

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Twelfth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXIX contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 80.00

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Published under Rules 379 and 282 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha
(Twelfth Edition) and Printed by The Indian Press, G.T. Karnal Road, Delhi-110033.

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*As the House adjourned after Obituary Reference, Starred Questions could not be called for Oral Answers in House and therefore treated as Unstarred Questions.

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 3, 2012/Agrahayana 12, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House about the sad demise of Shri Inder Kumar Gujral, former Prime Minister of India.

Shri Inder Kumar Gujral was a Member of the Ninth and Twelfth Lok Sabhas representing the Jalandhar Parliamentary Constituency of Punjab.

He was also a Member of the Rajya Sabha for three terms from 1964 to 1976 and from 1992 to 1998.

Shri Gujral, an illustrious leader became Prime Minister of India in 1997. He was the Leader of the House in Rajya Sabha during 1996 and from 1997 to 1998.

A distinguished Parliamentarian, Shri Gujral served as the Union Cabinet Minister for External Affairs and Water Resources.

Shri Gujral was Chairman of the Committees on External Affairs and Commerce and Textiles. He was a member of many Parliamentary and Consultative Committees.

As a diplomat, Shri Gujral represented the country as India's Special Envoy to more than seven countries. He was India's Ambassador to USSR during 1976 to 1980. He led delegations to the United Nations and was member of the Parliamentary Delegation to Intern-Parliamentary Union.

Shri Gujral participated in Indian freedom struggle at

the age of eleven and was imprisoned during the Quit India Movement in 1942.

A man of letters, Shri Gujral authored two books 'A Foreign Policy for India' and 'Mazameen-e-Gujral'.

Shri Inder Kumar Gujral passed away on 30th November, 2012 at the age of 92 in Gurgaon, Haryana.

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

Hon. Members, today is also the 28th anniversary of the Bhopal Gas tragedy. It was on this day, 28 years ago, that the country suffered one of the most horrific man-made tragedies in which thousands of people lost their lives, and a very large number were physically disabled.

Let us, on this occasion, express our solidarity with the victims of this horrendous tragedy.

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

11.03 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Workforce in Unorganised Sector

*121. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

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

(a) the total number and percentage of workforce employed in the organised and unorganised sectors in the country;

(b) the total number of unemployed persons in the rural and urban areas of the country separately;

(c) the various welfare schemes introduced by the Government for the workers of the unorganised sector along with the funds allocated and spent for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to secure the rights of the unorganised workers and improve the imbalance of workforce?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) As per the survey carried out by the National Sample Survey Organization in the year 2009-2010, the total employment in both organized and unorganized sector in the country was of the order of 46.5 crore. Out of this, about 2.8 crore (6%) were in the organized sector and the balance 43.7 crore (94%) in the unorganized sector.

(b) The estimated number of unemployed persons in 2009-2010 was 51.4 lakhs in rural areas and 43.6 lakhs in urban areas.

(c) and (d) With a view to providing social security to unorganized workers, the Government enacted the "Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008". The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board at the central level to recommend social security schemes viz. life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Government for unorganized workers. The Government has initiated steps in the context of all these social security benefits.

The Government launched the Rashtriya Swasthya

Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide smart card based cashless health insurance, including maternity benefit, cover of Rs. 30,000/- per annum on family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganised sector. The scheme became operational from 01.04.2008. The scheme is presently being implemented in 26 States/Union Territories and more than 3.30 crore smart cards have been issued as on 19.11.2012.

The Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) was launched on 02.10.2007 with a view to providing insurance cover to the head of family or one earning member of rural landless households. The scheme is being implemented through the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). Under the scheme, the head of the family or an earning member of the family is eligible to receive the benefits of Rs. 30000/- in case of natural death, Rs. 75000/- accidental death, Rs. 75000/- for total permanent disability and Rs. 37500/- for partial permanent disability. More than 1.77 crore lives are covered under AABY as on 31.10.2012.

The Government has been implementing Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, which has been expanded by revising the criteria of eligibility. All citizens above the age of 60 years and living below poverty line are eligible for benefits under the scheme. For persons above the age of 80 years, the amount of pension has been raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per month. More than 2.27 crore persons have availed benefits under the scheme as on 31.10.2012.

Central fund allocations under the schemes of RSBY, AABY and the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), of which IGNOAPS is a component, and expenditure during last three years and current year is as under:—

(Rupees in crore)

	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013**
	1	2	3	4
RSBY (Allocation)	350.00	548.00	984.30	1568.56

	1	2	3	4
(Expenditure)	264.51	511.61	925.74	545.96
AABY (fund released to LIC)#	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Claims paid by LIC under AABY	125.52	131.53	197.85	112.00
NSAP* (Total release)	5155.49	5162.00	6596.46	4218.28
IGNOAPS (Expenditure)	2903.16	3517.58	2839.41	2676.62

No funds have been released to LIC during last three years, and the expenditure was incurred by LIC from the amount available with it from earlier releases.

*Funds are released to States/UTs combined for NSAP and no separate allocation for IGNOAPS is made. However, expenditure has been reported separately for IGNOAPS only.

**Figures updated upto 31.10.2012.

Procurement of Equipment for Troops

*122. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an internal audit report of his Ministry has detected a huge loss on procurement of certain equipment for the troops;

(b) if so, whether the said equipment were purchased from the funds meant for emergency purchases;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry to find out the facts in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

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

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

(a) to (e) Internal Audit of defence expenditure is routinely

conducted by the Defence Accounts Department (DAD). Audit of procurements under financial powers delegated to various authorities under Ministry of Defence, including special financial powers delegated to Army Commanders, was undertaken by the DAD. Reports of this Internal Audit have been shared with the concerned Services/Agencies. Responses received are being examined and internal audit conclusions will be arrived at. Necessary follow-up action will be taken seriously.

[Translation]

Exports to Developed Countries

*123. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Ministry of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total exports to the United States of America (USA), Europe and other developed countries during each of the last three years and the current year, value-wise;

(b) whether both trade and industry in India have been adversely affected by the economic slowdown and slackening of demand in those countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the domestic sectors which have been most affected along with the total number of resultant job losses, sector-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received any representation from various export promotion councils to provide incentives for these sectors to bring a turnaround

in their performance and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) The measures initiated by the Government to address the issue?

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

(a) Total exports to the United States of America (USA), Europe and other developed countries during each of the last three years and the current year, value-wise:—

(Figures in US Billion \$)

Sl. No.	Country	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	April-September, 2012(P)
1.	U.S.A.	19.53	25.29	34.74	19.68
2.	Europe	38.52	49.92	57.76	25.72
Other developed countries					
1.	Australia	1.38	1.71	2.48	1.23
2.	New Zealand	0.25	0.19	0.25	0.17
3.	Canada	1.12	1.35	2.05	0.98
4.	Japan	3.63	5.09	6.34	2.61
5.	Hong Kong	7.89	10.32	12.93	6.14
6.	Israel	1.97	2.92	4.04	1.89
7.	Korea DP RP	0.42	0.33	0.23	0.60
8.	Korea RP	3.42	3.73	4.35	1.96
9.	U Arab Emts	23.97	33.82	35.92	18.61
10.	Singapore	7.59	9.82	16.86	6.65
India's Total Export		178.75	251.13	305.96	141.81

Source: DGCIS

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The sectors which have been most affected, as far as exports are concerned, are Engineering Goods, Petroleum Products, Gems and Jewellery, Electronic Goods, Cotton Yarn/Fabs./made-ups, Handloom Products etc. Plastic and Linoleum, Manmade yarn/Fabs./made-ups etc., Oil Meals, Coffee, Tea, Jute Mfg. including Floor Covering and Handicrafts excl. handmade carpet. As per the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) issued by Central Statistical Office (C.S.O.), the industrial sector recorded a growth of 0.1% during 2012-13 (April-Sept.) as compared to 5.1% during corresponding period of last year.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Representations from various trade organisations/Export Promotion Councils were received for incentivizing the exports which were duly considered while announcing the Annual Supplement to Foreign Trade Policy. The Government reviews performance of export sectors at regular intervals and takes remedial measures for providing incentives whenever needed. To increase our exports and reduce trade deficit a strategy paper to double our exports by 2013-14 was released in May, 2011 as part of plan of action. Earlier measures taken by the Government and RBI include the announcements made in the Budget 2009-10 and 2010-11; in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14. A number of measures/incentives as part of the Annual Supplement to Foreign Trade Policy were announced on 5th June, 2012.

