so that people can get employment.

Sir, the second issue is cleanliness. Today rubbish-bin are not there in more than 80.1 per cent cities. People

*Speech was laid on the table.

throw garbage here and there in small cities which pollute the environment. Therefore, arrangement of rubbish-bin is necessary to save the environment from pollution. Sir, the government have made a promise that the country will be made slum free in 5 years through JNNURM, but it failed. The Swarn Jayanti Rojgar Yojana going on in the cities is not benefitting the people of cities. Therefore, I would like to request the government to implement this scheme effectively and make some arrangement to resolve the problem of traffic in the cities.

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think had the Minister spoken after me, it would have been better. I also would have got the replies of my questions but it is alright, there is no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your questions will be replied by the Senior Minister.

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: I think it is our third Budget. All the three Budgets of the Ministry have been a great success. I would like to give my thanks to the Minister and his entire team. During the last sixty years ie. from 1951 to 2012, the number of cities has increased from 2840 to about 8000. Can you think about the actual growth of cities? Population of the cities is increasing not on their own but on account of migration. And we are thinking as to how a city of 5 lakh population has become the city of 10 lakhs within a period of five years. I think that this Government is working on the lines of JNNURM scheme which is the only big scheme you have devised to face the situation and it is for the first time that an amount of Rs. 65000 crore has been spent on several cities during the last five years. I would like to give my thanks to this Government that they have made certainly some efforts to take care of the problems of the cities. In this regard, I would like to tell you that efforts should also be made to prepare the CDs of the same. We had asked all the states for it and tell us about the population growth estimation of their cities in the next fifty years and also about their road development. Hon'ble Minister, I think that the plans given by the States in the form of CDs have not been prepared by them in a proper way. I don't have the exact information in this regard. During my tenure as the Mayor of Navi Mumbai which is in Maharashtra, this development was initiated and we were also given the very first prize for that by the Ministry. As regards other States, you have given money to every State. Suppose, some State demanded Rs. 300 crore for one of their cities. You gave it phase-wise, Rs. 50 crore in the first week and Rs. 50 crore in the

second week and the work with that amount was not done by them. Instead, the work has come to a standstill. In spite of allocations, work was not done. Money is not being spent there. In some State you gave the allocation of Rs. 3000 crore but only Rs. 500 crore have been spent by them to this day. But Maharashtra demanded Rs. 5800 crore whereas they have spent Rs. 6000 crore and now when the State is demanding the remaining amount, the Government is saying that they have given the entire allocation and now they cannot give more money. It is like that of a boy who always stands first in his class and he is told not to go ahead. Hon'ble Minister, I think that it is not a right thing because if a city in the State is doing good work, it should be encouraged. All the members have given very good suggestions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, be brief.

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Problem of water is very serious. In India, my city is the second one that has built up its own dam. It was planned with the cooperation of the State as well as the Central Government. Government should also plan other cities to make them self-dependent. I think that such cities need to be planned. The Government should certainly give their attention to it. Under JNNURM Scheme you are giving assistance for urban transport service but while in the very large cities, they are running very big buses, in the small cities, the roads are not that wide so the norms of long buses should be changed to Mini buses in their context. It will be certainly beneficial for our cities. Maharashtra is such a State where they have covered under their planning all the villages falling within the 10 km radius of the big cities. If the Central Government also plans well in advance on the lines of this State then, I think, all the small roads leading to the big ones won't have to face traffic jams and in the time to come we will be able to build up better cities in this country. I wanted to speak more but for want of time I am unable to speak all that I wanted. However, I urge upon the Central Government to come forward with the new schemes particularly part two of the JNNURM Scheme at the earliest and to get it implemented. I give you many thanks for giving me the opportunity to speak here.

[English]

SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH (Ramanathapuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion.

Sir, according to the Central Public Health Engineering, India's requirement of funds for the safe water

supply and sanitation services by the year 2021 would be Rs. 1,72,905 crore. According to the Rail India Technical and Economic Services (RITES) the funds required for the urban development infrastructure investment in cities with the population of lakh during the next 20 years would be Rs. 2,07,000 crore. The funds can be allocated from the Central, State Governments, Public-Private Participation schemes etc.

Sir, in modern India most of the rural population is migrating to urban areas for their children's education and for their future development. It becomes necessary to plan out the Urban Development schemes to accommodate them so as to be satisfied and convenient for all.

Sir, when compared to the countries like China, Indonesia, South Korea, Mexico and Brazil, the total population in urban area in India is very low. At the same time, the *per capita* income in India is also low. This may also be the reason for the low number of migration to the urban area. The Government should make an efficient strategy to meet out the needs of the rural population who are migrating to urban area in another 15 to 30 years.

Sir now, I would like to say something about Urban Transport Policy. The Urban Development plays an important role in the development of a nation. In order to develop the urban area, the Urban Transport Policy plays a key role.

Sir, nowadays, the number of motor vehicles is increasing. But, at the same time, the road facilities are not in proportion to accommodate them. Traffic jam is the biggest problem in major cities and Metropolitan cities in India. So, the present need of the hour is to plan for the World Class Roads.

The number of accidents in India is on the increase. The Government should plan to bring down the number of accidents all over India in the years to come.

We must plan to put the road by keeping in view of 25 years ahead. When comparing to developed countries in the field of Highways, now India is lacking behind 10 to 15 years. This gap must be reduced as quickly as possible. Moreover, the life of the Indian roads is very poor. It could not sustain even for two or three rainy seasons. The roads are getting damaged quickly. The status of the Highways is also in a very pitiable condition. The Government should take action to follow the principles of quality roads. There should not be any compromise for the poor quality. For example, the Yamuna Expressway road laid down between NOIDA and Agra by a reputed

firm seems to be a high quality concrete road. The travel duration is much saved and also wear and tear of the vehicle is also minimized. Not only that the traffic jam is also avoided.

16.19 hrs.

(DR. GIRIJA VYAS in the Chair)

Madam, on this occasion, I would like to appreciate the efforts of the Government. We should prefer to plan for such roads all over India.

Now, I come to preparation of estimates. In most of the Highways Offices, just by sitting in office, the officials are preparing the estimates based on the old estimates only. Instead of that, they must be instructed to inspect the actual location and prepare the estimate. While preparing the estimate, they should take into consideration of the soil test, measurement, local canals, pools, ponds, crossing and the environments too.

Now, I would like to say something about tourist places namely Agra, Rameswaram and Kasi which are famous tourist destinations. Thousands of foreigners and the Indian tourists are visiting these places but the infrastructures like road facilities, staying facilities and the world-class environment are also not satisfactory. The maintenance of the City is very poor. The Government should take initiative and necessary steps to develop such tourist places so as to attract more foreigners and, by that way, the foreign exchange will also increase. The Government should take immediate steps to modernize Agra, Rameswaram and Kasi, the most familiar religious, pilgrim places so as to attract foreigners as well as Indians.

Now I come to Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). I would like to say that JNNURM is a pioneer scheme and an excellent scheme implemented for the development of slums, accessibility to drinking water, sewage, solid waste management, roads and street lights to all. It was launched in 2005 and it ended on March, 2012. The Government should take efforts to renew JNNURM Scheme for further ten years and more funds should be allotted.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): Madam, I deem it a great privilege to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Urban Development before this august House.

Madam, I would like to start with some statistics that depicts the stark reality and I urge that importance should be given to the issue of urban development. I have taken this from the Ministry's Note itself. In India, out of the total population of 1027 million, in 2001, about 285 million persons lived in urban areas. The proportion of urban population has increased from 19.9 per cent in the year 1971 to 27.8 per cent in the year 2001. The decadal growth of urban population was 31.2 per cent in 1991-2001. One of the salient aspects of urbanization in India in recent decades is the slowing down of urbanization during 1981-1991 and 1991-2001 as compared to 1971-1981 and 1961-1971. That the number of cities over 1.0 million population, in 2001, was 35 and population share was over 37 per cent is another trend that shows large variation patterns of urbanization in various States and cities. The contribution of rural-urban migration ranges between 19 per cent and 21 per cent of the net increase in urban population. The Registrar General of India has projected the total urban population for India and the States. It is interesting to know that 67 per cent of total population growth in India in the next 25 years is expected to take place in urban areas. The urban population is expected to increase from 285 million in 2001 to 534 million in 2026, that is, 38 per cent.

Madam, Urban India is plagued by shortage of housing facilities and scarcity of land for social overheads like roads, footpaths, parks, schools and so on. The roots of these problems can be found in the inadequate, inefficient, iniquitous land policy of the country. Our cities such as Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata, etc. are aspiring to become world-class cities like Shanghai and Dubai by Linking of India with global economy for massive inflow of capital from outside the country as also rise in indigenous investment. The proponents of economic liberalization and associated structural reform have argued that this new strategy would accelerate rural-urban migration and give boost to the pace of urbanization. Sustainable urban development does take account of social and environmental effects and it means balance between the development of the areas and protection of the environment with an eye to equity in employment, shelter, basic services, social infrastructure and transportation in the urban areas. I think the Ministry should take an appropriate decision to cope up with all these factors.

There is a tremendous pressure on civic infrastructure systems like water supply, sewerage and drainage, solid waste management, etc. Recent data suggest that water supply is available for 2.9 hours per day across cities and

towns. The non-revenue water that includes physical and revenue losses account for 40-60 per cent of total water supply. About 30 to 50 per cent households do not have sewerage connections and less than 20 per cent of total waste water is treated. Solid waste systems are severely stressed. The state of services reflects the deterioration in the quality of city environment. As per the 54th Round of National Sample Survey, 70 per cent of the urban households are being served by tap and 21 percent by tube well or hand pump. Madam, 66 per cent of urban households reported having their principal source of water within their premises while 32 percent had it within 0.2 km. Madam, 41 per cent had sole access to their principal source of drinking water, and 59 per cent were sharing a public source.

As per the 54th Round of NSS, 26 per cent of households had no latrines, 35 percent were using septic tank and 22 per cent were using sewerage system, sewerage connections varied from 48 percent to 70 per cent. The statistics show an alarming public health disaster in future. I think the Ministry would take concrete measures to deal with this issue.

Madam, adequate fund has to be allotted for water and sanitation in the Budget. Apart from this, the number of private water projects is increasing at a fast rate which systematically marginalizes and exclude the poor from access to quality drinking water. The New National Water Policy suggests that the Government withdraw from its role as a service provider in the water sector. Instead, it says, communities and private sector should be encouraged to play this role. The proposals could mean sharp rise in the cost of water for both rural and urban users. The Government should withdraw all moves against privatization of urban water supply.

Madam, another important issue is solid waste management. My colleagues have already spoken about this issue. It is estimated that about 1,15,000 MT of municipal solid waste is generated daily in the country. Per capita waste generation in cities varies between 0.2 and 0.6 kg. per day and it is increasing by 1.3 percent per annum. Given the adequate solid waste management in Indian cities, the Supreme Court gave direction to the Ministry of Environment and Forests to prepare Solid Waste Management (Handling) Rules, 2000. What is the impact of these rules on the ground? In many States, for example, Kerala, Kudumbasree groups participated successfully in the solid waste management. Such initiatives with community participation should be replicated in other cities of the country.

Madam, careful look at the much celebrated JNNURM proves that it is essentially a reform-linked investment programme of the private capital targeting Indian cities. Privatisation and commercialisation of basic services through public private partnership with an introduction of user fees; liberation of land and real estate market through repeal of Urban Land Ceiling Act and change in Rent Control Act; valorisation of private sector and private credit rating agencies over elected civic bodies; bringing urban poor in the orbit of pay and use framework, for example. User fee for basic services, etc. are some of the key items of the Mission. All previous Central Government funding and programme, *Swarna Jayanti Sahakari Rozgar Yojana*, Valmiki-Ambedkar Aawaas Yojana (for housing ^ and socially marginalised urban poor), the National Transport Policy, etc. were brought under this Mission. Projects that were given priority were mega infrastructure projects, gigantic commercial complexes, shopping malls, cultural facilities and urban spectacles. One by one, cities started joining the bandwagon and pledged commitment to private capital for transforming their physical and institutional landscapes. The Government should take immediate measures to cover the poor sections of the country for extending benefits of these projects.

The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act in 1992 that brought decentralisation made the urban local bodies more independent but the reduced budgetary allocations and shrunken economic base forced them to raise funds from the capital market surfaced as a debatable issue as it led to compromises on pro-poor projects. No anti-monopoly measures were taken to curb the consequent inter-urban disparity or the stress on services and infrastructure in large cities that this process led to. The consequence is, the concept of private cities gradually gained acceptance in India. If all goes well, India should have at least 30 private cities across the country by the end of this decade. The number could be even greater, considering the manner in which India's policy-makers are allowing this concept to germinate. SEZs is a related issue. Madam, as many as 19 SEZs have area more than 1,000 hectares and covering more than half of the total area under SEZs. Lakhs of people of common people have been evicted from the area where they were born and living for a number of years. So, the Government should pay adequate compensation for those poor people who are evicted from the SEZ areas.

So, while starting new projects, the Government should take care of the poor people who are living in the

urban areas for a number of years and they should take appropriate measures to protect their interests and fulfil their dreams.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO (Bolangir): Madam Chairperson, I heard the intervention of the hon. Minister of State for Urban Development where he made a plea to the House that the demand for meeting the urban requirements was close to Rs. 39 lakh crore. But the total amount allocated is only Rs. 7,729 crore. So I would like to ask a question to the hon. Minister of State.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: That is for 20 years, not for one year.

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: All right. I would urge the hon. Minister to inform us as to what is the amount required to really take care of the urban pressures and whether he feels he is getting enough allocation or not. My point is, out of Rs. 7,729 crore, if Rs. 5,500 crore is allocated to the metro system, which is two-thirds of the total budget, it is a good thing.

But there is an urban pressure. This is at a time where the urban population, as per the hon. Minister, is supposed to double in the next 20 years to 600 million and the GDP contribution of urban areas is supposed to rise from 60 to 63 per cent right now to 75 per cent by the year 2030.

In view of this, I would like to point out, despite the disdain for numbers shown by my learned friend Shri Vijay Singh, some numbers. India spends 17 dollars on *per capita* terms on its urban population which is only 14 per cent of what China spends at 116 dollars and a mere 6 per cent of what New York spends which is 292 dollars *per capita*. So, I would urge the hon. Minister that the Government should need to spend much more. However, we also have to evaluate the broad policy formulation and the monitoring by the Ministry of Urban Development in the four major components, namely urban development, urban water supply, urban transportation and urban sanitation.