[English]

Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana

*124. KUMARI MAUSAM NOOR:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched the Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana in the country;

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

(c) the details of the various States participating in the pilot scheme along with the criteria/guidelines for selection of villages under the scheme;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the pilot scheme and if so, the details thereof and the outcome of such review; and

(e) whether the Government is considering to extend the scheme to other States/districts and if so, the details thereof along with the timeframe fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The pilot Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) was launched in March, 2010. It aims at integrated development of 1000 Scheduled Caste (SC) majority villages:—

(i) primarily, through convergent implementation of the existing Central and State Schemes; and

(ii) through 'Gap-filling' central assistance @ Rs. 20 lakh per village on an average (with the States expected to provide a matching contribution), for meeting such requirements of the selected villages as can not be met through (i) above. The targets under the scheme are expected to be achieved within 3 years.

At present the scheme is being implemented in 1000 villages with >50% SC population, located in the states namely Assam (100 villages), Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu (225 villages each).

(d) The Scheme has been functional for about two and half years in Assam, Bihar, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu, and for one and half year in Himachal Pradesh. The pilot scheme has a timeframe of three years and can be evaluated only thereafter.

(e) Expansion of the scheme would depend upon successful implementation of the pilot phase.

Strategic Rail Projects

*125. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI P. LINGAM:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the armed forces have been requesting the Ministry of Railways for building 14 vital links in Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and North-East as identified by them;

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

(c) whether the Ministry of Railways have not agreed to these projects;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to impress upon the Railways to start these strategically important projects without further delay?

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

(a) to (e) A Comprehensive Capability Development Plan pertaining to strategic railway lines in the country, including those in the Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and North-East states, has been drawn up by the Services based on the inputs from the operational commands and validated from an operational and logistics perspective. The following 14 strategic railway lines have been identified for development on priority:—

- (i) Murkongselek-Pasighat-Tezu-Parasuramkund-Rupai
- (ii) Missamari-Tawang
- (iii) North Lakhimpur-Along-Silapathar
- (iv) Patti-Ferozpur
- (v) Jodhpur-Jaisalmer
- (vi) Pathankot-Leh
- (vii) Tanakpur-Bageshwar
- (viii) Jammu-Akhnoor-Poonch

(ix) Dehradun-Uttarkashi

(x) Rishikesh-Karanprayag-Chamoli

(xi) Anupgarh-Chattargarh-Motigarh-Bikaner

(xii) Tanakpur-Jauljibi

(xiii) Jodhpur-Agolai-Shergarh-Phalsund

(xiv) Srinagar-Kargil-Leh

Out of these 14 lines, Railways have completed survey for 10 lines. Survey for three lines is in progress and for one, it is yet to start. Railways have expressed inability to fund these highly capital intensive lines in view of huge throwforward of ongoing sanctioned projects and limited availability of resources.

Construction of Four Lane East-West Corridor

*126. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY:
Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the timeframe fixed for completion of construction work on the four lane East-West Corridor (Express Highway) on NH-31C and NH-31 from Sankosh River bridge at Srirampur, Bodoland to Guwahati touching the alignments within the districts of Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Barpeta, Nalbari and Kamrup on the northern bank of the river Brahmaputra, is not being adhered to;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the present status of the project;

(c) whether the construction companies which have been assigned the construction works, have maintained the riding quality of the old alignments of the said express highway as per the agreements signed between the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and construction companies; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against these construction companies along with the steps taken for expeditious completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (d) The stretch Srirampur to Guwahati involves four laning of 256.80 km. of National Highway number NH-31C and NH-31. There are 10 civil packages and details of the same are placed as Statement. So far, 4-laning of 186.50 km has been completed, which amounts to 72.62% of the awarded length. The project was initially delayed mainly due to delay in Land Acquisition, utility shifting, delay in obtaining statutory clearances and tree cutting, poor law and order conditions, redesigning of bridge bearings and inadequate mobilization of manpower and machinery by the contractor. Utility shifting in some stretches are still remaining. Recent violence and kidnapping of the site supervisors/managers

have also affected the progress of the works. A High Powered Committee under the Chief Secretary of the Government of Assam has been constituted. Meetings are held with the State Government from time to time to resolve various issues impacting the progress of the projects. Regular review meetings have been held with the Regional Offices of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), Concessionaires and Contractors to resolve the bottlenecks impacting the progress of the projects. Contractors have been instructed for completion of the remaining works as per the revised schedule and any further delay beyond revised schedule will be attributed to them, invoking appropriate penal provisions. Existing road is being maintained in traffic worthy condition during construction.

Statement

Package-wise details of four laning of National Highway number NH-31C and NH-31

SL. No.	Contract Stretch	NH No.	Length (Km.)	Contract value (Rs. crore)	Date of Commencement	Completion date as per contract	Anticipated date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bijni – Assam/WB Border (km. 30.0-0.00)	31C	30	218.38	18.10.05	17.04.08	May, 13
2.	Bijni – Assam/WB Border (km. 60.0-30.00)	31C	30	199.41	06.10.05	05.04.08	March, 13
3.	Bijni – Assam/WB Border (km. 93.0-60.00)	31C	33	248.69	06.10.05	05.04.08	Dec., 13
4.	Nalbari – Bijni (km. 983.00-961.50)	31	21.5	131.23	03.11.05	02.05.08	March, 13
5.	Nalbari – Bijni (km. 1013.00-983.00)	31	30	187.08	03.11.05	02.05.08	March, 13
6.	Nalbari – Bijni (Km. 1040.30-1013.00)	31	27.3	207.165	October, 05	April, 08	Dec., 13
7.	Nalbari – Bijni (km. 1065.00-1040.30)	31	24.7	182.48	November, 05	June, 08	March, 13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Guwahati – Nalbari (km. 1093-1065)	31	28	192.87	October, 05	April, 08	Dec., 13
9.	Guwahati – Nalbari (km. 1121-1093)	31	28	173.63	December, 05	April, 08	March, 14
10.	Bridge over Brahmaputra river (km. 1121-1126)	31	4.29	238.4	October, 06	April, 08	March, 14

Sewage Treatment Plants

*127. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the total number of sewage treatment plants to be constructed under the Ganga Action Plan and the actual number of plants established so far;

(b) whether the treatment capacity of the present treatment plants is not sufficient;

(c) if so, the details of the total estimated sewage generated and treated per day in class-I cities and class-II towns in each State;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to upgrade/construct new treatment plants and the funds provided for the purpose; and

(e) the time by which the treatment plants are likely to be upgraded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Under Ganga Action Plan a total of 83 sewage treatment plants have been sanctioned since 1985 for undertaking pollution abatement activities in the identified polluted stretches of the river Ganga. Of which 89 sewage treatment plants are completed.

(b) and (c) As per present estimates, nearly

2723 million litres of sewage is generated every day from Class-I cities and Class-II towns along Ganga River. So far, a capacity to treat 1091 million litres per day (mld) has been created in these towns under Ganga Action Plan. The complete State-wise treatment capacity, as indicated below, includes the assets created under both GAP and State-fund schemes:—

State	Class-I cities		Class-II cities	
	Sewage Generation (MLD)	Treatment Capacity (MLD)	Sewage Generation (MLD)	Treatment Capacity (MLD)
Uttarakhand	39.60	18	21.70	6.30
Uttar Pradesh	873.90	460.80	63.50	8 10
Bihar	376.50	165.20	30.70	4.20
West Bengal	1311.30	548.40	6.0	–
Total	2601.30	1192.40	122.00	16.40

(d) and (e) The National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) has decided under Mission Clean Ganga that that no untreated municipal sewage and industrial effluents should flow into Ganga by 2020. In order to meet the shortfall in the sewage treatment infrastructure, projects amounting to nearly Rs. 2600 crore have been sanctioned under the NGRBA for development of sewer networks, sewage treatment plants, electric crematoria, community toilets, development of river fronts etc. The newly sanctioned projects in 19 cities will create an additional

capacity to treat 470 mld. This will also supplement the sewage treatment capacity being created under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The States are also in the process of preparing new project proposals for taking up pollution abatement works including creation of new STPs and renovation/up gradation of existing STPs in various Ganga basin towns. A World Bank assisted project to be implemented over a period of 8 years at an estimated cost of Rs. 7000 crore has been approved for conservation and restoration of water quality of the river Ganga and the States have been asked to send appropriate proposals for creation of sewage treatment capacity under this project also.

[Translation]

Child Labour

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

(a) the number and details of Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) working towards eradicating child labour in the country;

(b) the details of the funds granted and spent by the said NGOs during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government is implementing any scheme which is funded by the International Labour Organisation and the United States in this regard; and

(d) if so, the objectives of the said scheme along with the amount received as grant and spent for the purpose during the said period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The number and details of all Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working towards eradicating Child Labour in the country are not being maintained centrally by Ministry of Labour and Employment. However, the details of funds released to NGOs which are covered under the Grant in Aid Scheme of Ministry of Labour and Employment for the last three years and the current year are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Under the technical co-operation programme, a Project on child labour titled "**Converging against Child Labour: Support for India's Model**" is being implemented in 10 districts in 5 States in collaboration with International Labour Organisation/International Programme on Elimination of Child Labour (ILO/IPEC). It is being implemented in two districts each in Bihar (Sitamarhi, Katihar), Jharkhand (Ranchi, Sahibganj), Madhya Pradesh (Jabalpur, Ujjain), Gujarat (Vadodara, Surat) and Odisha (Kalahandi and Cuttack). The Project was formally launched on 31st July, 2010. The project is being funded by United States Department of Labour (USDOL) and the Donor Contribution is US\$ 6,850,000 (Rs. 37 crore approx.) out of which the total budget disbursed till date is US\$ 3,836,514 (Rs. 21 crore approx.) The Government of India contribution is in kind in the form of National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme and other participating Scheme. The objective of the project is to make the Convergence an effective tool for the prevention, withdrawal and rehabilitation of Child Labourers in the age group 5-14 years and who are found to be employed in such occupations and processes which are prohibited under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.

Statement

Grant Released to NGOs in 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of NGOs	Amount of grant released (in Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	National Development Institute, 146, Vidhata Nagar, Bhatindi Road Narwal, Jammu	4,57,650

1	2	3
2.	Gramin Vikas Sansodhan Va Prashikshan Sansthan, 6, Subham Apartment, Nagpur	3,55,444
3.	Samajik Bahuddeshiya Sanstha, Near-Kamal Talkies, Nagpur-440017	4,95,787
4.	Socio Oriental Fast Industrial Association (Sofia) Phouden, Distt. Thoubal, Manipur-795138	6,08,382
5.	All Manipur Women's Voluntary Service, Sagalband, N.M. Lane, Imphal (West), Manipur-1	5,72,382
6.	Rural Education and Sports Development Assnn. (RESDA), Wangbal-1, Distt. – Thoubal, Manipur	6,40,764
7.	Urban Welfare Association, Near – MM Gas Godown, Imphal (West), Manipur	76,275
8.	Hangul United Development Association (HUDA) Mayang Imphal Manipur	4,6,800
9.	Urban and Rural Development Agency (URDA) Imphal Manipur	6,48,336
10.	Ravindra Smriti Samaj Kalyan Avem Sodh Sanstha, S-14, Mandi Campus, Bijaypur, Distt.-Sheopur	4,57,650
11.	Mahila Samaj Shiksha Samiti, Thatipur, Distt. – Gwalior	1,52,550
12.	Alongmen Multipurpose Co-op. Society, Alongmen Ward, Mokochung, Nagaland	62,829
13.	Anchalika Yuva Parishad, Laxminarayan Hat, P.O. – Shankeshwar, Distt. – Jagatsinghpur, Odisha	1,52,550
14.	Narayani Mahila Mandal, At – Padanpur, P.O. – Bhimpur, Via-Jatna Distt. – Khurda-752050	2,41,538
15.	Institute for Communication and Development Action (ICDA) At – Naripur, Distt. – Bhadrak-756100	3,04,600
16.	Association for Voluntary Action (AVA) Distt. Odisha	3,78,325
17.	Association for Health Education and Development (AHEAD) Pleet 216 Areelarn Bhubneshwar-751020	4,32,225
18.	Natural Rural Development Cooperation (NRDC) Nidadri Bhubneshwar, Odisha	4,57,649
19.	M.M. Malviya Viklang Sewa Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh	1,89,902
20.	Karma Bal Vidhya Niketan Samiti, 2F-43, Mahavir Nagar Ext., Kota, Rajasthan	25,425

1	2	3
21.	Academy Of Education Society, Nagarpalika, Colony, Near – Cloth Mata Mandir, Distt. – Baran	3,02,700
22.	Hitesh Gramuddyog Sewa Sansthan, 1/35, Bajaria Aligang, Fatehgarh, Distt. – Farukhabad	3,04,791
23.	Jagriti Foundation, Banjaria Road, Khalilabad, Distt. Sant Kabir Nagar (UP)	3,05,100
24.	Harijan Gramuddyog Sewa Sansthan, 1/35, Bajaria Aligang, Fatehgarh, Distt. – Farukhabad	2,28,825
25.	Sardar Hameedi Taleemi wa Samaji Mission, 196, Chilla, Amroha, J.P. Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	2,91,809
26.	Shanti Mahila Evam Bal Vikas Parishad, Village – Nagwal, Distt. – Balia, Uttar Pradesh	6,86,475
27.	Nawada Samajothan Sewa Sansthan, Ambedkar Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	1,27,950
28.	Manav Samajothan Sewa Sansthan, Ambedkar Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	2,28,825
29.	Project SAWARAJAYA, Ganesh Ghat, Cuttack, Odisha	3,30,507
30.	Dayanand Saraswati Shiksha Samiti, Samiti, Siswali, Distt. – Baran, Rajasthan	76,275
Grand Total		1,00,00,000

Grant Released to NGOs in 2010-11

Sl.No.	Name of NGOs	Amount of grant released (in Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	Sardar Hameedi Taleemi, Amroha Uttar Pradesh	3,05,100
2.	NISSA, Kendrapara, Odisha	3,81,375
3.	Vaishali Jan Jagran Samiti, Hajipur, Bihar	50,100
4.	Samaj Kalyan Shikshan Sanstha, Basti, Uttar Pradesh	1,14,413
5.	Institute of National Development on Integral Assistance, Odisha	1,65,262
6.	Adarsha Shikshya Kendra, Khurda, Odisha	3,47,792
7.	Ganpat Rao Nimbalkar S. Mukti Ashram, Latur, Maharashtra	2,93,100
Total Revalidated in 10-11		16,57,142

1	2	3
8.	Vaishali Jan Jagran Samiti, Hajipur, Bihar	3,22,900
9.	NRDC, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	4,85,789
10.	RESDA, Manipur	7,62,750
11.	SOFIA, Thobal, Manipur	7,64,568
12.	Brightways, Bishnupur, Manipur	10,29,712
13.	ORSSA, Nayagarh, Manipur	6,86,475
14.	Adarsha Sikshya Kendra, Distt. Khurds, Odisha	3,38,683
15.	Bahujan Hitaya Bahujan Mandel Latur Maha	6,86,475
16.	Terakhong Mining Mahila Mandal Manipur	8,50,000
17.	CRUS Thoubal Manipur	6,86,475
18.	SORDEV Thoubal Manipur	2,03,401
19.	NISSA Kendrapara Odisha	3,05,100
20.	National Development Institute Jammu and Kashmir	1,14,412
Total Released in 2010-11		88,93,882

Grant Released to NGOs in 2011-12

Sl.No.	Name of NGOs	Amount of grant released (in Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	Sardar Hameedi Taleemi, Amroha Uttar Pradesh	88,989
2.	Sarjubai Goswami Memorial, Gwalior (+ S.No. 13)	6,10,200
3.	URDA, Manipur	4,95,789
4.	Azad Navyuvak Mandal, Rajasthan	4,57,650
5.	HUDA, Hangul, Manipur	2,79,775
6.	Manav Sewa Samiti, Rajasthan	4,50,000
7.	CEDO, Manipur (+ S.No. 10)	5,33,925
Revalidated in 2011-12		29,16,328