Madam, let me now quote some numbers provided by McKinsey on some of the key areas. The best in class water supply quantity as per McKinsey's index is 220 litres per day and the United Nations Basic Services Standard say it is 150 litres per day, but in India, our people get only 105 litres per day. The share of public transportation, as a percentage, is 82 per cent as per McKinsey's index and

50 per cent as per United Nation's standard and India stands at 30 per cent. On parks and open spaces, 16 sq.m. *per capita* is the yardstick given by McKinsey and 9 sq.m. given by the United Nations, but in India, we have a mere 2.7 per cent of parks and open spaces *per capita*. On sewage treatment, 100 per cent is the figure given by McKinsey and the United Nations, but we stand at 30 per cent. In solid waste management also we fall short of the standard.

So, not only do we fall short in terms of quantity, even on quality, we all know the kind of quality of water supply that we have in urban areas of our country. I cannot think of a single city where we can actually drink water from the tap and feel safe. Madam, in the World Water Development Report, 'Water for People, Water for Life 2003' by 23 United Nations Partners constituting the World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP), India was ranked 120 out of a total of 122 countries. That is not something we need to be proud about.

Under JNNURM, the flagship programme of the Urban Development Ministry, I have figures which say only 20 per cent has been utilised. Vijay Singh Ji was saying about 40 per cent or 45 per cent has been utilised. However, we can agree that there has been much less utilisation than what was envisioned. One of the main reasons for that, Madam, is the lack of capacity building at the ground level. Whereas these massive schemes have come on to urban areas, the local officials, the locally elected people do not have the wherewithal and the know how to administer these schemes. I wish that the hon. Minister and the Ministry in turn will put the required emphasis to ensure that such schemes do actually get implemented and utilised.

Madam, I know that the Ministry of Urban Development is not the only Department which works for the benefit of the urban areas. You have the Ministry of Housing, you have the Ministry of Sports, which has urban sports infrastructure and I am sure other Ministries also participate to an extent. However, the basic policy formulation, the basic coordination and long term planning lies with the Ministry of Urban Development. We know, Madam, that we have not been able to create adequate urban infrastructure, and this is not in the last three to five years but this is a struggle for the last 30 to 50 years, and neither have we been able to create additional urban areas which lessen the burden of our urban infrastructure.

In that context, Madam, I would like to ask the hon. Minister why the Master Plan of Delhi has been passed.

We know the kind of pressures which exist on Delhi as a city. Is it because of pressures in the Urban Development Ministry, is it because of pressures under the DDA, under the Lieutenant Governor or is it because of pressures on the MCD, under the Government of Delhi? This is not an easy task coordinating these three Departments. However, the onus of ensuring that we do have the Master Plan passed lies on the Ministry of Urban Development ...*(Interruptions)* Implement it. They have passed it but it has not been implemented...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I will not take too much time and I do hope that you will give me two minutes. One of the major contributions by the Urban Development Ministry was the formulation of a Model Municipal Law for the State Governments to follow. Only four State Governments, Rajasthan, Bihar, Odisha and Sikkim have based their municipal laws on the Model Municipal Law. These are four Governments which do not have urbanization to that extent as other States do, yet they have followed this law. I would urge the hon. Minister to recognize the fact that these State Governments have followed that law and grant substantial incentives to them so that other State Governments can be pulled into this.

Madam, one of the other things which we have solely lacked in creating additional urban infrastructure is finance. Not all the financing comes from the Government, we completely understand that. However, in the United States of America Municipal Bonds are used very effectively to finance gaps in creation of urban infrastructure. Madam, ten per cent of the debt market in the US is Municipal Bonds, whereas in India it is a mere one per cent. I would urge the Ministry of Urban Development to come up with some sort of support structure which can help enable municipalities to create a financing system for their own infrastructure, such as, maybe Government buildings in these urban areas paying adequate amount of taxes, which does not exist.

Madam, lastly, since you have already rung the bell once, the hon. Minister of Urban Development was himself the Environment Minister, however, since Independence we have not been able to create even a single Green City, which can be used as an example for other cities to follow in our environment of climate change. I would urge the hon. Minister to consider giving substantial incentives to those cities which actually go plastic free or act for sewage treatment or for waste management treatment.

[Translation]

SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Madam, I am on my legs to participate in the discussion on the Budget of the Department of Urban Development. The minister of this Ministry is highly experienced and I feel that urban population will be benefitted by his experience. Population of the cities is increasing day by day as the people of villages do not have any facility and migrating to the cities which is resulting in the increasing level of poverty even in the cities. I do not know as to with what intention the Planning Commission has said only a few days back that those who are earning Rs. 26 per day in the cities would be considered above the poverty line. What sort of criterion of the Planning Commission it is because with that standard, nobody will be in the category of poor in the cities. With the increasing level of taxes, facilities are missing. I come from the most backward State. What to say of other cities but even in the capital city of Bihar i.e. Patna there are several such areas where population is 2 lakh and that is also without the drinking water facilities and water supply. Several big personalities of Chhapra in the district Siwan had played a leading role in the nation building but several cities of this district though have a population of several lakhs but do not have a district Panchayat and proper water supply. In my parliamentary constituency Maharajganj which is a divisional headquarter, a water tank is ready since last seven years but the people of this city are not getting the supply of water. There are many other small cities in that area. I, therefore, urge upon the hon'ble Minister to pay his attention even to these small cities.

The period of Jawahar Lal Nehru National Renewal Mission which was launched in Dec 2005, is upto 2012. Hardly, 25 to 30 per cent cities have benefitted from this scheme and 70 to 75 per cent cities have remained deprived of its benefits. If the period of this scheme is not extended former, the benefits of this scheme will not reach the people. In this mismanagement of city and urban development, there are many big cities of Bihar like Chhapra, Muzaffarpur, Saharasa, Purnea and Bhagalpur where the people have been facing the problem of water scarcity. Here, I would like to say that the period of this scheme should be extended further. Many people have furnished figures to show that as compared to the other cities of this world, Indian cities have been facing the problem of increasing poverty. A number of committees like Tendulkar Committee or any other committee had been constituted in this regard. All of the Committees have given their views and accordingly the lists of persons

living below the poverty line had been prepared changing the BPL into APL but these lists could not furnish a concrete data to this day. Our mothers and sisters who live in the outskirts of the cities are forced to sit on roads for excretion. It is very shameful not only for the small cities but also for the big cities where there is no arrangement of toilets. In the rainy seasons, the entire city converts into a hell. Even in the national capital city of Delhi, several drains have remained affected by encroachment. There are several such drains for which the funds had been given but for the carelessness of NDMC, DDA and Police, these could not be built up to this day. In such a State of affairs, I would like to urge upon the Government to extend further the period of Jawaharlal Nehru National Renewal Mission which is a very good scheme and not to increase taxes but also to make the facilities available even in the cities so that the people living in cities may be adequately benefitted by the same.

There are many cities in my parliamentary constituency where there is no city Panchayat though they have a large population. It is only after a period of ten years that only one Nagar Panchayat has constituted since the formation of Maharajanj. Still there are many such cities where the drinking water facility has not been made available. Therefore, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister to pay his special attention to this district of Deshratna Dr. Rajender Prasad, Maulana Mazahrul Haque and Jay Prakash Narain and to make the drinking water facility available in these areas.

*SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE (Betul): According to the global survey list, urban population is continuously increasing and the rural population is migrating to the cities for employment and other amenities. Today, the importance of cities has increased in comparison to the villages. Today, the demand for cities has also increased. People's choice for cities has increased for a number of reasons, be it economic or industrial but the main reason is the availability of facilities in cities only.

The most important thing of these days is that after a period of twenty seven years today, we are discussing this topic. Therefore, for the development of such cities on a large scale, we are going to take a decision to think the maximum number of cities at the earliest in the time to come with an expenditure of Rs. one lakh crore through the Planning Commission. I believe that in order to take care of the small cities, supply to these cities will be ensured through JNNLRM Scheme.

*Speech was laid on the table.

Today, there is a shortage of basic amenities even in the small cities. Be it the problem of potable water or that of water toilets, roads or drainage system, a large number of people living in the slums are still leading a hellish life in their rubbish dwellings which presents a very painful sight. To ensure a better living for these people, the ministry of Urban Development has endeavored to develop small cities and to fix their targets in this regard but in order to meet those targets, there should a policy formulation under the 12th Five Year Plan. The Government should develop cities through Jawaharlal Nehru National Mission and provide facilities of dwelling units, alongwith cleanliness, water recharge system and the construction of small as well as big ponds in the cities with a population of more than ten lakhs. Our construction also should be of that standard and safe for the next twenty years. In some such projects, the Government should also include small cities with a place for environment and tourism. Even today there are some small cities where such places exist even today but require their beautification.

Today's biggest problem is that of large dumps of filth and sweepings in the small as well as big cities. Necessary policy formulation is required in this regard and that policy also should be implemented in a stringent manner. Increasing population and filth is the main reason of the problem.

Rajiv Gandhi Aavas Yojna which is a scheme for the rehabilitation of slum dwellers, should be implemented even in the small cities at the earliest. National Health Mission Scheme should also be implemented there. From the angle of unemployment, the number of urban poor has also increased because even today the Government has not been able to provide full time employment in the small cities. Serious efforts should be made in this direction, otherwise crimes and criminal tendencies will increase in the time to come.

Even today, small cities require full scale development like big cities. In the present backdrop of increasing unemployment, we shall have to ensure self-employment for women and their equal share in employment opportunities. Only then we will be able to build a healthy society and healthy cities. To meet the requirement, the Government has an appropriate plan but it needs a stricter implementation and the Government will achieve success in it. Therefore, more allocations are required for the same alongwith strong infrastructure. Only then we will be able to do it successfully.

[English]

*SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): Our cities are congested as most of them are not planned cities. As such in many of our cities there is lack of fresh air for healthy living and oxygen content in cities is alarming low. The main reason for this is that cities are neglecting to provide lung space because of reckless constructions.

As roads are narrow, naturally there will be more congestion and the streets will become more dirty, as there will be very less pace for waste dumping.

One important reason for our cities are becoming congested and unhealthy, is allowing the unauthorized dwellers who occupy areas in cities which slowly turned into slums. This is a serious threat. Even though there are rules in force, no stringent action are taken and the result is the problem of growing slums is serious now.

The Government should initiate to bring effective rules in consultation with state governments to control unauthorized occupation of government land and public space.

In view of the shortage of drinking water and electricity, regulations should be made for sanction of multi-storied buildings, in areas which have already become congested.

The government should bring rules in consultation with state governments to earmark stipulated percentage of total area of the city or town to form 'city forest' for planning trees and vegetation. This will give space for people to relax and will help for increasing oxygen in the city.

With this, I support the demand for grant.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Thank you, Madam Chairperson, for giving me this opportunity to take part in the discussion on the Demands for Grants under the head of Urban Development Ministry.

Madam, the task before the Ministry is greater but the resources are limited. Considering the volume of activities ahead more allocation might have been earmarked in the Budget to the Ministry of Urban Development than what was allotted for the year by the Finance Ministry.

At the outset, I would like to remind the hon. Minister of Urban Development that the National Steering Group

on Urban Infrastructure Mission has not met since 2009. So, the hon. Minister may be pleased to make note of it that the meeting should be held regularly.

Madam, every coin has two sides. Like that our country has also two faces, one is rural and another is urban. So, the development should be concentrated on both sides simultaneously. The main threat now being faced by the metros is the migration of the people from rural areas to cities for their livelihood.

Urbanisation is inevitable and migration from rural to urban is also irreversible. The urban Infrastructure Development for Small and Medium Town Scheme and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission Scheme are good Programmes which aimed at the development of small and medium towns and metro cities. But I am sorry to say, Madam, that the progress achieved by the Programmes is rather not satisfactory. For instance, under Urban Infrastructure Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme, 787 projects approved for implementation in 660 towns at an approved cost of Rs. 13,567.83 crore whereas only 142 projects have been physically completed. Such a tardy progress in the implementation of the scheme will have an adverse impact on improving the civic amenities. The Ministry, through proper monitoring, should ensure that these projects are completed in time.

It may also be appropriate to recollect what the Mid-term Review of the Planning Commission stated about the implementation of JNNURM. I quote:

"Though four years have passed, only some reforms have taken place. Many are still pending."

The Report states that JNNURM still lies in a shambles. Though review was done in 2010, the situation remains unchanged. I hope, the Ministry will take more efforts to implement the schemes with a sense of purpose and a degree of speed.

Let me take my constituency. Salem city in Tamil Nadu has a population of 8.36 lakh. Salem is a developing city. The infrastructural facilities are not adequate for the size of the population that the city has.

Though the present State Government under the efficient leadership of Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi is striving hard to improve the civic condition of the Salem city, the key challenges in the areas of road, water supply, sewerage and sanitation, housing, transport, electricity, solid waste management plant, health, etc. need to be met.

* Speech was laid on the Table

So, I would like to make an appeal to the hon. Minister that during the second phase of the implementation of the JNNURM Scheme, Salem city in Tamil Nadu should be included under this Scheme. I understand that three cities in Tamil Nadu - Salem, Trichy and Tiruppur - are under consideration. So, I would request the hon. Minister to include Edappadi, Athur and Mettur Municipalities under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns. The State Government will forward the necessary proposals if the Centre agrees to my plea. I would also request the Centre to be more generous in allocating grants to those proposals.

In conclusion, I would like to give one suggestion to the hon. Minister. I would suggest to the hon. Minister to evolve performance based incentives for the States, so that the State like Tamil Nadu which is performing well will get more funds under the JNNURM Scheme.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak): Madam Speaker, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on such an important subject. Before me, several members also have expressed their views. Undoubtedly, when we think of our future, it becomes very important as to how we will be able to face the challenges of urbanisation and urban development. What will be the fate of our future generations, all that depends on it. More than 30 per cent of our population lives in cities and they have more than 60 per cent shareholding in the economy and GDP. If we talk about the new employment opportunities, 70 per cent of such opportunities are generated in cities. If it is for this reason that the people of rural areas are migrating to the cities. It is estimated that upto 2050, half of our country's population will be living in the cities and upto 2030, about 60 crore people would have migrated to the cities. Here several members have spoken on several challenges be it the challenge of governance, or that of low cost housing or transportation, or sewerage or roads or water supply. In fact, we shall have to face all those challenges together. Our Ministry has many successes on several fronts, be it Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission or Delhi Metro, I would like to thank you for that. Particularly, in the recent past, a committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Ishwar Ahluwalia to see as to how we can envisage our future urbanisation. I would like to congratulate our Minister and his Ministry for the same. What has the Committee said in their report?

16.56 hrs.

(Dr. M THAMBIDURAI in the Chair)

They have observed that during the next twenty years we will require about Rs. 39 lakh crore whereas Shri Lalji Tandon was putting it at Rs. 29 lakh crore. However, I would like to correct that figure to put it at Rs. 39 lakh crore instead of Rs. 29 lakh crore. But what allocation we have made for the current year? It is Rs. 7700 crore this year. Still we have not touched the level of Rs. 1 Lakh crore, though we are talking of Rs. 39 lakh crore in the next twenty years which was the GDP of this country for the year 2008. That much of amount we shall have to throw into the cities during the next twenty years. Only then we will be able to face our challenges. Otherwise, there are so many things and I would like to say that one of those things is not under the direct control of this ministry. But I would like to urge upon the Ministry to try to solve somehow that problem at first with a dialogue with the State Government.