1	2	3
8.	Ravindra Smriti Samaj Kalyan Avam Sodh Sansthan, Mandi, Vijaypur, Distt. Sheopur, Madhya Pradesh	3,43,337
9.	Mahila Samaj Shiksha Samiti	5,33,925
10.	CEDO, Manipur (+ S.No. 7)	4,95,787
11.	RESDA, Manipur	3,12,674
12.	People Development Society, Manipur	4,06,800
13.	Sarjubai Goswami Memorial, Gwalior (+ S.No. 2)	3,00,000
14.	Hitesh Grammudyog Sewa Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh	79,284
15.	Vaishali Jan Jagran Samiti, Vaishali Bihar	2,49,913
16.	All Manipur Womens Voluntary Services, Manipur	9,53,498
17.	Jan Hitkari Sansthan, Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh	6,10,200
18.	Tera Khong, Manipur	1,71,712
Total		73,73,398

Grants released during the current financial year i.e. 2012-13 is Nil so far.

[English]

Ban on Entry of Foreign Ships

*129. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to ban the entry of foreign ships carrying poisonous chemical advancing towards Alang Shipyard in Gujarat and other ports in the country;

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

(c) whether international laws are being violated by

allowing the entry of such ships;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):
(a) and (b) In case of ships advancing to Alang for recycling purposes, identifying the presence of poisonous chemicals on ships is a step which is preparatory to ship-breaking. As per procedure followed currently in the Alang ship breaking yard in Gujarat, a ship is allowed to enter Indian waters after the Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB) gives its consent stating that the ship does not contain any hazardous cargo including radioactive/nuclear wastes. GMB issues such consent in consultation with Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) and custom authorities.

After this, Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB) has to certify that the ship does not contain any hazardous wastes, based on which beaching and cutting permission is given by the GMB.

(c) and (d) No specific report of violation of any international law has come to the notice of the Ministry.

(e) Apart from formulation of a Code on Regulations for Safe and Environmentally Sound Ship Recycling, the Government has initiated steps for ratification of the Hong Kong International Convention on Safe and Environmentally Sound recycling of Ships 2009. So far, no country has ratified this Convention.

Waiver of Loans to Handloom Weavers

*130. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned as loan for weavers throughout the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government has announced any scheme for waiver of loans of handloom weavers and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the financial package sanctioned and the amount released for waiver of overdue loans of individual handloom weavers and their co-operative societies during the said period, State-wise against the demand raised by each State in this regard;

(d) the number of co-operative societies and weavers benefitted out of it during the said period, State-wise and year-wise along with the initiatives being taken by the Government for ensuring that the benefits reach the weavers; and

(e) whether the Government has implemented Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme for

handloom weavers in the country and if so, the details thereof and the number of weavers' families covered under this scheme during the last one year and the current year, State-wise and Scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA):
(a) to (c) The Government has approved "Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector" having financial implication of Rs. 3884 crore on 24.11.2011. Of this Rs. 3884 crore, share of Government of India is Rs. 3137 crore and that of State Governments Rs. 747 crore. The Package covers loan waiver of 100% of principal and 25% of interest, which is overdue as on 31.03.2010 in respect of eligible individual handloom weavers and weavers' cooperative societies.

For fresh loans, Government has also introduced 'Institutional Credit for Handloom Sector', which is being operationalized under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme. The intervention includes (i) Issuance of Weaver Credit Cards (ii) interest Subvention @ 3% for 3 years on fresh loans sanctioned, (iii) margin money assistance @ Rs. 4200 per individual weaver and (iv) Credit Guarantee for 3 years. There was no scheme for loans to weavers before 24.11.2011. Data on credit by weavers from different sources has been collected only in the decadal census of handloom weavers.

In order to make the weavers aware of the scheme and also, to collect applications from the weavers for issue of Weaver Credit Cards (WCC), 674 camps were organized across the country involving the State Governments, lead banks, Weavers' Service Centres. The scheme was also popularized using All India Radio. Three jingles were broadcasted w.e.f. 16.8.2012 to 15.09.12 all over India in 9 regional languages (Tamil, Telgu, Oriya, Assamese, Kannada, Malayalam, Bengali, Manipuri, Dogri) and in Hindi in 3 slots (8 am, 2 pm and 8 pm).

As per information available from 24 States, 12,454 Weavers Credit Cards have been issued by the banks, with

a sanction and disbursement loans of Rs. 4511 lakh and Rs. 1407.98 lakh respectively till 31.10.12.

Loan Waiver Amount for societies assessed by NABARD by Special Audit till 15.11.12 has been reported at Rs. 180.13 crore for Apex Societies and Rs. 222.88 crore for primary cooperative societies. In addition, a sum of Rs. 71.10 crore for 32081 individual weavers and 2399 Self Help Groups has been vetted by State Government. Hence, total amount assessed till 15.11.12 has been reported at Rs. 474.11 crore.

So far NABARD has sanctioned Rs. 209.77 crores and a sum of Rs. 27.50 crore has been released. The details loan sanctioned and released by NABARD are as follows:—

*Loan Waiver Amount Sanctioned and Released
by NABARD till 21.11.2012*

(Rs crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Sanctioned	Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	128.23	10.00
2.	Gujarat	1.35	1.15
3.	Karnataka	0.50	—
4.	Kerala	20.85	1.76
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.08	0.08
6.	Odisha	7.65	7.65
7.	Sikkim	0.08	0.07
8.	Tamil Nadu	33.29	—
9.	Uttarakhand	0.28	0.26
10.	Uttar Pradesh	17.46	6.53
Total		209.77	27.50

The difference between the amount sanctioned and released is due to the States' share of the scheme not yet being released to NABARD by various States. The Ministry has been taking up the matter with States vigorously.

(d) The number of cooperative societies and weavers identified as beneficiaries State-wise till 21.11.2012 is given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of State	Apex Societies	Primary Societies	Individual Weavers including SHGs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	249	4899 and 10 SHGs
2.	Gujarat	2	—	—
3.	Karnataka	—	—	201
4.	Kerala	—	60	966
5.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	44
6.	Odisha	—	—	4104
7.	Sikkim	—	1	—
8.	Tamil Nadu	1	—	468
9.	Uttarakhand	—	1	42
10.	Uttar Pradesh	4	0	14613
Total		8	311	25337 and 10 SHGs

(e) Yes, Madam. Government has implemented Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme for handloom weavers in the country. It has two components namely (i) the 'Health Insurance Scheme' for providing health care facilities to the handlooms weavers in the country and (ii) the 'Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana'

for providing Life Insurance cover to the handloom weavers enrolment under the scheme are given in Statement in case of natural/accidental death. State-wise details of enclosed.