So far as governance is concerned, today what is happening in small municipalities in the cities. What type of councilors are being elected and when they are nominated as Chairman of some committees than the other councilors manipulate to remove him from the Chairmanship during all the five years. Doctor Saheb is laughing, he knows that manipulations are made, horse trading is done. I would like to say that corruption is prevailing at that level. In the circumstances nothing can be done until reforms are brought into that level and it is not the responsibility of Central Government alone. The election commission can play important role in this matter as how to prepare the election infrastructure. At the time of election, the State governments and Central Government should be involved. To ensure our governance, we should prepare such command and control system and hand it over to the Mayor who would implement the schemes introduced by the Centre impartially and with clear transparency.

Now, I would like to attract the attention of the Ministry of Transport. Today, the 85 per cent of Budget is going towards transport, out of which almost all the Budget is going towards expansion of Metro Projects. I would like to congratulate for executing a very successful scheme in the form of Delhi Metro. It has been told that Delhi Metro is the best Metro project in the world. Our Ministry has achieved this success, I congratulate them for this project. Besides, I would like to submit some suggestions about the Delhi Metro. The cost sharing of the Delhi Metro Project and

other expansion work is stated to be fifty-fifty. Fifty per cent is given by the Government of India and fifty per cent by the State Governments. The metro line approved from Badarpur to YMCA chowk is the only line which is being shared by the Haryana Government with 80 per cent. Metro will reach Faridabad, and 13.8 kilometer line will be constructed. Out of 2494 crores rupees Haryana Government is giving 1557 crores rupees and even then its name would be Delhi Metro. I would like to say to the Ministry that when there is fifty-fifty model of Metro anywhere in India, the Government of India should pay fifty per cent expenditure of metro and if you are not ready to pay than the Metro going further from Badarpur border should be named on Haryana metro as Haryana Government is bearing full expenses of Metro.

I would like to suggest that the Metro has reached Mundka, it is proposed to extend upto Bahadurgarh, the proposal for which had already been approved in principle. The length of this line is 11 kilometers. Out of 11 kilometer 6 kilometer falls in Delhi and rest 5 Kilometers in Haryana. The cost of this line is 1916 crores of rupees.

17.00 hrs.

According to the present proposal, the cost of 1916 crores rupees will be shared by the State Governments, it means the Haryana Government will bear the expenditure of this line whereas only 6 kilometer line is to be constructed in Delhi. I would strongly demand to the Minister that either Delhi Government declare that nobody from Delhi lives in the six kilometer from Mundka or who lives there they do not have any participation in Delhi. If they declare we will bear the expenses of that line alone. If it is a part of Delhi than the Delhi government should bear the responsibility of those farmer and labourers who are living next to Mundka. My next suggestion is to extend the metro line from Jahangirpuri to Kundli. The survey of next phase is going on. I would like to say that Sonapat and next to Sonapat is going to be a very important Metro line. A very important matter is to extend the metro from Dwarka to Najafgarh and Badli. Mahabal ji sitting here who will strongly support this fact that this is the Metro line which connects the Western Delhi with rest of the Delhi. Delhi is called the heart of the country, the heart of Delhi is Western Delhi and the heart of Western Delhi is Nazafgarh. It had produced sportsmen. Sahwag to Sushil Kumar all belong to Najafgarh of Western Delhi. The Metro should be extended upto Najafgarh and then to Badli then this area would be developed.

Mr. Chairman I would like to tell a very important fact about the NCR. The area around Delhi is called NCR. So many districts are covered under NCR. When the NCR was constituted, it was planned for equal development of the surrounding districts of Delhi. Gurgaon, Ghaziabad, Faridabad, Rohtak, Sonapat, Rewari and Panipat etc the surrounding districts of Delhi would be developed equally and the standard of life would be equal. I would like to attract the attention of the hon. Minister to this fact that NCR was established in 1985 and it was the dream of late Shri Rajeev Gandhi ji. He drafted the NCR planning board. This NCR constitutes 20 per cent of the GDP of the country. NCR has a partnership of 20 per cent in the economy of the country. I would like to draw your attention towards the adverse circumstances. The NCR planning board is the only scheme of the Central Government whose plan allocation was curtailed in the Budget. During the year 2007-08 hundred crores rupees were allocated for Central Plan of the NCR planning Board. Now it has decreased to 50 crores rupees. I would say it is not justified. The NCR planning board had demanded 500 crore rupees in 12th Five Year Plan, but only 60 crore rupees were allocated. Now during the Commonwealth Games the whole Budget was concentrated in Delhi. We were please to know that the Delhi got the maximum Budget. We told them that you are beautifying Delhi, whereas maximum participants and visitors will stay in Gurgaon, Noida and Faridabad. Give some money for beautification of these areas also. But not a single paisa was given for these areas. This is not justified. The plan Budget of the NCR Planning Board should be increased, it shall be increased at least by three times. Then only the NCR could be developed.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

[Translation]

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Sir, this is my party's time.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your party's time is already over.

[Translation]

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Sir, I would like to put the last point which is a very serious matter.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister wants to reply. That is why, we are waiting for his reply.

[Translation]

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: I came to know that alongwith granting Budget of NCR Planning Board, the Ministry is going to decide to cut the staff of the NCR Planning Board. I demand that the staff should be increased and full Budget should be granted to the NCR Planning Board. One very important subject is regional Rapid Transit System. All the big megacities of the world whether it is New York, London or Tokyo.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, Mr. Hooda, please sit down.

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Sir, it is very important issue. If I can have the indulgence of the hon. Minister, it is very important topic.

[Translation]

Sir, there is inter-operability between Metro and Railway all over the world in the Rapid Transit System so that suburbs could be connected. It has been implemented in a very good manner all over the world. I have made a study of many cities to ascertain as to how Metro has expanded there. If you look at many big cities of the world i.e. Madrid, you will find that when Metro was developed there, suburban High Speed Rail Corridors were also developed, which are called Curcanias. When regional Express Railway was made in Paris, it was developed in such manner, that the areas around Paris upto 200 kms was also connected with it. They connected their Metro and Railway. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude your speech. There is no time. You should complete your speech. How can I allow you to continue?

[Translation]

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: In the same manner in Germany U-Bon and S Bon were connected with each other. Metro stations have been made where High Speed Rail Corridors have been developed. Both stations have been developed simultaneously. NCR planning Board had suggested that a high speed corridor by the name Regional Rapid Transit System be developed all around Delhi. But that project was treated in a lackadaisical manner. I would request the hon. Minister to declare it a National Project. For the time being only three

corridors, one upto Panipat, one Meerut and the one upto Alwar have been made. Alongwith these three corridors; feasibility study for one corridor in the western direction in Haryana, from Bahadurgarh, Rohtak, Hissar, upto Sirsa may also be made and one corridor upto Mathura, via Faridabad, Palwal, may also be taken up.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

Dr. Ratan Singh Ajnala, I allow you five minutes to speak very briefly.

[Translation]

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Unless this corridor is made people would continue to come into Delhi. I would like to stress this matter very strongly that NCR Planning Board is the only board which can take up Railways and Metro side by side. Need of the hour is to connect Railway and Metro. The manner in which suburban trains run in Mumbai, there is a need to connect Railways and Metro. U.P. Government alone can't do that. The Ministry of Urban Development should take initiative to connect it.

[English]

NCR Planning Board is in the unique position to talk to Railways and to State Governments to facilitate this.

[Translation]

An Omni-west Project from Panipat has been sent to Jawaharlal Urban Renewal Mission. I would also request to sanction it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. Take your seat. Rattan Singhji, please start.

[Translation]

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: This subject is of utmost importance. Mr. Chairman Sir, this is very important matter. Hon'ble Pawan Bansal ji is also sitting here. Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission which has been given to Chandigarh, they have named it Tri-city-Mohali-Chandigarh and Panchkula. But the whole budget was spent in Chandigarh, because we could not plan it jointly. A separate city Development Plan of rupees six thousand crores for Panchkula is pending. I would request the Ministry, that whatever is the separate city Development Plan of Panchkula and that of Mohali, may be included.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: On other points, Rattan Singh ji will speak now. Hoodaji, please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Sir, I will conclude by saying the last thing. All the cities which come under NCR Planning Board, should be included in JNURM.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hooda, Please take your seat. Rattan Singh ji, please speak in brief. I allow you five minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI DEEPEDNER SINGH HOODA: At present only Faridabad is included. It would be better if, whether it is Gurgaon, Ghaziabad or Noida, are also included in it. ...*(Interruptions)*

*SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY (Hoshiarpur): I fully support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Urban Development.

Being the Chairperson, Sanitation workers, Government of India, I got opportunity to closely watch the functioning of Panchayats, municipalities and major Municipal Corporations. There is no doubt in the fact that Government of India is making all efforts for the Urban Development. Every year the budget for this is provided to the State Governments, but they are misusing it. There is great need of monitoring it and its evaluation is also necessary. The colonies are mushrooming in the cities without any approval. There are no roads, drinking water or electricity there. This trend should be considered seriously and should be checked. Politics should not be involved in any plan. Planning should be the main stay of Urban Development. Pressure of population is increasing. Garbage is increasing day by day. The condition of roads is dilapidated. The clean drinking water is not being provided and the people are compelled to consume dirty water. The condition of the people dwelling in Jhuggis and Jhonparis is deplorable. Neither water, nor cleanliness is there⁷ which results in sickness of people. There poor people are engaged in making the cities prosperous. They take care of the sanitation of the cities but themselves are condemned to live in the miserable conditions. Even there are no arrangements for making ration cards for them. The condition of Hoshiarpur Parliamentary Constituency is very deplorable. It is all due to lack of basic amenities. In

⁷Speech was laid on the table.

nutshell I would like to urge upon through you that here should be proper monitoring of the funds allocated to State Governments for Urban Development. It is a matter of great concern that the work relating to development in wards is done on political considerations without any planning.

There is shortage of health facilities, schools and colleges. I would like to thank the Prime Minister that by according priority to health he has announced to provide a cancer institute for Hoshiarpur District. It is a very commendable step. The status of a city is known by its cleanliness. We see garbage and filth all around in towns and big cities. It is an issue where no State Government has given attention. Here the condition of cleanliness and also of sanitation employees is deplorable. The population of cities has increased manifold. The number of sanitation employees is very less. The sanitation employees are very poor people. They are not paid full remuneration of the work done by them, because they get their wages through contractors. They work more but paid less Mr. Minister, the employees should be appointed as per the vacant posts and standards. As sanitation is a permanent work process, there should not be dearth of funds in municipalities and corporations for this purpose. The method of cleaning of sewers should be changed. There should be proper drainage system in the streets of cities. This blocked water is the main reason of communicable diseases like jaundice. There is no proper evaluation of funds which are sent by Ministry of Urban Development to the State Governments.

I would like to say that on the lines of Ministry of Rural Development, the Ministry of Urban Development should also appoint elected members as Chairman or Chairperson of the vigilance and monitoring committee. The State Governments spend money only on advertisements. The standard of a city is evaluated by its cleanliness, which is in bad shape in most of the big as well as small cities. Its main reason is the deplorable condition of sanitation workers. Following reasons are responsible for it. Non-recruitment of sanitation workers according to the population. Abolishing permanent posts, the recruitment of sanitation workers through contractors. They are exploited and not paid full wages. There is no job security. They do not get medical facilities and the other facilities provided by the Government of India, non-availability of garbage removing equipments and absence of proper dumping site. The working conditions of a sewer man are infernal. 85% sanitation workers in India are living in deplorable conditions due to contract system or

through ward committee. I would urge upon the hon. Ministers, this most exploited section of society must be taken care of.

Lastly, I would request the hon. Minister, that there is need to pay more attention towards small town where per capita income is negligible. The funds allocated by the Government of India are given to big cities and the condition of panchayats is in such a bad shape, that they are not in a position to pay salaries to their employees. It should be made mandatory for every State to ban the Plastic bags immediately. My constituency Hoshiarpur is a reserve one and the condition there is deplorable. State Government may be asked to submit a report in this regard.

[English]

*DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA (Khadoor Sahib):
Chairman Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grant under the control of the Ministry of Urban Development for the year 2012-13.

Sir, when India attained independence about 65 years ago, it had a population of 35 crores. 80% people lived in the villages at that time and hardly 20% people resided in the towns and cities. The last 65 years have created an environment that has led to a massive influx of rural people to towns and cities. Right since 1947, no Government has tried to provide basic infrastructure and facilities to the rural folks. Development in rural India has become a casualty. Had successive Governments done something concrete for the development of rural India, it would have put a full-stop to large-scale migration from villages to towns and cities.

Sir, the people of villages are bereft of basic facilities like drinking water. The rural folks have no electricity. Modern toilet facilities are non-existent in a majority of villages forcing the villagers to defecate in the open. Since 1947, successive governments have put their time and energy in the development of only urban India, thereby neglecting rural India.

Sir, this is the reason for the massive influx of villagers to towns and cities. On the other hand, population of India has increased by leaps and bounds. It has touched 122 crores. Presently 31.16% people reside in towns and cities, and 68.84% people live in the villages. The migration of rural people to urban India in search of greener pastures continues unabated.

Sir, all kinds of housing projects are coming up on the outskirts and periphery of towns and cities. Fertile land of farmers is being purchased or taken over. The rapid march of urbanization continues. Plots or houses meant for the poor have no basic facilities like water, sanitation or electricity. We dub them as unauthorized colonies. However, these colonies are authorized if money changes hands or if elections are announced.

Hon. High Courts or Hon. Supreme Court gives directives and passes strictures. But, who is behind these illegal buildings. Many times, municipal council members indulge in such malpractices and illegal activities. When the courts pronounce judgements, these illegals structures have to be demolished. And poor people suffer.

Sir, the Government is making tall claims regarding 'Mission XYZ'. But the ground reality is bleak and dismal. On both sides of railway lines, one can find shanties and hutments of the urban poor. These poor people are often run over by speeding trains. It speaks volumes of the mismanagement of urban city planning and planners. What kind of development is this? What had happened in NOIDA under the regime of the former Chief Minister in the name of housing projects is an open secret. Whether it is HUDA or housing projects in U.P., everyone is busy minting money by hook or by crook.

Sir, the Government pats its back regarding successful implementation of its Metro rail projects. However, the poor people cannot avail its services. They can't afford to travel even by a rickshaw, what to talk of Metro rail. These are the downtrodden, the deprived and the marginalized sections of societies. They are forced to spend their nights on footpaths in C.P. and elsewhere under the open sky, as there are no night-shelters for these hapless poor. Is this the urban development we are talking about?

Sir, 65 years have passed since we attained our independence but it is rather unfortunate that we have miserably failed in providing the basic facilities of life to the rural people as well as the urban poor. Rampant corruption has become the order of the day. The poor people always find themselves at the receiving end. Their progress becomes a casualty in such a scenario.

Sir, large-scale migration from rural to urban India continues unabated. But, successive Governments have failed to provide them basic facilities or any kind of relief and succour. Whether it is health-care, education, potable water or electricity, successive Governments at the centre

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

have taken this segment of society for-granted and conveniently ignored their just and genuine demands.

Chairman Sir, even now, majority of our population lives in villages. But villages reflect the dismal picture Government's apathy and neglect. The entire focus is on development of towns and cities. This is an imbalanced and lop-sided approach. Even here, successive Governments have failed to deliver the goods. All kinds of trusts, boards and corporations are there in the towns and cities. However, these are mired in corruption and scandals. The poor person cannot even dream of purchasing a house in the towns and cities, courtesy sky-high prices of land.

Sir, since basic infrastructure and facilities are non-existent in the villages, people are migrating to towns and cities. Punjab is no exception. In search of better quality of life, the influx of rural people to urban India goes on and on. 65 years is a long time. However, successive Governments have been too busy with other things. They have done absolutely nothing for the welfare of rural people as well as urban poor.

Chairman Sir, Hon. Minister is present in this august House. I urge upon him to check the menace of greedy housing companies. They are fleecing buyers in urban India. Towns and cities must be properly planned. A futuristic vision in city-planning is the crying need of the hour. Haphazard and illegal construction work in towns and cities should not be allowed at any cost.

Sir, tall claims regarding growth and development are being made by the Government of the day. However, these claims are far from reality and divorced from truth. The hydra-headed monster of corruption and malpractices must be rooted out. Only then can we succeed in doing something tangible for the welfare of the common man.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, those who want to lay their written speeches can lay the same on the Table of the House. I am saying this because the hon. Minister is going to reply to the discussion at 5.30 pm. Therefore, I request that those hon. Members who are interested in giving their written speeches on the Table may please do so.

The next Member to speak is Shri P. Lingam for five minutes only.

* SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me thank you for the opportunity you have given to me to speak on behalf of the Communist Party of India on the

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Demands for Grants for the year 2012-13 pertaining to the Ministry of Urban Development.

Sir, according to 2001 figures, it was estimated that 28 per cent of our population lived in urban areas. It has been projected that this would move up to 43 per cent by the year 2021. This only shows the pressure on the urban infrastructure which needs more of fund allocation. I would like to point out that adequate fund allocation is not there as seen under various heads.

The ever growing increase in urban population must be attended to with utmost care to ensure a balanced growth of all the areas. Even in urban areas, the growth is not uniform. We find sky scrappers, tall buildings, palatial houses and at the same time, slum clusters and platform dwellers. This puts pressure on the local bodies to maintain sanitation and hygiene. The lack of it leads to diseases and break out of pandemics. Poor people are the worst hit in urban areas. So, a streamlined urban development measures are required in our country to ensure uniform and balanced growth.

Due to heavy increase in population in our major towns and cities and metropolitan cities, road traffic itself becomes a casualty. We find traffic jams and slow movement of vehicles and endless waiting in signals. The roaring engines gobble up huge quantity of petroleum products like petrol and diesel. According to a survey, in Delhi alone every year, 30 lakh litres of petrol and diesel are wasted due to traffic jams and at road intersections when vehicles wait for signals. Due to liberal availability of vehicle loans middle class people go in for vehicles more and more these days. Due to traffic congestions, they have to shell out more money on fuel. Thus the cost of the vehicle plus the expenditure on fuel add up to their commitments putting a heavy burden on their lives. Another research study points out that this huge wastage of fossil fuel which we get at a dearer price from the international market results in price rise because of increased tax and resultant inflation. Traffic congestion in roads occur due to inadequate planning and road laying. I urge upon the Urban Development Ministry to give thrust to better roads and alternative road routes in all major towns and cities to be developed in a planned manner. Instead of giving importance to metro rail projects, the Government must think in terms of ensuring better public transport system in all the major towns and cities all over the country.

Unmanageable and unplanned growth of urban areas combined with migration of people from rural areas to urban areas adds to the woes of poor people who seek to earn their livelihood. These trends can be arrested by way of providing job opportunities to people in small towns adjacent to rural areas as they are neither rural nor urban. Small towns with a population of about one lakh must also be brought under the ambit of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme. In Tamil Nadu, only 3 Municipal Corporations come under JNNURM Programme. I urge upon the Union Government to include many more Municipal areas under this scheme, Trichy, Salem, Tirunelveli.

People living in towns and urban areas face severe drinking water shortage problem. I would like to point out that the allocation made by the Government towards this is inadequate. It is stated that the allocation for major towns and cities that have got a population of more than 40 lakhs or big towns that have got more than 10 lakhs of population is Rs. 17,000 crore. This is meagre and very little. I wonder how we can ensure urban development with this inadequate fund allocation.

Through the 74th Amendment of the Constitution, it was ratified and testified that municipal bodies can have functional autonomy to evolve plans for the development of the areas under them. The intent of that incorporated law is good, but it is yet to be enjoyed by the town administrations as it has not percolated down. The powers are vested with the Governments both at the Centre and the States. The power has not been devolved and has not been delegated to the urban local bodies.

Job opportunities are falling down drastically in urban areas these days. Hence, I emphatically reiterate our demand that small towns with a population bordering around one lakh which are neither rural nor urban must be brought under the purview of MGNREGA. Only then we would be able to generate job opportunities. Even today, we find manual labour at its worst in the form of pulling carts carrying men and such things should be stemmed out from urban areas once and for all. Rickshaw pullers are there and such hard manual labour is seen only because of lack of job opportunities to earn livelihood. Hence, there is an urgent need to extend Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme to these small towns where the population is around one lakh and not so big.

More than 65 per cent of houses in our country do not have toilet facilities. This has led to many hardships.

This puts pressure on sanitation. Manual scavenging is also there in urban areas. This is an insult to humanity and human sensitivity. We must put an end to this practice immediately. Hence, I urge upon the Government to evolve a suitable programme with adequate fund allocation for abolishing manual scavenging in our country ensuring toilet facilities in every dwelling unit.

Thanking the Chair for the opportunity, let me conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pralhad Joshi, please conclude your speech in five minutes.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): Sir, I am the second speaker from my Party, so please give me at least ten minutes.

Urbanization, it appears, is inevitable. As per one estimate by Analyst, by 2030, India's GDP will be multiplied by five times while its cities will be home to nearly 600 million people, and it requires capital of US \$ 1.2 trillion for urban infrastructure. This has been repeated in some other way by the High-Powered Committee headed by Shri Ahluwalia, which was constituted by the Urban Development Ministry. According to them, Rs. 39 lakh crore, in addition to Rs. 20 lakh crore, is needed for the operation and maintenance of urban infrastructure. This was quoted by the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development. When Dev Ji said that your allocation is just merely Rs. 7,000 and odd crore, you said that it is for 20 years. We know that it is for 20 years. But may I very humbly ask you a question? It is for 20 years, but if you invest at least in a phased manner, what should be our allocation as on date? This is my question to the hon. Minister, through you, Sir. Today, we are allocating Rs. 7,000 and odd crore, but we are talking of almost Rs. 600,000 crore. This is one thing.

Secondly, when Shri Lalji Tandon said that there were no drainage facilities, solid waste was the biggest problem, there was no water and there was no planning or future planning for this, you said that by way of JNNURM, you have initiated very good actions. I support that and I agree with you. But what is the status today? You have allocated Rs. 66,000 crore as the Central share. At the end of 31st March, 2012, JNNURM could achieve only one-fifth of its targets. Out of 1,325 projects sanctioned, may I bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, that only 248 projects have been completed?

The Prime Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh said by launching this mission, the mission is the single largest

initiative of the Government of India from the planned development of our cities in response to the long standing demand of tapping of the vast potential and vitality of our cities. What is the situation today? Out of the total projects sanctioned to the Tamil Nadu, it stands top by having sanctioned 171 projects, 95 are being completed; in Gujarat, 123 sanctioned and 41 projects were completed; in Karnataka, 84 projects were sanctioned and 24 projects were completed; in Andhra Pradesh, 134 projects were sanctioned and 38 projects were completed; in Uttar Pradesh, 97 projects were sanctioned and 10 projects were completed; in Maharashtra, 173 projects were sanctioned and 10 projects were completed; in West Bengal, 95 projects were sanctioned and 12 projects were completed; in Assam, 32 projects were completed and not even one is completed. What is the reason for this? One of the reasons is as the Standing Committee has very well quoted.

"The Committee noted that since the most the projects were approved in the 4th year of its 11th Five Year Plan, it is unimaginable to think that the Scheme will completed by the end of the 11th Five Year Plan. The Committee recommended that scheme should be extended to 12th Five Year Plan."

Why it was so much delayed? I hope the Minister will reply that why in the fourth year of the 11th Five Year Plan, this was launched and these projects were sanctioned.

Sir, my second reason, according to me whatever the information provided by their Departments is that the Expert Committee which was constituted by them, it says that reasons for dismal performance by the most States was too many conditions for approving projects and another reasons is micro-monitoring. I do not say that there should not be any monitoring. But the question is about the over-interference. You can monitor it but interference and immediate approval is the major reason for not giving immediate approval and this is the major reason for the delay.

Another major reason is that whatever you said, ten per cent of the local bodies should put their fund as a share. But what is the situation? Take for example my corporation Hubli-Dharwad Municipal Corporation, if you provide them Rs. 500 crore, they are not in a position to invest Rs. 50 crore also. What is the reason for this? The reason is that their capacity is not so much. In Shri Shivkumar Udasi constituency which is my neighbouring

constituency in Haveri, more than 60 per cent vacancies are not being filled. There is no manpower. How can they fulfill them if you give them Rs. 500 crore? A person who cannot handle Rs. one lakh rupee, if you give him Rs. 10 crore, he will die with heart attack. This will be the situation. And I request Shri Kamal Nath Ji that please try to build the capacity in these municipalities.

My third point is that they do not have the salary to pay. So, that is why, 74th amendment says that there should be State Finance Commission. They constitute it because it is mandatory to constitute it. But after the constitution of the State Finance Commission also, their implementation is delayed and for that, it should be made mandatory to provide any fund. Every State Government irrespective of any political party it may be ruling, first of all, they should implement this step and constitute the State Finance Commissions regularly and second, there should be implementation on this.

Finally, I would like to tell that you are providing more and more funds in mega-cities. My request is that at the same time, Tier-II cities have to be given more importance. For example, in Karnataka, you have given JNNURM to Bangalore. Under that Housing Scheme is also covered. There is no single inch of land in the Bangalore and you are not giving any importance to the Tier-II cities. There are at least five or six Tier-II cities other than Bangalore. My area Hubli-Dharwad which is the second largest city after the Bangalore, that is not being given importance. Even under UIDSMT also, a very small amount is given. That is why, I urge that under the JNNURM, restructure the arrangement of finance between the State Government and the Central Government and Tier-II cities have to be included and out of 28 cities, whatever you have mentioned, the hon. State Minister has mentioned that they are including JNNURM.

Hubli-Dharwad is the second largest city after Bangalore in Karnataka. When I had met the hon. Minister personally, he had assured me that it would be taken in the 28 cities. I would urge that Hubli-Dharwad should be included in the second phase of the JNNURM which is having a Budget of Rs. 2,00,000 crore.

As far as water is concerned, the biggest problem especially in the major cities is that tanks are being encroached, *talabs* are being encroached. It should be made a punishable offence. Whoever does this, he should be behind the bars. Unless and until you do this, the best tanks would be spoiled and polluted. Usually water is left in those tanks. The hospitals in the cities nearby these

tanks are dumping all their waste material into that. I would urge that this should be made a punishable offence. It is a criminal offence.

I would now talk of housing.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Housing is not under this Ministry.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Earlier housing was under the Ministry of Urban Development. Originally, it was called the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation. I do not want to go into the entire details of the housing policy. There should be a policy on urban land development. If it is left to any of the authorities like the Bangalore Development Authority or any other authority, they would not be able to give a single site to anybody belonging to the middle class and lower middle class. As you have done policy for industrial development, there should be some policy for land development and estate development at least for the middle class and lower middle class people. This would help the people belonging to middle class and lower middle class to get sites in the major cities and tier-II cities.

Lastly, I come to the CPWD. I would only urge you to make the CPWD efficient. I have got many details. I would only say that the CPWD is one of the most corrupt bodies in the country. They have been constructing one Kendriya Vidyalaya in my constituency for the last three years. They have not yet completed it. The construction is of a very low quality. It is a school building. They are not bothered about the safety of the school building.

Finally, I would once again urge the hon. Minister, through you, to include Hubli-Dharwad in the second phase of the JNNRUM. I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

[Translation]

*SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Today, about more than 50 per cent population of the world lives in cities. From this calculation 70 per cent population of developed countries and 30-35 per cent population of developing countries lives in the cities. Cities are called the engine of economic progress. There is direct relation between urbanisation and development. If only aim of urbanisation is to achieve economic development by ignoring the environmental aspects and is done with keeping physical comforts in mind, it can't bring about happiness in our lives. Which

*Speech was laid on the Table.

should be its final goal. Even today 50 per cent of the population in cities is living in jhuggi jhonparis colonies, where there are no basic amenities like tap water and electricity. Traffic is in shambles, social anomalies are at increase, art and culture is becoming extinct and the lonely and stressful life style is compelling them to commit suicides. It is all the result of unthoughtful urbanisation. Today the country need such a planned urbanisation, which could fulfil our physical, mental, emotional, artistic and spiritual needs. The urbanisation done so far in our country can't be considered balanced one. The people of villages in India are not migrating to cities with the reason that adequate housing and other facilities are waiting for them but because there is unemployment and dearth of basic amenities. Urbanisation in India is the result of that migration which was poverty based. Thirty per cent urban population of India is more than the total population of many countries. If this influx of people is not settled in an organised way in the next 20 years, we will have to face very serious consequences.

The biggest reason for basic amenities in cities being in shambles is that we did not feel the need to consider alternative measures, keeping in view the increasing pressure of population. In many cities of the countries the arrangements for electricity, water, sewer, garbage disposal, water drainage, which existed 50 years ago is continuing till today. As a result the problems connected with it create challenges in old localities. Absence of visualising correct estimates of pressure of population and vehicles on roads, results in pot holes everywhere and the flow of traffic is obstructed. In addition to municipalities, senior officials connected with urban management are also responsible for this.

The expansion of cities and the squeezing of villages is emerging as the biggest problem of the century. Due to non-availability of employment in the villages, the rural population is migrating towards cities and on the other hand cities are expanding and usurping the villages. The cities are taking the villages in their fold. The biggest danger of the expansion of cities is to agriculture land which is decreasing gradually. Farms are disappearing and buildings, factories and malls are coming up. The Indian economy was rural based, which now is coming to end. The industrial development of the country is necessary, but it is also imperative to maintain the traditional structure of the country by effecting favourable changes in it.