Statement

State-wise details of Enrolment

Name of State	Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana		Health Insurance Scheme	
	2011-12	2012-13 (upto 30.9.12)	Policy Year 2010-11	Policy Year 2011-12 (upto 31.10.12)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	77378	35210	140000	117462
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1787	6015
Assam	54810	19045	355322	122698
Bihar	0	107	46300	45500
Chhattisgarh	1582	340	4900	4950
Delhi	3572	2758	500	0
Gujarat	5926	0	5000	4945
Goa	0	0	0	0
Haryana	0	0	23100	23000
Himachal Pradesh	6217	1901	11900	10976
Jammu and Kashmir	468	318	15000	15000
Jharkhand	0	0	15000	15000
Karnataka	41448	0	45000	43202
Kerala	11263	1192	18900	15222
Madhya Pradesh	1464	435	18030	15400
Maharashtra	1086	49	1527	1610

1	2	3	4	5
Manipur	16235	0	34587	51687
Meghalaya	14000	0	30000	33342
Mizoram	59	0	1129	1430
Nagaland	0	0	50000	41582
Odisha	33195	4774	48300	41408
Puducherry	0	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	2986	243	4965	4808
Sikkim	104	40	400	288
Tamil Nadu	264992	0	314253	259657
Tripura	0	490	21851	15482
Uttar Pradesh	11449	3757	202325	165533
Uttarakhand	1423	340	4000	2850
West Bengal	41906	3432	352300	324882
Total	591564	74458	1766377	1383929

Atrocities against SCs/STs

*131. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a growing trend of low rate of conviction and pendency of cases under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 across the country;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for ensuring the proper implementation of the Act and expeditious disposal of pending cases in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) As per data of the National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, the rate of conviction and pendency of cases in courts in regard to cases under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989, in conjunction with the Indian Penal Code crimes, during the last three years has been as follows:—

Table-I

Year	Conviction rate (in percentage)
2009	29.4
2010	33.7
2011	30.0

Table-II

Year	Conviction rate (in percentage)
2009	80.5
2010	79.1
2011	79.9

The above data indicates a marginal variation over the period of 2009-2011. The State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The PoA Act is implemented by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. With a view to ensure its effective implementation, the following steps have been taken by the Ministry:—

- (i) Central assistance is provided to States/Union Territories, inter-alia for:—
 - (a) strengthening the enforcement and judicial machinery,
 - (b) relief and rehabilitation of the affected persons, and
 - (c) awareness generation etc.
- (ii) Central Government has, by notification dated

23.12.2011, amended the rules under the PoA Act and effected an increase — generally of 150% — in the minimum scale of relief for victims of various types of atrocities.

- (iii) A Committee constituted, in 2006, under the Chairpersonship of the Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment, has so far held twenty meetings wherein implementation of the Act in 24 States and 4 Union Territories has been reviewed. Important points emerging from the review are followed up with the State Governments.
- (iv) On the request of this Ministry, the Ministry of Home Affairs organized a one-day meeting of the Ministers of Home and Social Justice/Welfare, Principal Secretaries of Home, SC/ST Development Departments, and DGPs of States, on 17.04.2012, on "Effective Implementation of The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989".
- (v) Offences under the PoA Act are reviewed, inter-alia, in the Conference of Ministers/Secretaries in charge of Social Justice/Welfare, organized by the Ministry every year.
- (vi) The Central Government has also been addressing the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to implement the provisions of the PoA Act, in letter and spirit, with specific emphasis on setting up of exclusive special courts for speedy trial of cases, sensitization of investigating officers, mass awareness programmes, training and sensitization of police officers, identification of atrocity prone areas as an ongoing process and review of cases ending in acquittal.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of cases disposed of by courts, and ending in conviction, under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, in conjunction with Indian Penal Code crimes, during 2009-2011

States/UTs	Year	No. of cases in Courts including brought forward cases	Disposal of Cases by Court				
			No. of cases disposed of during the year	No. of cases ending in conviction during the year of cases disposed of	No. of cases ending in acquittals during the year of cases disposed of	Cases compounded or with drawn	No. of cases pending with the Courts at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
States							
Andhra Pradesh	2009	7454	2197	291 (13.2)	1906 (86.8)	80	5177 (69.5)
	2010	7730	2171	294 (13.5)	1877 (86.5)	149	5410 (70)
	2011	7894	2697	297 (11)	2400 (89)	83	5114 (64.8)
Arunachal Pradesh	2009	231	0	0	0	0	231 (100)
	2010	269	4	1 (25)	3 (75)	0	265 (98.5)
	2011	285	21	16 (76.2)	5 (23.8)	1	263 (92.3)
Assam	2009	312	55	4 (7.3)	51 (92.7)	0	257 (82.4)
	2010	282	27	3 (11.1)	24 (188.9)	0	255 (90.4)
	2011	274	41	2 (4.9)	39 (95.1)	0	233 (85)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bihar	2009	8820	1886	225 (11.9)	1661 (88.1)	62	6872 (77.9)
	2010	9235	1419	163 (11.5)	1256 (88.5)	40	7776 (84.2)
	2011	11721	1914	208 (10.9)	1706 (89.1)	0	9807 (83.7)
Chhattisgarh	2009	3747	690	197 (28.6)	493 (71.4)	4	3053 (81.5)
	2010	3851	845	263 (31.1)	582 (68.9)	38	2968 (77.1)
	2011	3526	825	246 (29.8)	579 (70.2)	51	2650 (75.2)
Goa	2009	7	0	0	0	0	7 (100)
	2010	8	0	0	0	0	8 (100)
	2011	9	2	0	2 (100)	0	7 (77.8)
Gujarat	2009	10094	818	54 (6.6)	764 (93.4)	20	9256 (91.7)
	2010	10368	931	80 (8.6)	851 (91.4)	0	9437 (91)
	2011	10555	751	18 (2.4)	733 (97.6)	11	9793 (92.8)
Haryana	2009	852	274	50 (18.2)	224 (81.8)	2	576 (67.6)
	2010	858	303	70 (23.1)	233 (76.9)	0	555 (64.7)
	2011	830	262	34 (13)	228 (87)	0	568 (68.4)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Himachal Pradesh	2009	230	58	12 (20.7)	46 (79.3)	20	152 (66.0)
	2010	208	25	6 (24)	19 (76)	16	167 (80.3)
	2011	230	34	2 (5.9)	32 (94.1)	2	194 (84.3)
Jharkhand	2009	1770	575	165 (28.7)	410 (71.3)	2	1193 (67.4)
	2010	1769	571	146 (25.6)	425 (74.4)	3	1195 (67.4)
	2011	1640	413	104 (25.2)	309 (74.8)	2	1225 (74.7)
Karnataka	2009	7670	1786	37 (2.1)	1749 (97.9)	13	5871 (76.5)
	2010	7863	1812	90 (5)	1722 (95)	7	6044 (76.9)
	2011	8223	1673	112 (6.7)	1561 (93.3)	19	6531 (79.4)
Kerala	2009	1546	325	32 (9.8)	293 (90.2)	7	1214 (78.5)
	2010	1629	221	23 (10.4)	198 (89.6)	10	1398 (85.8)
	2011	1822	234	23 (9.8)	211 (0.2)	2	1586 (87)
Madhya Pradesh	2009	17507	3712	1423 (38.3)	2289 (61.7)	259	13535 (77.3)
	2010	18160	4186	1454 (34.7)	2732 (65.30)	384	13590 (74.8)
	2011	17982	4020	1192 (29.7)	2828 (70.3)	176	13786 (76.7)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maharashtra	2009	8196	953	61 (6.4)	892 (93.6)	9	7234 (88.3)
	2010	8356	1079	44 (4.1)	1035 (95.9)	15	7262 (89.9)
	2011	8466	983	53 (5.4)	930 (94.6)	10	7470 (88.2)
Manipur	2009	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2010	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	2009	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2010	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	2009	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2010	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	2009	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2010	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	2009	9195	916	75 (8.2)	841 (91.8)	0	8279 (90)
	2010	10602	1776	180 (10.1)	1596 (89.9)	0	8826 (83.2)
	2011	10649	1661	148 (8.9)	1513 (91.1)	0	8988 (84.4)
Punjab	2009	342	78	8 (10.3)	70 (89.7)	0	264 (77.2)
	2010	315	62	12 (19.4)	50 (80.6)	1	252 (80)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	2011	230	43	9 (20.9)	34 (79.1)	0	187 (81.3)
Rajasthan	2009	12868	1990	855 (43)	1135 (57)	130	10748 (83.5)
	2010	13400	1695	702 (41.4)	993 (58.6)	181	11524 (86)
	2011	14263	2186	898 (41.1)	1288 (58.9)	262	11815 (82.8)
Sikkim	2009	38	22	18 (81.8)	4 (18.2)	0	16 (42.1)
	2010	22	0	0	0	0	22 (100)
	2011	35	18	14 (77.8)	4 (22.2)	2	15 (42.9)
Tamil Nadu	2009	3398	807	104 (12.9)	703 (87.1)	1	2590 (76.2)
	2010	3635	766	189 (24.7)	577 (75.3)	30	2839 (78.1)
	2011	3727	801	293 (36.6)	508 (63.4)	0	2926 (78.5)
Tripura	2009	45	34	18 (52.9)	16 (47.1)	0	11 (24.4)
	2010	51	30	8 (26.7)	22 (73.3)	0	21 (41.2)
	2011	56	17	2 (11.8)	15 (88.2)	0	39 (69.6)
Uttar Pradesh	2009	29751	6077	3193 (52.5)	2884 (47.5)	338	23336 (78.4)
	2010	27527	7540	4852 (64.4)	2688 (35.6)	48	19939 (72.4)
	2011	25781	6531	3854 (59)	2677 (41)	14	19236 (74.6)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uttarakhand	2009	274	61	30 (49.2)	31 (50.8)	4	209 (76.3)
	2010	232	78	40 (51.3)	38 (48.7)	0	154 (66.4)
	2011	175	42	26 (61.9)	16 (38.1)	0	133 (76)
West Bengal	2009	57	2	0	2 (100)	0	55 (96.5)
	2010	82	3	0	3 (100)	0	79 (96.3)
	2011	141	12	0	12 (100)	0	129 (91.5)
Union Territories							
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2009	24	0	0	0	0	24 (100)
	2010	25	6	0	6 (100)	0	19 (76)
	2011	26	0	0	0	0	26 (100)
Chandigarh	2009	3	0	0	0	0	3 (100)
	2010	3	0	0	0	0	3 (100)
	2011	4	0	0	0	0	4 (100)
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2009	30	4	1 (25)	3 (75)	0	26 (86.7)
	2010	30	3	1 (33.3)	2 (66.7)	0	27 (90)
	2011	30	0	0	0	0	30 (100)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Daman and Diu	2009	2	0	0	0	0	2
	2010	2	1	0	1 (100)	0	1 (50)
	2011	1	0	0	0	0	1 (100)
Delhi	2009	68	3	0	3 (100)	0	65 (95.6)
	2010	68	19	7 (36.8)	12 (63.2)	0	49 (72.1)
	2011	61	14	3 (21.4)	11 (78.6)	0	47 (77)
Lakshadweep	2009	1	0	0	0	0	1 (100)
	2010	1	0	0	0	0	1 (100)
	2011	1	1	1 (100)	0	0	0
Puducherry	2009	5	0	0	0	0	5 (100)
	2010	12	0	0	0	0	12 (100)
	2011	15	2	1 (50)	1 (50)	0	13 (86.7)
All India	2009	124538	23324	6848 (29.4)	16476 (70.6)	951	100263 (80.5)
	2010	126593	25573	8628 (33.7)	16945 (66.3)	922	100098 (79.1)
	2011	128652	25200	7556 (30)	17644 (70)	635	102817 (79.9)