I would urge upon the Government that contrary to providing facilities for industrial development only in the cities, basic amenities and industrial infrastructure may

also be developed in villages, so that both of them could make progress.

If employment facilities are provided in the villages, the migration to cities will stop automatically. Therefore, keeping in mind the interest of every section of society, alongwith planned, sustainable and healthy urbanization, efforts should be made in the direction of inclusive development of villages.

*DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA (Karnal): Madam Hon. Speaker, in the year 2005-06, the Ministry of Urban Development of the Government of India, in the first tenure of the U.P.A. Government had implemented JNNURM for the complete development of cities in a planned manner. Under this the target was fixed for the all round development of cities having population of more than 10 lakhs and basic amenities were to be provided in 6 to 7 year in all these cities and the responsibility of urban agencies towards the citizens was to be increased. The whole expenditure was to be made by the Central Government. The targets under this scheme were reconstruction of old localities of the cities, water supply, sanitation, sewer system, improving drainage of drains and flood water, roads, electricity, highway, expressway, MRTS and Metro Projects and promoting urban transport etc.

In February 2010, I had requested the then Urban Development Minister Sh. Jaipal Reddy, in writing to include my constituency district Panipat, which comes under NCR in JNNURM. Panipat city is a historical, religious and commercial city. It is also a big petrochemical and textile hub. A lot of export and import from foreign countries take place here. Being an industrial city, it is a trade centre of the country. It should be included in JNNURM, but as its population is less than 10 lakh it has been kept under Omni Bus Scheme. This scheme is known by the name of Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UD SMT). The State Governments have made Municipal Corporations and most of the cities are important from historical, religious and tourism point of view. After requesting the Government of India many times, Panipat was included in the scheme but due to inefficiency of the administrative officers of the city, this city could not make use of this scheme and was deprived of every basic facility. I have raised this demand in every Session of Parliament. In the year 2010-11, also I wrote a letter to the present Urban Development Minister, Shri Kamal Nathji. My constituency of Panipat should get full benefit of this

*Speech was laid on the Table.

scheme. Because district Panipat and Karnal are very important areas of NCR, therefore, all basic facilities of NCR may be given to both these districts. Reconstruction of old areas in Panipat, lack of roads and pucca street, the problem of disposal of sewage water, reconstruction of old lake in the city, non-availability of proper sewer system. Authorise the old colonies on the lines of Delhi, develop slum area, promote Metro Project, parking, plots and water supply and sanitation to be implemented on war scale, construction of community centres, toilets and bathrooms, provide housing facility to poor people on cheap rates, arranging health, education, and social amenities etc are some works which are to be done. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister and the Government of India to include Panipat and Karnal of my constituency in this scheme and the district officer may be directed through the State Government that maximum funds may be spent on the development of these cities and the projects may be sent to the Central Government. Panipat may be connected with Delhi Metro Corridor so that people of Narela-Sonepat, Gannaur, Smalkha could avail of more facilities for coming and going to Delhi.

Due to non-seriousness of the Central Government and administrative shortcomings and non-submission of any of the projects in a time bound manner, Panipat could not make use of this scheme.

Ever increasing pressure on Delhi can be reduced by enhancing job opportunities in Sonapat, Bahadurgarh, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Faridabad, Noida, Ghaziabad, Panipat and Karnal. This can be done by regularising the years old unauthorised colonies in these NCR towns on the lines of Delhi by providing basic amenities there.

The Central Government should provide funds for the development of all these areas and issue directions to the State Governments so that they could develop the NCR region.

*SHRI MANOHAR TIRKY (Alipurduars): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to participate in the debate on the budget of the Ministry of Urban Development. Many hon. Members have presented their views very beautifully as to how urbanisation is taking place, people are migrating from the villages. It is good that we people live in villages. People there complain that you people spend money on cities, most of the development takes place in the cities and the people living in the cities say that development is taking

*Speech was laid on the Table.

place in metropolitan cities. There should be some concrete presumption for this type of disparity.

I want to speak about small towns. Municipalities there can't provide services. There should be some rules from the very beginning. The cities submerge in the rain water. There should be proper drainage of the rain water. There are no proper arrangements for drinking water. All the hon'ble Members have said there is same trend everywhere that people throw garbage in the big reservoirs and do all their chores there and cause damage to it by encroaching upon. This pollutes the environment. All these things should be looked into. The problem of funeral ground is there in cities as well as in villages. At funeral ground we used to burn wood, but these days one can't find wood. The Government should provide Central assistance for installing electric funeral oven in the urban areas. The people in villages will also be benefitted. We can't find wood in our area, and hence it will also be benefitted.

As everybody has raised the problems of his State. Kolkata is my city, Kolkata is my state and Kolkata city requires lot of money for its development. Kolkata is a State capital and the State Government is making all efforts for its development. It has demanded for more money and I am also requesting you for this purpose. The hon. Minister and the State Minister is present here and I would like to request that a composite plan should be made for the development of Kolkata and Howrah. Similarly, we have some small towns like Siligudi, Jalpaigudi, Alipurduar, Coochbehar, Toofanganj, Balurghat etc. which are border towns. Some have their border with Bangladesh, some with Bhutan and some Nepal. The Central Government should give assistance to the State so that these towns may not face the shortage of funds. Both the Governments should work together for their development. I conclude my speech by thanking you.

[English]

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER (Ponnani): Sir, issues like infrastructure development in the cities, fund deficiency, fast-growing urbanization, migration of rural folk to cities, poverty alleviation of the urban poor, sewerage issues, solid waste management, transportation, parking lots and spaces, preservation of heritage, have been discussed in detail.

Coming to the JNNURM, I would like to say that we would like you to make further modifications in this. We have made tremendous progress in this. Fortunately we

have got a Minister who is very dynamic and who is known as a man of action. We should not forget the fact that there is some structural defect in the scheme. Mainly is that we have not yet verified the durability of the assets created. We have to make efforts to ensure that asset creation should be coupled with sustainability. If that is not there, the very purpose of the scheme will be defeated.

I would like to humbly submit that Kozhikode may be included under the scheme. The formalities in approving the scheme are totally complicated. Every individual application has to be submitted to Delhi for approval. I would humbly ask as to why cannot we delegate power to the State Government to sanction the scheme within the framework of the allocation. If that is done, the complications can be reduced to a great extent.

As regards preservation of the heritage in the city, there is a component in the scheme but unfortunately that is not being taken care of properly. We have to take it up this in a very serious manner. We should not allow the symbols of our heritage which is deep-rooted in the history of our nation and tradition, and proudness of the past to be wiped out like this. So, preservation of the heritage may also kindly be considered.

Transportation is becoming a very serious problem, as correctly pointed out by learned friends. Metro rail system has been successfully implemented in our cities. It is world class. We can be proud of it. Similarly in our State, the Government of Kerala is coming forward to set up this metro system in Kochi. I hope that the Union Government will give all financial support for that.

Similarly, monorail is proposed in Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode. I hope that the Government will give all kind of financial support for that also. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

*SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH (Hoshangabad): At present, 28 per cent of the total population of country lives in cities. Urban population is increasing at a fast pace and in the coming years more than one third population of the country would be urban population.

These things are very important in the plan and programme draft of the Ministry of Urban Development because almost 50-60 per cent contribution in the GDP of the country is that of urban population. Apart from this, cities have high capacity of mobilizing additional amount

*Speech was laid on the Table.

through economic and social development, employment creation and economics.

Cities are central point of economic growth and effective engine of economic growth and the Ministry of Urban Development has implemented several major plans considering this important agenda. The Ministry included several programmes in its plans and JNNURM is such a big scheme started by the Ministry.

Initially, approximately 62 cities of the country were included in this plan and all the district headquarters were included in it. Planned development of cities including urban corridor in the direction of scattered urbanization, integrated development of Small and Middle Class cities, urban transport system is an important part in the development of cities and strengthening this transport system is a very important task. DMRC (Delhi Metro Rail Corporation) was established few years ago which is an example of the success of Urban Transport System. But Urban Development Ministry started this Metro Rail Scheme in other mega cities considering the future requirements. It has been started in Mumbai, Bangalore and Hyderabad. And more important is that Metro Line Construction has been started in Jaipur last year considering the demand and schemes of the future which would be completed by 2014-15 and it would be a mile stone in the Urban Transport System of Jaipur.

The assessment plan of Metro Line Construction Projects in various state capitals and big cities has been prepared with start of Jaipur Metro line construction work. The results of which would be visible in near future.

Water supply and water reservoir is another important factor after transport as far as the supply of urban civic facilities are concerned and the Ministry has done excellent job in this area. Priority has been given to water arrangement in the newly settled residential areas of big cities. A big amount has been provided to cities and their municipal corporations for the repair and increasing the storage capacity of old and out of work water reservoir of mega cities.

The Ministry has also shown seriousness in cleanliness and waste disposal system apart from water supply and national sanitation policy has been framed in this regard.

It is mandatory to adopt world class urban system to make Indian cities development oriented and productive Urban productivity should be increased for the economic development of the country and we should understand and accept the challenges would be required.

The rules and regulations regarding urban construction should be simplified and it would stop the wastage of time and investment to a great extent.

The approval of construction projects should be given within the prescribed time.

Initiative to prescribe the common rules and policy for commercial and industrial area. Develop integrated new township so that new opportunities of employment can be created.

The priority should be given to the Constitution and development of 'Mandi' Town in rural areas on the issue of development of integrated new township because these 'Mandi Towns' would prove the Centre of Economic Growth.

Railway connectivity is an important issue which should be kept in mind while formulating the plan of integrated township.

The plan of water supply and water storage should be implemented for the existing and new urban population.

The public transport system should be strengthened more for easy and systematic urban transport system.

I request in the end that the project to bring the Narmada Water for the arrangement of water in Tendukheda city of my Parliamentary Constituency should be approved. At the same time, kindly provide funds for the development of Kareli and Bareilly cities.

*SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH (Jaunpur): I request the Honourable Urban Development Minister to include all the B-C grade cities of Uttar Pradesh under JNNURM so that Uttar Pradesh can be developed in a right way in proportion to the population.

I believe that Urban Housing Policy in the country at national level is highly n required today so that we can check the unsystematic construction in the cities.

All our major cities are situated on the banks of one river or the other and we often see that sewage water of these cities directly flows in the river. I request the Honourable Minister to check this sewage water flowing into the river by constructing drains on both sides of the rivers in cities and it should be taken out of the cities for water treatment with the help of these drains. We should provide all the facilities of big cities in the small cities so that they can be made better and the load on metro cities can be checked.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

In the end, I hope that the Honourable Minister will formulate a policy of Urban Development at national level and take the country on the path of development. I support the supplementary demands for grant.

[English]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Urban Development for 2012-13.

[Translation]

I was born in a village. Even now I reside in a village. But the Government of India has not been adopting policies for the development of villages as desired. Government of India only want to develop big cities. If we talk of making all round progress of the country, you people always think to make progress of Delhi and Mumbai and take them to the sky. You are concerned only with that. There are only five townships in my Bodoland since hundred years. Not even a single penny has been provided to develop these townships by the Government of India. I, therefore, want to demand that

[English]

Kokrajhar happens to be the capital city of the Bodoland Territorial Areas. It is so backward that there is no drainage system and there is no safe drinking water system for the people living in that small township. So, I would like to ask the Government of India, through you, Sir, to take appropriate steps to sanction at least an amount of Rs. 500 crore for the development of small townships within the Bodoland Territorial Area.

[Translation]

Gosaigaon is a small township. Kokrajhar is a small township. Another is Basugaon. Bijni is a very small township. Udalgiri is a small township. You should try to develop these small townships.

[English]

Why are you always thinking in terms of development of big cities only?

[Translation]

You are always worried about Mumbai, Kolkata and Delhi. But you are not worried about small cities. Kamal Sahebji, I would humbly submit that at least an amount of Rs. 500 crore should be provided for the development of

small township viz. Kokrajhar, Basugaon, Bijni, Udalpuri, Borefeta road and Sarvabhag.

[English]

I once again would like to appeal to the government of India to provide at least Rs. 500 crore to the Bodoland Territorial Area for the development of townships.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH KAYPEE (Jalandhar): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants. Sir, the pace of urbanization in this country is more rapid than any other country of the world. Our country is a country of villages, people live in the villages. Economy of the country is agricultural economy. People have been migrating to cities since past several years. Hindustan and Pakistan were formed due to the partition. At that time trans migration took place and people migrated to cities. As a result of which facilities available in cities were reduced. More opportunities are available in cities. People migrated to cities for earning their bread. What is the position of cities these days? I think, there is shortage of time. I won't be able to go into the details. Shri Sanjay Nirupam and other Speakers have dealt with the issue in details. Dr. Rattan Singh Ji has taken part in the discussion. I hail from Punjab. In that state Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission is being launched. The tenure of that mission is complete. The tenure of the mission was from 2005 to 2007. But not even a single penny has been spent on that mission in Punjab. There would be various reasons for that the Minister would tell. But I would submit that money has not been spent in Punjab under that mission. Work has not yet started then what Punjab has received from that mission. You have written in that context that State Government would spend the amount where there is a delay. But the reforms which the State Government was to make i.e. Municipal reforms etc. have not been made and I feel that the funds earmarked for Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission have not been incurred on those heads.

I want to talk about UIEDMS. You provided funds for Jalandhar and Aadampur. But Aadampur is such a Municipality wherein not a single penny of Government of India has been spent till date. I think that funds provided under UIEDMS should be spent on municipalities. People hope that Government of India would provide funds for Punjab so that we may give facilities for that area. I would request to the Minister, through you, Sir, that all the pending

projects of Punjab should be cleared. Government of India should cooperate in controlling pollution from the rivers of Punjab so that people may get pure drinking water.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a time limit. I would try to conclude very precisely.

At the outset, I would like to say something about NCR. My Parliamentary Constituency falls under NCR. My friend Sh. Dipendra Hooda has talked about NCR. It was formed in 1985 and three districts of Western Uttar Pradesh viz. Bulandshahar, Gaziabad and Meerut, now these are five districts, Bagpat and Gautam Budh Nagar were included therein. But there has been no uniform development. The transit system has not taken shape. There is no fast train for these areas. You travel by any National Highway, it may be NH 58 or NH 24, it takes 3-4 hrs. The present Minister had also been the Minister for National Highways. There has not been the desired development in the NCR. When I asked a question about the National Highways. I was told that it would be completed by the end of 2014. When I again asked question I was told that it would be completed by the end of 2015. It shows that there is no policy or scheme with the Minister or the Ministry to make all round development of the areas falling under NCR.

JNNURM was discussed and reviewed also. I request that cities under NCR viz. Hapur, Bulandshahar should be covered under JNNURM so that there is some development. I would like to make a review of my area. In my area tenders were issued to a subsidiary of France under JNNURM. They further gave the work to a Faridabad based company which has no expertise in that work. Its stakeholders include public representatives, state government and , officers. Officers of JNNURM have never talked to any public representatives till now. Corruptions prevails. I want to say frankly that there should be an enquiry into the quality of the pipes used and how they were to be used. The task has not yet been accomplished. It would be accomplished but without any result.
...(Interruption)

I have seen in the urban areas that the development works are going on and roads are constructed by them are dismantled. On the pretext that some line is to be laid. Then repairs works are undertaken. Then, thereafter, some other work is to be done. I want to say that money comes from the pockets of the common man. It may be funds of State Government or the Central Government. There should be a nodal officer for that who should make the

planning in such a manner that the road may not be dugged again. Responsibility should be fixed so that the money is saved from corruption and wastage.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North-East Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have got an opportunity and I stand here to speak with grief. I am very sad about certain things. When Shri Kamal Nath Ji became the Minister, I felt that he knows the pulse of Delhites and he will be able to control the staff and deliver the goods. First of all, action was to be taken about our unauthorized colonies, which was directly related to your Department, your Government. That is in a very pitiable situation. 40-50 lakh people reside there. I hope because previously also I have raised this demand that work should be done in those areas with the funds provided under JNNURM should be properly utilized in those areas. People are living in very bad state of affairs there. They were given certificates from Shrimati Sonia Gandhi Ji. I hope that your government and Delhi Government will work together for the people of those colonies. Even today, I hope, you would provide facilities to those people by way of making some special cell or committee so that they can lead a good life.

Secondly, you passed a special Bill two three times. Now you have passed it for three years. That sword is still hanging. No solution has been made. I demand and hope that you would find a solution at the earliest. We had a sigh of relief when you said that the Master Plan was not correct, therefore, we would change it. Issues of Karol Bagh and Chandni Chowk was raised. You had taken an excellent step in that and given a statement that this was wrong and has to be rectified. Now, this is right time and I hope that you will not say after three years that we were extending it for another year. You can say it as general amnesty. During the regime of Indira Ji that colonies were regularized and then works were undertaken. Today, the same time has come. Poor man is looking at you with expectations that Congress is in power and you will help them.

There are so many pending issues in DDA. I want to give a very small example about which I had written several times to your Ministry. During the British rule there were five villages of Delhi which were declared barred and out of revenue records because freedom fighters lived in those villages. I am sorry, even after 65 years and request for 20 times nobody is ready to register those villages in revenue records. These villages are - Tahirpur, Mochigaon, Nagli Rajapur, Dasghara and Todapur. Their land is being taken over. Everyday there is auction. Where

would they go? If we are unable to give them shelter even after 65 years. They are not demanding any big thing from you. Crores of rupees are not involved therein. As a protection and sympathy, I hope that you should pay heed to this issue. Immediate relief in this direction is expected from you. So far as the Apartment Act is concerned, people of Delhi are facing hardship. This Apartment Act has been hanging fire. It has not been presented in the Parliament even. As a result of which the owner or the societies are selling one flat four times. No agreement is being made. Sale and purchase are being done on power of attorney. People are not getting crores of rupees for lease and are incurring heavy losses. I hope that you would enact the Apartment Act immediately so that people of Delhi get relief.

I want to say something about Metro. I was very happy when I entered the room of consultative committee. You instantly said that JP I have okeyed your metro. I only want to say that when you stand for reply you take back your those words. You are a Minister as well as my friend. I can make a demand also. I am very sorry. You see the drama of metro. I asked you to link Yamuna Vihar with Mukundpur, which is hardly a stretch of 5 kilometers. That was linked with a distance of 65 kilometers. But that stretch of 5 kilometer could not be linked. Why? Because this area belongs to Jai Prakash Agarwal and I am a Member of Parliament from that Constituency, I feel very sad about that. I do not want to demand for two years. I want to continue and you may get it written on the file that this stretch would never be completed. I want to know who is formulating the plan? Lakhs of people reside on this side of Yamuna. They travel 35 kilometers on cycle to reach the industrial areas. Time of two years will pass in this manner. I have strong objections on this issue that despite repeated requests and communications, we could not help them. Who are the persons involved in policy making affairs? They are taking metro to Faridabad or Gurgaon but they are not able to complete metro project for the people of Delhi for which metro was initiated. I feel sad about it. I also feel it that you are a Minister and my friend also. You should have protected us. You should take action against the officers found responsible for it. I have repeatedly said that the backward areas even of my constituency are backward areas officially. State Government undertakes work as per its desire. I demand that Parliament should enact a law whereby backward areas of all the states should directly come under Central Government so far as developmental work is concerned. Why do they suffer. Why roads should not be constructed there, why drinking

water lines and drainage line should not be laid? Why there should not be electricity in those areas? If you visit those areas, you will feel that you are walking in Delhi of 200 years ago. You see the roads of these areas having pits. All the four wheels of your vehicles can't stand on road. Such is the condition in those areas. I hope you would take care of these areas.

Indira Ji had first of all started work in J.J. Clusters even now no work is being done in those colonies. It was your scheme. You are providing funds but what is going on actually. We are demanding time and again. We are fighting for each and every colony. What is this? There is a big department. You formulate scheme and provide funds and get the work done. Why to request time and again?

There is a vast area of land lying idle. This land should be made available for institutions, hospitals or schools. Condition of schools is very bad. They don't have space. There is no space for hospitals. The value of government land is crores these days. ...*(Interruption)* You provide NOC for that so that the land could be provided to institutions.

The houses of our Members of Parliament in South and North avenue are not better than any stable. I have made demand several times. You have constructed several buildings in the Lutyen Zone. Raksha Bhawan and certain other buildings have come in the zone with several private buildings but if anything is done for Members of Parliament, all rules and regulations are implemented there. I demand that you should convene a meeting and get the redevelopment plan of South Avenue and North Avenue Houses cleared. Secondly, on the land near Ferojshah Road the House Committee has a scheme to construct 200-250 flats on that land so that a complex is constructed there, where Members of Parliament could reside. There should be a library and other facilities, direct transport system to Parliament House. Due to the paucity of funds things are not materialized. A huge amount has been provided to Constitutional Club and a five star culture has been developed there. I hope that both these schemes pertaining to MPs should be cleared.

[English]

*SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): India is slowly urbanizing. Thirty per cent of India's population lives in urban areas. This is much lower than in China, Indonesia, South Korea, Mexico and Brazil. Some of this may be due

*Speech was laid on the Table.

to much lower per capita incomes in India. Our urban population will be close to 600 million by 2031 more than double that of 2001. Number of metropolitan cities with population of 1 million and above has increased from 35 in 2001 to 50 in 2011 and is expected to increase further to 87 by 2031.

For the development of any country, urbanization is must besides taking care of rural areas/rural population. For reaching any country, first one has to land to the city. Urban cities are having more scope for employment, entrepreneurial avenues, learning and monetary repatriation, etc. Students and youths are coming to urban cities for education and employment as there is lot of scope in urban cities for education and employment as there is a lot of scope in urban cities in various fields. As unurbanisation grows, demand for food increases. Besides investments in infrastructure, logistics, processing, packaging and organized retailing should be enhanced. Industrialisation is also taking place much in urban cities which generates more employment opportunities.

Rapid urbanization faces much challenges viz. public health, drinking water, sewerage, solid waste management, electricity, housing, public transport etc. The scarcity of affordable housing in urban cities drives the poor to slums and most of these settlements lack even basic water and sanitation facilities. On an average, 25% of the population in many Indian cities lives in slums; in Greater Mumbai, slum dwellers accounts for 54% of the total population. Our government's effort in promoting urban infrastructure and more allocation to urban cities solved these challenges to some extent. During the 12th Plan 93 millions are slum dwellers in urban areas.

To meet the problem of transportation in urban areas, Governments efforts in formulation of National Urban Transport Policy, financing buses for urban transport, Bus Rapid Transit System Project, traffic transit management centres for urban transport under JNNURM and sanction of metro rail projects for various cities.

Under JNNURM, our government has sanctioned huge amount of money to various States in the country for purchase of urban buses. Delhi has reached much progress in this regard. However, the allocation to other States is not alike that of Delhi. I urge upon the Union Government to allocate more funds to the States particularly for Tamil Nadu for purchase of buses to cities under JNNURM. Investment under JNNURM scheme in 120000 crores in the first phase which will be raised to Rs. 20000 crores in the recent phase.

Many of the State Transport Undertakings in the country are running into losses and they are facing problems even to pay salaries of employees and to purchase the rolling stock-buying of new buses. I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister to allocate more funds to loss making STUs and to improve their infrastructure.

To remove the congestion in urban areas and to provide easy transportation, metro rail systems has started. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation has proved much success. Seeing Delhi's model, many States have come forward to introduce metro train services in their cities and some of them are slowly progressing and plans are anvil in some States. Some States have planned to start mono-rail services. I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister to allocate adequate funds for metro and mono-rail projects to the States.

Satellite towns play a major role in the development of urban cities and ease the burden of many States. Satellite towns should be developed and more infrastructure facilities should be provided there which will motivate the people to settle there and easy connectivity must be provided there for their commuting.

Low cost housing facilities are to be made available in all the metropolitan cities. Affordable credit is to be provided to the poor, middle class people for purchasing houses. Cumbersome procedures are to be avoided in getting loans. Banks are also to be instructed to extend all necessary facilities for easy access of loan facilities to the home buyers.

National Urban livelihood mission is formulated which will create job opportunities for the urban poor. It is just like the employment opportunity provided for rural poor through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Water facility is very important for the urban dwellers.

In Tirunelveli constituency, a major scheme of Papanasam pipeline makes for the usage of corporation dwellers are pending for a long period of time. I request our Central Government to provide Rs. 1.50 crore for the major water scheme of Tirunelveli corporation area of Tamil Nadu.

[Translation]

*SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): Urban population should also be linked to the important scheme like MNREGA of Government of India.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Earlier the Government of India used to provide regular budget to the states for development of slums and backward colonies through NSDP. Development of infrastructure was carrying out through it, now the Government has discontinued it and in place of it ISHDP has been started. This is a good scheme but it takes long time in its approval process. It takes several months in preparation of DPR and receiving proposal for clearance.

It is my request that let this scheme work on its place but for the fast development of basic facilities under NSDP, regular budget should directly be provided to district collector on regular basis so that development of slums and backward colonies could be made constantly.

Regarding river conservation scheme of the Government, I would like to request that Rajgarh and Pachor Sarangpur and Vyabra which are situated at the bank of Newaj river, Kalisindh river and Ajnar respectively of my constituency should also be provided with special package under this scheme. Besides, there is an alarming situation of environment pollution in the cities of Khilchipur, Rajgarh, Vyabra, Nursinghar, Pachor and Sarangpur situated along National Highway. For the redressal of this problem, the government should provide special package to construct parks in the above cities.

In the end, I would like to point out that in my Parliamentary Constituency, Rajgarh the proposals received from Rajgarh, Suthalia and Sarangpur Urban bodies of the district under UIDSSMT are lying pending for a long time. They should also be cleared.

*SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI (Khargone): My Parliamentary Constituency Khargone-Badwani (MP) is tribal dominated and population of middle class cities are growing rapidly here. There are three municipalities in this area. As a result of development of municipality and municipal councils alongwith villages many kinds of problems are arising out. Mosquitoes and other poisonous insects are growing very fast due to lack of proper drainage of dirty water and low grade sewerage system. Consequently the life in these cities has become very difficult.

Short supply of electricity in these areas is a regular process. In the absence of electricity mosquito bite makes the problem more serious, consequently number of patients of malaria and other diseases are increasing day by day.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Badwani and Khargone districts are nearby Narmada river. Drinking water is available in this area but in the absence of pipeline drinking water crisis is always there.

There is no water treatment plant for treatment of dirty water draining out of cities. As a result the dirt is directly flown into Narmada river. For the treatment of dirty water there is a need to instal water treatment plant in the first phase in Badwani, Anjad, Mandleshwar, Badwah etc.

It is my humble request that special central grant should be provided to the municipality and municipal council of medium category cities in scheduled tribes dominated districts. There is a need to allocate special funds for sewerage system, solar drainage system and water supply scheme in the cities under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission. Municipalities and municipal councils of Badwani and Khargone are required to be allocated nearly Rs. 100 crore under this scheme.

Sun light in Badwani and Khargone districts remains very dim for almost 10 months. If the management of solar related schemes of this area is given to municipality and municipal council, the expenditure to be incurred on street light can be reduced sufficiently.

I would like to make a special request that providing maximum funds to small cities also on the line of big cities under Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Missions, more facilities can be provided to the citizens of these small cities.

*SHRI RATTAN SINGH (Bharatpur): Urbanization at a fast speed is taking place in the country. As per census of 2011, population of the country has become 113 crore and population in the cities is growing very fast. Approximately 38 crore people are living in cities, which is 31 per cent of the population. Two third domestic production is being made in cities. 90 per cent revenue of the country is getting from cities.

We are thankful to UPA Chairman Sahib, Honourable Rahul Gandhi Ji, Honourable Prime Minister and Honourable Minister of Urban Development for sanctioning developmental work for both big and small cities under JNNURM and UIDSSMT. This year the provision has been made for Rs. 1.76 lakh crore which is 25 per cent of GDP, under which the provision has been made to undertake cleanliness of cities, water supply- sewerage, solid waste

*Speech was laid on the Table.

management, road network, urban transport and slum and development of unauthorized colonies. Development works are being completed at very fast speed.

I humbly request the Honourable Minister that all the works should be completed in a time bound manner so that there is no cost escalation and the people can get benefit in time. Special monitoring mechanism should be implemented.

There should be no excess burden of population on Delhi. NCR boundaries should be extended for this after due consideration. Bharatpur, Dhaulpur districts and all the nearby areas of Delhi should be integrated.

All the divisional headquarters and districts should be integrated for development under JNNURM.

The houses of all MPs are in a dilapidated condition. These should be strengthened as per new rules.

It is necessary to include all sub-divisional headquarters under UIDSSMT so that the burden of population does not increase in district and capital regions.

The overall development of cities should be done under JNNURM and UIDSSMT. Under these schemes top priority should be given for providing electricity, houses, construction of roads and their bypasses including houses for poor.

I request the Hon'ble Minister to provide 1 per cent amount of GDP under JNNURM and UISSMT so that important works could be done on priority in time.

Central Government should provide special financial assistance to those municipalities which do not have adequate source of income.

DDA and such type of all other institutions should provide houses to poor and downtrodden classes on top priority basis.

I am very thankful to Hon'ble Minister that the construction work relating to Jaipur Metro rail is going on very fast. Bharatpur divisional headquarters is very close to Delhi. It is requested to connect it with Metro rail at an early date.

I strongly recommend this welfare and development budget for urban development.