Note:— (i) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 does not extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(ii) Figures in parenthesis indicate percentages.

National Green Tribunal

*132. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

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

(a) whether the Government has established the National Green Tribunal for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environment protection and conservation of forests in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of cases received in the National Green Tribunal since its inception;

(d) the total number of cases cleared and the number of cases pending as on date; and

(e) the time by which the pending cases are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The National Green Tribunal (NGT) has been established under NGT Act, 2010 on 18.10.2010 for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

(c) As on 23.11.2012, a total of 569 cases (including appeals, applications, M.A. and transferred cases) have been filed in the NGT.

(d) As on 23.11.2012, a total of 290 cases have been disposed off and 279 cases are pending.

(e) All endeavours are made for disposal of a case within the statutory period to be calculated from the date

of filing of the case as provided in the NGT Act. The trial and pendency of cases in NGT is a continuous process.

Protection to Environment

*133. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

(a) whether the Western Ghat's Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP) has recommended banning of mining and industrial growth in various States to protect the environment and have also suggested several ways and means for promotion of agriculture in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government to implement the recommendations/suggestions made by the panel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests had constituted the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP) under the Chairmanship of Prof. Madhav Gadgil on 4th March, 2010 to, *inter-alia*, (i) demarcate ecologically sensitive areas in Western Ghats, (ii) recommend measures for management of these ecologically sensitive areas, (iii) recommend measures for preservation, conservation and rejuvenation of this environmentally sensitive and ecologically significant region and (iv) recommend modalities for the establishment Western Ghats Ecology Authority under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The Panel has since submitted its report to the Ministry.

The WGEEP has recommended broad sectoral guidelines for the different proposed ecosensitive zones in the Western Ghats region spread across Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra, Gujarat as demar-

cated by the Panel. These Guidelines cover important sectors such as agriculture, land use, mining, industry, tourism, water resources, power, roads and railways.

(c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests initiated a formal consultative/process with the concerned State Governments and Central Ministries by seeking their comments/views on the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP) report. In response to that detailed comments have been received from State Governments of Kerala, Goa and Maharashtra but not from the three other State Governments of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. All states who replied objected strongly to the WGEEP Report on the ground that it will affect development in the States. Some central Ministries have also provided their detailed comments on the WGEEP report.

The Ministry had also uploaded the WGEEP report on its website for seeking comments/views of stakeholders on 23rd May, 2012 within a period of 45 days. The time period for which has already expired on 6th July, 2012. The Ministry has received large number of comments from stakeholders

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

Auto SEZ in Sri Lanka

*134. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the

Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up an exclusive Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Sri Lanka focusing on the engineering products and automobile components;

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

(c) the response of the Government of Sri Lanka thereto;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study to analyse the impact of setting up of such SEZs in Sri Lanka on the exports of these goods and also on the employment opportunities for Indians; and

(e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

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

(a) and (b) An in-principle understanding was reached during the visit of Commerce, Industry and Textile Minister to Sri Lanka in August, 2012, that India would assist in setting up of a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Sri Lanka, which would focus on the engineering products and automobile components.

(c) Sri Lankan Government has exhibited a positive response to seek investment from India.

(d) No, Madam. However, scale of operation of envisaged SEZ in Sri Lanka is not expected to have much adverse impact on domestic industry

(e) Does not arise.

Export of Pharmaceutical Products

*135. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up a consultative group comprising Government officials and industry representatives to suggest the ways for increasing the export of pharmaceutical products;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the mandate of the group;

(c) whether the group has submitted its report to the Government and if so, the details thereof along with the recommendations made by the said group and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government proposes to issue new regulations for the pharmaceutical products; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which the proposed regulation is likely to be helpful in countering adverse campaign against the quality of Indian drugs in the foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) A Consultative Group under the chairmanship of Commerce, Industry and Textile Minister has been constituted on 23rd December, 2010 for a regular institutional mechanism of consultation between Government of India and captains of Indian pharma industry with the objective of developing India's brand image as a source of affordable, safe and quality medicines. Besides, the Group is expected to advise the Government on way forward for increasing India's share in global pharmaceutical market, developing quality infrastructure for long term sustainability for exports, ways of strengthening innovations and promoting investments in pharma sector for exports.

(c) A meeting of the Consultative Group was held on 3rd July, 2012 in New Delhi where after detailed discussions a number of suggestions were made for strengthening Indian pharmaceutical industry. This includes recommendations on a big push for promoting R&D and innovation, strengthening of infrastructure and helping the industry in overcoming trade barriers in various

countries across the globe. Various issues which need to be taken have been flagged for remedial measures by Government.

(d) and (e) With the objective of ensuring that only quality drugs are exported from India, Government of India has mandated trace and track features on export of pharmaceutical products from the country. This initiative by Government would help in countering the adverse campaign against quality of Indian drugs in the international markets. Besides Government has continued its efforts in the international agencies such as World Health Organization, World Trade Organization, World Intellectual Property Organization, etc. and in the bilateral and plurilateral fora to clear any doubts about the quality of Indian medicines.

Developmental Activities of Tea Board

*136. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:
Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:

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

(a) the details of the developmental activities undertaken by the Tea Board during the last three years and the impact thereof on enhancing productivity as well as improving the quality of tea in the country;

(b) the details of the steps taken by the Tea Board for improving its position in the world as well as in domestic market;

(c) whether the Tea Board has been able to discharge its basic regulatory role effectively;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) whether a number of small tea growers are still outside the ambit of the regulation of the Tea Board and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) Replantation/rejuvenation of old and uneconomical tea bushes, creation of irrigation and transport facility, collectivisation of small and marginal holdings, quality upgradation, value addition, produce certification, encouraging production of orthodox and green tea and new planting in small holdings in hilly and North East region

are the developmental activities undertaken by the Tea Board during the last 3 years.

Impact of above activities has contributed to the sustained and steady increase in production, quality and improvement in tea prices when compared to previous three years as shown in the table 1 and 2 below:—

Table-1. Production in million kg. — Five year moving average since 2006-07

Year	A : Production during 2006-09			B : Production during 2009-12		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Production	911	939	958	975	978	979

Table-2. Tea prices at public auctions in India in Rs. per kg. of made tea

Year	A : Prices during 2006-08			B : Prices during 2009-11		
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Price	66.01	67.27	86.99	105.60	104.66	104.06

(b) Tea Board is taking initiatives for quality improvement by way of factory modernisation involving replacement of old and worn out processing machineries, value addition by packaging and blending and tea bagging, quality assurance certification of factories. In addition two export councils one each for North and South India are being set up for ensuring effective quality control of tea exported as well as imported for re-export. A special promotional project "Project 5-5-5" has been formulated to focus on export to five potential markets viz. U.S.A., Russia, Kazakhstan, Iran and Egypt through implementation of five specific activities over five years of 12 Plan period.

(c) and (d) Tea Board has been able to discharge its basic regulatory role effectively in accordance with the provisions of the Tea Act and orders issued there under.

Following are the specific activities performed for regulating the Tea Industry:—

- Granting permission for tea cultivation;
 - Issuing licenses to exporters, tea distributors;
 - Issuing tea waste license, tea warehouse license;
 - Registrations of tea manufacturing units, auction organizers/auction brokers, buyers; and
 - Regular inspection of factories and warehouses to monitor proper manufacture, storage and disposal of tea waste etc.
- (e) Many small growers have taken up tea

cultivation without any prior intimation to the Board. As per the provisions of Tea Act, all the tea growers are required to obtain a planting permit from Tea Board prior to planting for which they need to produce ownership documents. Estimated number of small growers in the country as on date is around 2 lakh whereas only 32,000 growers have so far been registered with Tea Board. Rest could not be registered for want of land ownership documents. However, steps have been initiated for enumeration of small growers either through the concerned State Governments or directly by the field offices of the Board. On completion of enumeration, each grower will be issued with an identity card so as to facilitate him/her to enrol with primary producer groups for availing the common benefits and also for supplying green leaf to the tea factories registered with Tea Board. A separate Directorate with adequate manpower has been established for looking after the developmental needs of the small sector.

[Translation]

**Development of Roads in LWE
affected areas**

*137. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has approved Road Requirement Plan (RRP) for development of roads in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas in various States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of proposals received and approved under the scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the number of pending proposals, if any, along with the reasons therefor and the time by which these pending proposal are likely to be cleared;

(d) the total length of roads identified and works sanctioned/completed during the said period, along with the

details of funds sanctioned/released and the expenditure incurred on development of roads in such areas, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the delayed projects, if any, along with the reasons therefore and the time by which these delayed projects are likely to be completed?

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

(b) The Government has approved Road Requirement Plan (RRP) for development of 5477 Km. Roads in Life Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas of 34 districts in 8 States costing Rs. 7300 crores. The State-wise details of proposals received and approved during last three years and the current year (Upto October, 2012) are given as under:—

State	Number of proposals received/sanctioned
Andhra Pradesh	29
Bihar	41
Chhattisgarh	49
Jharkhand	32
Madhya Pradesh	7
Maharashtra	29
Odisha	14
Uttar Pradesh	3

(c) Out of the approved RRP, modified/updated project cost estimates for three proposals are yet to be received from the Government of Chhattisgarh.

(d) State-wise details of road length identified, works sanctioned, length completed, funds allocated and expenditure incurred during last three years and the current year (Upto October, 2012) are given as under:—

State	Length identified (km.)	Works sanctioned (km.)	Length completed (km.)	Funds sanctioned/ allocated for incurring expenditure Rs. in crores)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in crores)
Andhra Pradesh	620	620	428	751	521
Bihar	674	674	543	558	444
Chhattisgarh	2092	1968	452	740	549
Jharkhand	753	760	64	345	225
Madhya Pradesh	237	237	72	126	54
Maharashtra	420	470	209	400	220
Odisha	614	614	104	549	304
Uttar Pradesh	67	74	19	54	29
Total	5477	5417	1891	3523	2346

(e) Seven works covering a length of 229 kms in Chhattisgarh are delayed due to slow progress by the contractors and security concerns. All the projects are scheduled to be completed by March, 2015.

[English]

**Award of Road Projects under
EPC Mode**

*138. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRI TARA CHAND BHAGORA:

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

(a) whether the Government has set any specific target for construction of National Highways during the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the B.K. Chaturvedi Committee has recommended under its Waterfall Mechanism Concept under the Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode in place of Built, Operate and Transfer (BOT) mode and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is likely to provide its approval for the award of projects under the EPC mode; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) A target for construction of 3,000 km. length of National Highways (NHs) under National Highways Development Project

(NHDP) and 1,592 km. length of NHs under Non-NHDP during the financial year 2012-13 has been set. At present, no target has been fixed for construction of NHs for the years 2013-14 and 2014-15.

(c) The Government based on recommendations of B.K. Chaturvedi Committee, approved that the projects would be tried first on BOT (Toll) and in case of non-viability/poor response, the same would be shifted to BOT (Annuity) failing which, on Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode. If the traffic is less than 5000 PCUs, the projects may directly be taken up on EPC.

(d) and (e) Ministry has decided to take up certain road development projects on EPC mode on 100% Government funding which are not viable on Built, Operated Transfer (BOT) (Toll/Annuity) mode.

32 numbers of stretches on various NHs in different States have tentatively been identified to be taken on EPC mode.

[Translation]

Employment Growth

*139. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) the rate of growth of employment and unemployment in the public as well as private sectors during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of the targets set and achieved in regard to the employment growth rate, State-wise, during the above period;

(c) the reasons for decline, if any, in the employment growth rate; and

(d) the steps/measures taken by the Government to improve the employment growth rate and to check the rise in unemployment in the country particularly among the reserved categories?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKRARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) According to Employment Market Information Programme of Ministry of Labour and Employment, employment growth in organized sector, public and private sectors has increased from 272.76 lakh in 2007 to 287.08 lakh in 2010, registering an average rate of growth of 1.75 per cent per annum. It has recorded an annual growth rate of 5.65% per annum for private sector while a marginal decline of 0.26% for the public sector which has been mainly due to its rightsizing. State-wise employment in organized sector for the period 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 is given in Statement-I enclosed. However, State-wise targets for employment growth for not fixed centrally.

Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per the last two survey reports, unemployment rate on usual status basis was 2.0 per cent during 2009-10 as compared to 2.3 per cent during 2004-05. State-wise unemployment rates are given in Statement enclosed.

(d) Government has taken several steps to reduce employment in the country. The focus is on creation of productive employment at a faster pace in order to raise incomes of masses and bring about a general improvement in their living conditions. The job opportunities are created on account of growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), investment in infrastructure development, growth in exports, etc.