18.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH (Surat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I represent a city which comes under the

fastest developing cities of the world. Five awards of JNNURM have been received by Surat city. But this city is facing negligence from Central Government as this city falls in Gujarat. If we look at these proposals then justice with States, particularly with Gujarat like State has not been done. Some decisions of the Central Government are like running Central administration in States. This is also being opposed in the country. The aspiration of the Central Government to fill up its treasury by obstructing the development of States is being reflected. The Central Government in this budget in the name of environment protection has provided that if any construction project is initiated in any part of the country then it is necessary to take the permission of the Central Government and one per cent of the Project is to be deposited with the Central Government while seeking environmental clearance. This is injustice with States and it is an arrangement to fill up treasury of Central Government in lieu of development of cities.

There should be proper allocation of funds for Metro rail and various other Central Government schemes for a city like Surat but it is not being done. I, therefore, demand through you that a metro rail in Surat city should be provided and the road network connecting other States with Surat City should also be improved. We want that all States should develop. You have seen Gujarat and you have also gone there. In Gujarat, particularly in Surat there is nothing as far as connectivity is concerned. This is needed for such a big city. I expect from Hon'ble Urban Development Minister that he will certainly take care of Surat City and help in making it beautiful and developed. This is also my humble request to him.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister.

Hon. Members, I may inform you that till the reply of the hon. Minister and till the Demands for the Ministry is passed, the House is extended till that time.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA (West Delhi): I, too should get a change to speak. It is unfair.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can lay your speech.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: You extend the time, give me one or two minutes to make my point.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: It has happened thrice. Everybody should get an opportunity.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Already the time allotted for discussion is over. But if the hon. Members feel that the debate can still continue, then let them decide.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the Members accept it, I have no objection. I have no objection in permitting the hon. Members to speak, but let them be brief. They are taking more than almost 5 to 10 minutes. If the Members cooperate, then I have no objection. There are many Members who want to speak and I have no objection to their speaking for two minutes each. Let them speak for two minutes if they so want.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I through you, want to thank the Hon'ble Minister. Hon'ble Minister visited my parliamentary constituency.

18.04 hrs.

(SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI in the Chair)

He told to build one lakh houses for poverty elimination. I want to express my gratitude for it. He has also provided 240 crore rupees separately for rural areas and for that also I thank him. But I want to say one thing to him. As Deepender Hoodaji has said that rural Delhi falls in Najafgarh and Najafgarh is heart of rural Delhi. The way Connaught Place is the heart of Delhi the same way Najafgarh Market is meant for whole rural area of Delhi and Haryana. Hon'ble Minister visited that place. Minister of State, Shri Saugat Roy also inspected and agreed for Metro from Dwarka to Najafgarh. At that time it was announced that 1072 crore rupees would be sanctioned at the earliest for five-and-a-half kilometer metro line from Dwarka to Najafgarh. I thank Hon'ble Minister for that.

There are 1639 unauthorised colonies in Delhi where people are leading a hellish life. In 2008, Hon'ble Soniaji, Chairperson of UPA distributed provisional certificate but those colonies have so far not been regularised and it has

affected the election of MCD. I demand from you that works relating to water, electricity and Sewer should be taken up there. There is no water line. There are no electricity poles. There are no roads. There is no sewer. There are 1639 such colonies. An aerial survey was conducted in 2002. But now we are living in 2012 and during these 10 years a number of houses have been built. Therefore, on the basis of 2012 these colonies should be regularised. In Delhi 40 lakh people have come from outside. They belong to Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Haryana and NCR. Nowadays people in these colonies are falling ill. Cholera is spreading there. There is no water. There is no sewer. Therefore, kindly pass orders immediately to take up these works. Also initiate talks to regularise these colonies.

You made Dwarka city nicely and for that I must thank you. But in that Dwarka you have also added a freight complex where daily 50 thousand trucks will come. What will be the appropriateness of this sub-city? When you developed Dwarka as sub-city, you made a beautiful city but I fail to understand the appropriateness of freight complex in which daily 50 thousand trucks will come. On the one hand you talk of good planning and on other hand you build Freight Complex. Work relating to this complex should be stopped immediately.

It is being talked to regularise colonies on the basis of 2002 survey but a provisional survey was also held in the year 2008 and in between lakhs of houses have been constructed there. Therefore, its basis should be the year 2012 and on that basis colonies should be regularised. Sewer and water should be made available there. Delhi does not mean Connaught Place and New Delhi. Now people living in Bahadurgarh, Najafgarh and Sonapat are also residents of Delhi. Here MPs and other VIPs move and even their vehicles do not puncture but you should see that Delhi also where there is no drinking water, there is no sewer, there is no road and there is no electricity. It is a matter of great shame that even drinking water is not available in such a large part of Delhi. I request you to construct rainy ponds in all the four corners and supply water to people after recycling it. People from Haryana are sitting here. They do not give water to Delhi. Water agreement was signed in the year 1993. People migrate to Delhi and for this reason the population of Haryana and Punjab has diminished while that of Delhi has increased due to migration. But Delhi is not getting water as per agreement. I thank you for sanctioning 240 crores of rupees for rural areas of Nangloi, Najafgarh and Uttam Nagar. The Dwarka which was inhabited on the lands of farmers

has a metro but there is no metro in rural areas of those very farmers. Therefore, a metro for them should also be sanctioned. Please announce today metros from Najafgarh to Dwarka and from Mundka to Bahadurgarh. Public is watching you as Hon'ble Kamal Nathji will announce something in this respect. I hope that you will announce something in this respect.

*SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI (Banka): Constantly increasing population has made the task of this ministry quite challenging. 80 per cent migration of population is mainly because of increasing population. Today, the villages are sick. Spurt in diesel prices and power tariff plus increasing input cost has rendered agriculture no more a profitable job. Consequently, the youth are rapidly migrating to cities so that they can earn their livelihood.

Providing basic amenities to the constantly increasing population, specially now after 64 years of our independence, has become a stupendous and very difficult task. Desired amenities are not available in cities. So far as metro cities are concerned, the advent of MNCs has given birth to sky-scrapers. Many a cities have been converted in concrete jungles and we find even jhuggies in some corners of these high rise buildings. The labourers who have toiled while constructing these luxurious buildings are staying in these huts. Indira Awas Yojana should be extended to cities as well, as poor people live in cities also.

The condition in small cities is far worse where it is free for all even today. During Ram Rajya she-goat and a tiger used to drink water at the same place. Even today, people take bath in ponds in small cities. Cows and buffaloes drink water in these ponds and people use same water for cooking meals. It is modern Ram-Rajya.

We are to face challenges today. The government shall have to pay attention to construction of roads, supply of drinking water, waste management and disposal and give priority to Monorail, a less expensive means to facilitate movement of traffic. We must evolve a project for generating power from waste. E-waste, i.e. electronic waste is a great problem today. Globalisation has expanded the market. Customers are lured. Consumption culture is being promoted. Every day new mobile phones, laptops, other electronic items are launched in the market. No company has evolved any mechanism for dumping or destroying old equipments. We must work out a solution for it.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

Drinking water is a very important issue. Patna being a state capital is deprived of this facility. Banka, my parliamentary constituency is a 'dark-zone' as has been revealed in a satellite survey. But Banka is facing a severe water crisis. Farmers producing katarni Basmati, a very famous variety, are forced to take job of a labourer.

In our society, shame and shyness is an ornament for a woman. The women in our society are forced to take bath in open in ponds and defecate in open on road sides.

In today's challenging atmosphere, this task is quite difficult but the government will have to deliver as per the people's expectation. I fully support the Government on this issue.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Mr. Chairman Sir, I want to thank the hon. Members for participating in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of this Ministry which is happening in this House after 27 years. I myself have been in this House for 32 years. I remember that last time, it was in 1985 that this House took up the Grants of this Ministry and this is demonstrated by the studies that the Members have done on the issues of urban development and the challenges of urban development in this country.

I will not go into the facts and figures because most Members in their speeches have already brought out the serious situation which is there in urban infrastructure. The growing urbanisation is compounded by the fact that we have a young population. Young population is more mobile than the older one. It is because of that the urbanisation challenge which will go up to 600 crore people living in the urban areas in the next decade or the next decade and half is a matter of very serious concern.

This was the first experiment in the JNNURM. This was the first project undertaken by any Central Government. There was no JNNURM. There was no support from the Centre to the States for specific projects, for specific municipalities, for specific nagar palikas, for specific nagar panchayats or nagar nigams. This was first launched in 2005. Now, we all understand that this is a State subject. But the whole idea of this Scheme was that we would encourage the States to undertake reforms, some reforms in the smaller municipalities, in the medium sized municipalities, in the nagar nigams, etc. It is because of this the Central Government provided a huge outlay.

There has been a mention that all the schemes are delayed. It is a fact and I must admit it that schemes get delayed. One of the reasons for this delay is lack of capacity. We all come from some nagar palikas or some nagar panchayats or some nagar nigams. We all know that. One hon. Member mentioned it.

[Translation]

Until and unless we improve the capacity of corporation, panchayats, municipal committees, we can't have better planning. It has been stated that the approval of projects/schemes takes too much time. It is alright, but whenever a project or a scheme comes up for approval we have to see if there are shortcomings in it, we have to modify it and therefore, approval takes time.

Today, we are discussing JNURM-2 which has been announced by the hon. President in the address. The government is working on it. This mission would make creation of a state municipal service mandatory in each state. It is irony that today we find officers from various departments such as health, veterinary, PWD or electricity deployed in municipalities or in panchayats and they have no relevant experience. Such officers, who come to those bodies with the approach of some leaders just pass their time in these bodies. The moto of such officers is just to stay in city only. We need to bring an end to deputations and I am sure the whole House would welcome it whole heartedly. The government must direct all the State Governments that if they want any funds under JNURM-2 then they will have to create state municipal service in their state. We need to create a cadre then only we can build capacity. Under JNURM-2 funds for capacity building would be released to the concerned service and not to any other department. Then only we can give better urban infrastructure for increasing urban population.

All the hon. Members have expressed their views with regard to the spate of urbanisation taking place in urban panchayats, municipal bodies in terms of percentage and

[English]

not in numbers, in percentage terms it is greater than what it is in bigger cities.

[Translation]

People migrate from villages to cities. Even Gram Pradhans do not live in villages. They live in towns. It is immaterial the said towns have population of 10,000; 50,000; 1 lakh or 2 lakh. The State Government provides them their

salaries. But what would happen to the schemes? Therefore, we have made this provision under JNURM-2.

[English]

It will be our objective to give preference to the smaller towns and cities. We want to encourage the bigger towns because we are financially sound.

[Translation]

The big municipal corporation in big cities, such as Bangalore, Delhi and Mumbai have the capacity to raise funds, they can issue even municipal bonds. But small municipal committees or small cities have no such capacity.

[English]

Even one lakh, two lakh, three lakh we are going to give them preference in JNNURM-II.

[Translation]

We will have to accept it that our small as well as big cities,

[English]

they all have exceeded the carrying capacity.

[Translation]

The sewerage, drainage or drinking water capacity for the population of cities, 10, 20 or say 30 years ago has exceeded its limits. Though in case of very small cities, perhaps there may have been no provisions. Even if it was, it has exceeded its capacity.

[English]

What we will do in the next five years, we must remember that we will be catching up with the past, not building for the future. This is the challenge that we have to catch up with the past and it is towards this challenge.

[Translation]

Someone has said that I was inaccessible. But, I was the first Minister who held a meeting of municipalities. I convened a session of small city panchayats and municipalities two month ago in Delhi. Representatives from all the states attended that. I called concerned ministers of all the states. I convened a separate meeting of large metropolitan corporations and during the meeting I said that since smaller municipalities and corporations can hardly come to Delhi; hence I would call them and

hold a meeting. I convened their meeting two months ago and listened to them. I sought suggestions from all because I wanted that JNNURM-2 is given a new look.

But let us remember that my ministry is not implementing it. The State Governments implement it. Therefore, when people talk of corruption in it, what would I reply to them?

People say that the scheme has not been implemented properly. The state government and the municipal committee implement it. The Central Government only examines it.

[English]

We study the DPR. Who checks it? There is state level committee.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Sir, send a team and get it checked.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: We shall do that. I am coming to that point only.

[English]

Basically this is a state subject.

[Translation]

It comes under the purview of states. If we interfere in it then you will be perturbed. And if it is so, then it will be troublesome for me and my Government. You must keep in mind that this challenge of urbanisation is not the responsibility of the Central Government only. It is also the responsibility of State Governments. For its proper implementation some pressure has to be exerted. The Central Government can give money, it can monitor it. Yes, the Central Government can stop money but whether this step can in any way help in the proper implementation of the scheme. With the stopping of money the problems of people increased. It happened at many places and my colleagues told me not to do it. Drains and roads have been dug, the pipes are lying there and we have stopped the money. Because it was argued that if the pipe is not of right quality, money may be stopped? If you ask us to stop, we will stop it tomorrow. After inquiry if it is found correct, then should we stop it? You tell us. Later on you people would come to me and request not to stop the money. What should be done? We must remember that the

prime responsibility is that of the State Government. The Central Government is only giving assistance, supporting them. Some say that they did not get the scheme, their state got less money. This can also be correct. It is also right that some State Governments show more interest. I agree with what you said about U.P. I myself had a word with the new Chief Minister of UP and our colleague Shri Akhilesh Yadav. I told him that the problem of UP is that it does not get any scheme. You have State level Committee. You have to get DPR done from Municipal Committee, Panchayat and the Municipal Corporation and get it approved in the State Level Committee and sent it to Delhi.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Till the other day, there was Behenji's Government there.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Which ever Government may be there, I am only telling about the situation, the circumstances under which the scheme, JNNURM has to pass through. One Government went, the other came and it cancelled the already approved scheme, because it did not suit them, there can be any reason for this.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, please address the Chair.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, they spoke with such an enthusiasm that I must look at them. I am addressing the chair but looking at them...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not seen you for a long time.

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, you are absolutely right. In this, the first thing we must recognise is that the State Governments have the prime responsibility. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: It was feeling better, when you were speaking in hindi.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I am speaking both the languages, a bit of this and a bit of that.

Sir, we must keep in mind that the prime responsibility is that of State Government. Everybody will have to contribute whether he is an MP, MLA or any public representative. I know, what is happening in my district. I myself have felt as to how the scheme is made. Schemes

are not made by the Municipal Authorities, not by public representatives but by the contractors. The situation is because they don't have capacity. It is the biggest problem. It will be our full endeavour in JNNURM-2 that priority is accorded to capacity building. Give priority to small and big cities. The big cities having population of more than 10 lakh will become 70. Today these are about 55 and in ten year in the new census they will become 70. Europe does not have 70 but we will have. It will be our effort to help them and do funding for viability. They should utilise the public funds, issue municipal bond, obtain loans. Only then their responsibility will increase. Today they have big responsibility to improve themselves.

Sir, here many M.P.s have expressed their views. Sanjay Nirupam ji had said many things. He has said that the cities are deteriorating in comparison to villages. I do not want to repeat but the problem of ponds and solid waste management is a big one. It has been just mentioned that ponds come under JNNURM. We would continue to link them with JNNURM. Many members including Sanjay Nirupamji have raised the issue of Monitoring Committee. The Ministry had announced it about an year ago. But some states have not constituted the committee. I would like to say that now when this issue has arisen, some action must be taken against the states which have not yet constituted the Committee. A Committee under the chairmanship of MPs may be constituted, as was done in the case of Rural Development. Some State Governments have announced it and some have not. In this regard, I would like to ask the State Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: You give them power. They don't get power there.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: All the hon. members shall be Chairman of that Committee. They are power in itself, you can monitor it, can ask questions and we have taken it up every month.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Minister, the Monitoring Committee of Rural Development which you have just mentioned was constituted by the Central Government.

[English]

States were bound to comply with it.

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: We have followed the pattern. The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs has laid out the rules and constituted it and that is exactly what the Ministry of Urban Development has done.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): The Committee has to be improved.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Let it be formed, then I would hear your suggestion about its improvement. I will ensure these Committees are formed and those States which do not form the Committee, I am afraid, we will have to stop instalments of those States. I think, all Members from all sides agree with me.

Shri Sanjay Nirupam has mentioned about community participation fund. It is a very good idea. In the JNNURM, we will have consultations and make sure that this works. This was there but was not fully utilized, rather very little utilized. We would ensure that this happens.

Shri Lalji Tandon mentioned about rain water harvesting. It is already there in JNNURM. He mentioned a very important point.

[Translation]

They said that the rights of our municipal Panchayat and Municipal Committees, we had amended those in this very house. Today the States are not adhering to. Those rights are being snatched. It is a fact, but we would put a condition in JNNURM.

Shri Shailender Kumar ji has said something about some figures pertaining to UP. I will send them to him. But I would like to tell him in brief that few schemes have come from UP and therefore, not sanctioned. But now when they would start coming, I assure you that UP is a great State. It is the biggest State of our country and we would accord priority to it on the basis of its population and its size. Mahakumbh is going to take place at Allahabad very soon. Not much time is left.

[English]

Through you, I would request the hon. Members to get projects made and send them because Mahakumbh not just in Allahabad but it is a national event.

[Translation]

It is a national event, therefore, we shall accord priority to it. I am prepared to call a separate meeting with the State Government about Mahakumbh.

Shri Vijay Bahadur ji said that migration is taking place from many towns. People first come from villages to towns and then from towns to cities. It is a fact and that is what I said. This migration is taking place on large scale. They do farming in villages and get their children admitted

in schools in the cities. That is what is happening. It is a fact that people have started living in towns. They said we should form a national urban policy. We have a number of national policies. But why should we make a national urban policy because every State Government has to make an Urban Policy. It is a State subject, how can we make a legislation in this regard. You asked to enact a National Act. If there is consensus amongst all parties, we are prepared to make a national Act. There is need of it. But the politics should not be involved in it. Six crore people will be settled in our cities. Ajnala ji mentioned about land mafia. It is a fact that land mafia is there. But if we make a national legislation, it is not possible without the consensus of all the parties. Although, there is no doubt about its dire need. But we should not feel about this need in this House only. We should feel this need in all the State capitals. If this need is felt in all the State Capitals, only then a National Urban Act will be enacted. Many members have said many things and I can't reply all of them, but Kalikesh Singh ji told that the Master Plan of Delhi has not been passed. I would like to inform him that the master plan of Delhi has been passed and is at implementation stage. The Master Plan of Delhi is very complicated. Now its revision is going on and I am sure what ever improvement can be made through its revision, will be definitely made. Shri Prahlad Joshi has enquired as to why it is getting late. I have given my reply. As far as CPWD is concerned, I will conduct the necessary investigation. Today we see metro in Delhi and in other cities. Today Metro is the basic need of our urban transport.

[English]

We are proud of Delhi Metro. There are metros now in Bengaluru, Chennai and Hyderabad. All these are being implemented. It is a huge cost. There is a cost sharing pattern. Today, the only agency in the country which can prepare a Project Report for metro system is the Delhi Metro. Nobody else has the capacity to even prepare a Project Report or a Feasibility Study. So, we are very happy with the metro system in Delhi. We have already completed 193 kms and when the third phase is over, there will be 59 lakh riders in Delhi Metro. We are in the final stages of preparing the DPR for the fourth phase of Delhi Metro and when the fourth phase is completed, Delhi Metro will be having 440 kms. which will be larger than the London Metro. This will happen in Delhi.

Similarly, DPRs are being prepared for other cities.

[Translation]

I had announced that DPR of metro should be prepared for cities having more than twenty lakh of population. It has been initiated in Bhopal, Indore, Nagpur, Navi Mumbai etc. The hon. Member talked about UP, I would like to say that suggestions in this regard are to be received from State Government. If the hon. Members gets it forwarded by the State Government, I am hopeful that the action could be taken. I have no hesitation in saying the UP had not taken it up strongly. Shri Deepender Singh Hooda had said that in Delhi Metro.

[English]

bigger share is of Haryana.

[Translation]

Its pattern is the same as that of from Badarpur to Faridabad.

[English]

for Delhi metro extension up to Gurgaon, there is a formula for the extension of Delhi Metro beyond the National Capital of Delhi. But he says that this formula means that they have to pay more. So we can have a look at it, but this formula is, perhaps, the fairest formula.

Shri Shailendra Kumar mentioned that there should be metros for Lucknow, Kanpur and Delhi Metro should be extended from Dilshad Garden to Ghaziabad. I will suggest that if he can get the State Government to propose this, we will be happy.

Sir, I want to inform the House about one of the major projects which we have taken up for Tirupati. In the Tirupati, we have taken up three projects involving a Central assistance of about Rs. 68 crore. It has been sanctioned for underground storm water drainage. We are giving priority to Tirupati.

Sir, as far as Hubli-Dharwad is concerned, the BRTS Project of Hubli-Dharwad has been included in the World Bank Funded Sustainable Urban Transport Project and also the capacity building of urban transport is a part of this. In UIDSMMD, we have got two projects going, I will be happy to give the hon. Members the details of this.

Sir, as far as heritage projects are concerned, we are to protect our heritage.

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): What about Kochi Metro?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I have said that Kochi Metro is in the final stage of approval. I will be taking it to the Cabinet as soon as it is ready.

Sir, as far as Surat is concerned, again, there is no proposal from the State Government. The BRTS has been sanctioned under JNNURM for 29.9 kms. at a sum of Rs. 469 crore.

[Translation]

You said something about bus in Surat. Surat has not made any demand for bus ...*(Interruptions)* Earlier this demand was not made. Thus the main issue raised by hon. Members is about Metro. As far as National Capital Region is concerned, Hooda ji has said that feasibility study should be conducted about its implementation. Feasibility study of R.R.P.S in Delhi, Bahadurgarh, Rohtak, Hissar may be conducted. I will direct the National Capital Region Planning Board to take up its feasibility study immediately.

Sir, Shri Mahabal Mishra has raised his demand for metro from Dwarka to Najafgarh very strongly ...*(Interruptions)* It has been sanctioned and we will formally approve it in the cabinet. As far as Mundka to Bahadurgarh is concerned, this 11.5 km. line is also approved. Shri J.P. Aggarwal was saying something about Mukundpur to Yamuna Vihar to Shiv Vihar...*(Interruptions)* Please listen. One is 2.7 km which has been sanctioned and about the other from Shiv Vihar to Mukundpur, survey is going on. Metro is not made like a road. For Metro, first DPR is made to ascertain what will be underground and what will be overhead? Anger is not the solution of anything. It is not going to make DPR or Metro. The work on DPR has started, it will take five-six months...*(Interruptions)* Lastly, I would like to assure the hon. Members, especially those who have taken part in the discussion,...*(Interruptions)* as far as unauthorised colonies are concerned, the roads of Delhi are concerned, it must be kept in mind that this debate is not taking place in the House of Municipal Corporation but in the Parliament of the country. Today the Municipal Corporation makes roads, our Ministry does not make any road. They say all the roads are broken, get them repaired, this debate should take place in the House of Municipal Corporation. How can we discuss it here.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister

has given everything to those who are vocal, we, those who are giving support should also be taken care of.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rawat Saheb, there is old saying darkness under the lamp.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: As far as unauthorised colonies are concerned, the hon. members are aware that Delhi Government has to take action in this regard. We will notify the action taken by the Government of Delhi. They have to get notification issued by the Delhi Govt. Its scrutiny, survey and the date on which it will be done are all central issues. I will make all efforts to fix a joint meeting with Delhi Govt, to discuss the issues in this regard.

Sir, the other issue is about the Apartment Act. Many suggestions were received about the Apartment Act. It is pending for a long time.

[English]

It has been pending for a long time. We are now in the final stage of the Apartments Act. I will bring it to the House as soon as we finalise it. Undoubtedly it is a very important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mahabal Mishra ji, please sit down. Don't be so glad to leave the House.

[English]

SHRI. KAMAL NATH: As far as the issue of land allotment to institutions is concerned, land has been allotted to several institutions in Delhi, to schools and to other educational institutions. We are working out a formula on what basis land should be allotted by DDA. This is a sensitive issue. It is not that you can allot land; when somebody will be allotted land, everybody will say that there is something wrong with it. So it is a sensitive issue. We must recognise that it is a very sensitive issue. So, allotting land to schools, Government schools, Kendriya Vidyalayas is one thing; allotting land to Government hospitals is another thing. When we try and move away from this, it becomes a very sensitive issue. So we are trying to work out a policy which is fair. We must make the optimum use of our land.

The last thing I would like to mention is this. In India, we have very very inefficient use of land. The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Plan talks about using land efficiently. We are a large country but we are not large if from the country's size you take away the mountains, you take

away the forests, you take away the rivers, you take away the deserts, and you take away the water bodies. Then, our density is very high. The only answer is that we use our land efficiently. What is the most efficient use of land? That is not necessary for the Central Government; it is for the State Governments to look at. We will have to look at it; we are large States. I myself come from a large State. But even large States will have to look at. Today you want 400 acres or 500 acres of land for a Railway coach factory. Where do you find it? You cannot expand it. So we have to be using land efficiently. Those days are gone when land was used very inefficiently. Land has to be used efficiently whether they are Central Government agencies or whether they are State Government agencies. Only when land is used efficiently and only when State Governments look at efficient use of land, we will be able to get the best use of our schemes.

One of the big reasons of delay, which I did not say, in projects of JNNURM has been that State Government does not transfer the land.

[Translation]

Today, a scheme of panchayat or municipal committee is approved, but they don't have land. The land is with State Government. The State Government does not transfer the land to them. The State Government takes years to transfer land to its own municipal committee and municipal panchayat. It takes time. It takes two years. We will have to impose one more condition that unless land is in possession of municipal committee, panchayat or municipal corporation, we will not sanction the scheme. It takes years. Thus there are many reasons which have come before us in our first JNNURM for consideration and we are looking into it.

[English]

Another very important point is this. What do we do with new municipalities.

[Translation]

An hon. member said new nagar panchayat have been formed.

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA (Dausa): What are nagar panchayats? Nagar Panchayats are not there in our State.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: These are small municipalities. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: What is the criteria for it?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: It can be of ten, fifteen or twenty thousand population. Those are neither municipalities nor Gram Panchayats. They are in between the two ...*(Interruptions)* It is also called Town Area.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: In our UP, it is called town area.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: At some places it is called town, at other it is nagar panchayat. Whatever may be the name, the point is that the State Government will have to think about it.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Tell us about Khel gaon Flats.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: In so far as the flats of Khel gaon are concerned, we are going to auction 100 flats. You know about its market rate. I also know it ...*(Interruptions)* Today if a flat is allotted to any M.P. at any rate, the whole press and media would start alleging that the MPs have got flats allotted to themselves. Neither you nor I would like to become a victim of today's circumstances. Therefore, it would be better if we don't think about the flats in Khel gaon. As far as the flats for hon. Members are concerned.

[English]

52 flats on BD Road for Lok Sabha and 14 flats on Talkatora Road for Rajya Sabha are under construction.

[Translation]

Now there are 460-462 flats at Firozshah Road and 400 flats at North and South Avenue are at planning stage. We will also have to think, if we rebuild these flats as to where these M.P. will go? There is a plan to construct 460 flats at Firozshah Road and 400 flats at North and South Avenue and these will be ready in a few months. Then I will discuss this matter with the hon. Members and the hon. Speaker as to what can be done? The up gradation of about 900 flats has been taken up. I know about the complaints of members. I receive many complaints.

In the end, I would like to thank the hon. Members.

[English]

I want to thank all the hon. Members.

[Translation]

As far as the question of cantonment is concerned, there are many cantonment areas which are deprived of

many things. I have written to all the Chief Ministers in this regard that we are prepared to link them with JNNURM. Whatever facilities and funds are there in JNNURM will be made available to them. I have written to them for their consent.

[English]

In the end, I want to thank all the hon'ble Members.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: For this you will have to take approval of the Ministry of Defence.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: For this they have written.

[English]

In conclusion I want to thank all the hon. Members for their participation.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH KAYPEE (Jalandhar): Work under JNNURM has not yet started.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I had noted what you said.

[English]

Sir, I can only assure the hon. Members that as people's representative, as we all are, it is always my effort that whenever hon. Members approach me, I try and accommodate their requests. But they approached me without any proposal from the State Government.

[Translation]

There is no proposal of the State Government. There is no approval of the State Government. DPR is not there and you ask me to get your scheme approved.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: You get some schemes approved at your own level.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: In so far as the question of Jehanabad is concerned, when the hon. Members asked about the road, no approval was required in that case, so I got it done. But where the State Government is concerned, it sends proposal to the Central Government. Hon. Finance Minister is also here.

[English]

I have requested him for a large allocation to JNNURM-II. I am sure that all of you will approve the

Demands for Grants based on the assumption that the fund allocation for JNNURM-II will be very substantial.

I have also requested the hon. Finance Minister that let there be a gap between JNNURM-I and JNNURM-II.

So, we should have some interim arrangement which will be subsumed by JNNURM-II. This is under consideration of the Finance Ministry, and I am sure that we will get their support.

In conclusion, I would like to thank all the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, one cut motion by Shri Raju Shetti and six cut motions by Shri Rajendra Agrawal have been moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Urban Development. Shall I put all the cut motions to the vote of the House together or the hon. Members want any particular cut motion to be put separately?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Please put all the cut motions to the vote of the House together.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Urban Development to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2013, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the Second column thereof against Demand Nos. 101 to 103 relating to the Ministry of Urban Development."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, the 2nd May, 2012 at 11 a.m.

18.52 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May 2, 2012/Vaisakha 12, 1934 (Saka).

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