Government of India has also been implementing various employment generation programmes, such as Swarnajayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for reducing unemployment among different groups including the reserved categories besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Statement-I**State-wise employment in organized sector for 2007 to 2010**

State/UTs	Employment (In lakh)											
	As on 31.3.2007			As on 31.3.2008			As on 31.3.2009			As on 31.3.2010		
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.36	0.03	0.38	0.35	0.02	0.37	0.36	0.02	0.38	0.36	0.02	0.38
Andhra Pradesh	13.77	6.49	20.26	13.66	7.25	20.91	13.52	7.25	20.76	14.46	7.36	21.82
Assam	5.20	6.01	11.21	5.25	6.47	11.73	5.27	5.62	10.89	5.31	5.83	11.14
Bihar	3.90	0.23	4.13	3.70	0.24	3.93	4.04	0.26	4.30	3.96	0.26	4.23
Chandigarh	0.58	0.30	0.88	0.58	0.43	1.01	0.57	0.47	1.04	0.54	0.45	1.00
Chhattisgarh	2.98	0.32	3.30	3.07	0.35	3.42	3.09	0.35	3.44	2.93	0.36	3.29
Daman and Diu	0.02	0.13	0.15	0.02	0.13	0.15	0.01	0.14	0.15	0.01	0.14	0.15
Delhi	6.01	2.29	8.30	5.55	2.36	7.91	5.92	2.51	8.43	5.96	2.65	8.61
Goa	0.80	0.52	1.32	0.80	0.53	1.33	0.81	0.57	1.38	0.82	0.58	1.40
Gujarat	7.96	10.14	18.09	7.86	10.53	18.39	7.98	11.06	19.05	7.86	11.96	19.82
Haryana	3.83	2.84	6.67	3.81	2.86	6.67	3.79	2.90	6.70	3.78	2.89	6.67
Himachal Pradesh	2.55	0.84	3.38	2.61	1.05	3.65	2.58	1.14	3.72	2.68	1.20	3.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jammu and Kashmir	2.00	0.11	2.10	2.00	0.11	2.10	2.00	0.11	2.10	2.00	0.11	2.10
Jharkhand	12.43	2.90	15.33	12.43	3.12	15.55	12.43	3.12	15.55	12.71	3.37	16.08
Karnataka	10.46	10.35	20.81	10.53	10.94	21.47	10.52	11.82	22.34	10.62	12.23	22.85
Kerala	6.03	5.03	11.06	6.10	5.08	11.18	6.13	5.18	11.32	6.13	4.98	11.11
Madhya Pradesh	8.91	1.51	10.43	8.56	1.38	9.95	8.61	1.47	10.08	8.47	1.48	9.94
Maharashtra	21.81	15.66	37.46	19.80	17.03	36.82	21.19	20.02	41.22	20.78	21.77	42.55
Manipur	0.76	0.03	0.79	0.76	0.03	0.79	0.76	0.03	0.79	0.76	0.03	0.79
Meghalaya	0.73	0.09	0.82	0.73	0.09	0.82	0.36	0.04	0.41	0.37	0.06	0.43
Mizoram	0.40	0.01	0.42	0.40	0.01	0.42	0.40	0.01	0.42	0.40	0.01	0.42
Nagaland	0.71	0.05	0.76	0.71	0.06	0.77	0.72	0.04	0.76	0.74	0.04	0.79
Odisha	6.16	0.86	7.03	5.77	0.88	6.64	6.11	1.04	7.15	6.08	1.19	7.27
Puducherry	0.41	0.25	0.66	0.40	0.29	0.69	0.41	0.29	0.69	0.41	0.29	0.69
Punjab	4.97	3.11	8.08	5.20	3.25	8.44	4.56	3.32	7.88	4.88	3.38	8.26
Rajasthan	9.52	2.49	12.01	9.48	2.73	12.21	9.60	2.97	12.57	9.57	3.12	12.69
Tamil Nadu	14.92	7.57	22.49	15.01	8.40	23.41	14.97	8.65	23.62	14.80	8.85	23.65
Tripura	1.33	0.13	1.45	1.47	0.13	1.60	1.39	0.05	1.44	1.37	0.04	1.41
Uttar Pradesh	16.30	4.83	21.13	16.19	4.95	21.14	16.15	5.06	21.21	16.32	5.21	21.53
Uttarakhand	2.10	0.44	2.54	2.17	0.49	2.66	2.07	0.54	2.61	2.11	0.78	2.88
West Bengal	12.14	7.18	19.32	11.80	7.58	19.37	11.61	7.72	19.34	11.44	7.83	19.27
All-India	180.02	92.74	272.76	176.74	98.75	275.49	177.95	103.77	281.72	178.62	108.46	287.08

Statement-II*State-wise unemployment rates (rural and urban) on usual status basis during 2004-05 and 2009-10*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2004-05		2009-10	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.7	3.6	1.2	3.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.9	1.2	1.3	3.4
3.	Assam	2.6	7.2	3.9	5.2
4.	Bihar	1.5	6.4	2.0	7.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.6	3.5	0.6	2.9
6.	Delhi	1.9	4.8	1.7	2.6
7.	Goa	11.1	8.7	4.7	4.1
8.	Gujarat	0.5	2.4	0.8	1.8
9.	Haryana	2.2	4.0	1.8	2.5
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.8	3.8	1.6	4.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.5	4.9	2.5	6.0
12.	Jharkhand	1.4	6.5	3.9	6.3
13.	Karnataka	0.7	2.8	0.5	2.7
14.	Kerala	10.7	15.6	7.5	7.3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.5	2.8	0.7	2.9
16.	Maharashtra	1.0	3.6	0.6	3.2
17.	Manipur	1.1	5.5	3.8	4.8
18.	Meghalaya	0.3	3.5	0.4	5.1
19.	Mizoram	0.3	1.9	1.3	2.8

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Nagaland	1.8	5.5	10.6	9.2
21.	Odisha	5.0	13.4	3.0	4.2
22.	Punjab	3.8	5.0	2.6	4.8
23.	Rajasthan	0.7	2.9	0.4	2.2
24.	Sikkim	2.4	3.7	4.3	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	1.2	3.5	1.5	3.2
26.	Tripura	13.3	28	9.2	17.1
27.	Uttarakhand	1.3	5.4	1.6	2.9
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0.6	3.3	1.0	2.9
29.	West Bengal	2.5	6.2	1.9	4.0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.2	8.8	8.0	8.4
31.	Chandigarh	2.6	4.0	24.7	3.4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.3	3.0	4.8	5.3
33.	Daman and Diu	0.3	3.0	4.0	2.4
34.	Lakshadweep	7.5	25.0	9.7	5.7
35.	Puducherry	7.0	8.1	3.0	3.1
	All-India	1.7	4.5	1.6	3.4

[English]

Environmental Policy for Himalayan Region

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

(a) whether the Himalayan Environmental Studies and Conservation Organisation has expressed the view that

the eco-system of the Himalayas is in danger due to the developmental activities in the region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several voluntary organisations and activists have raised the demand for a viable environmental policy for the Himalayan region; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) Ministry of Environment and Forests has been receiving references from some quarters that there is a need to formulate a viable environmental policy for Himalayan region in view of the fact that global warming and climate change is negatively impacting the mountain eco-system, forests and glaciers. The Ministry is also conscious to this aspect. In this direction, the G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development (GBPIHED) was established in 1988 as an autonomous research and development organization to look into the region-specific environmental and developmental issues and concerns and provide their location specific solutions. In addition, for the developmental projects, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is conducted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests and Environmental Management Plans are prepared to address various environmental concerns. Action Plan for Himalaya (1988) and Governance for Sustaining Himalayan Eco-systems — Guidelines and Best Practices (2009) are two major documents brought out by GBPIHED dealing with viable environmental policy of the Himalaya.

[Translation]

Damage to Crops

1381. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of killing and damage to crops and human lives by wild animals including elephants,

bears have been reported from various States of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has made any provision for providing compensation for loss of human lives and crops;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) The corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Reports about incidents of damages to crops and human lives by wild animals like bears, blue bulls, elephants, leopards, monkey, tigers wild boars, etc. in various States/Union Territories of the country are received in the Ministry from time to time. However, the State/Union Territory-wise details of such incidents are not collated in the Ministry.

(c) and (d) The Central Government provides financial assistance to the States/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' to, *inter-alia*, make payment of *ex-gratia* relief in respect of damage to crops and loss of human lives suffered by the victims of depredations/attacks by wild animals. The Ministry has increased the amount of *ex-gratia* relief payable to the victims of predation/depredation by wild animals, as follows:—

Sl. No.	Nature of damage caused by wild animals	Amount of <i>ex-gratia</i> relief
(a)	Death or permanent incapacitation	Rs. 200,000/-
(b)	Grievous injury	30% of (a)
(c)	Minor injury	Cost of treatment
(d)	Loss of property	Value of loss/damage as assessed by authorized officer

The following steps have been taken by the Central Government to mitigate the human-wildlife conflict:

1. Financial assistance is provided by the Ministry to the State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat's, 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' *inter-alia* for the following activities:—
 - a. Improvement of the habitat of wild animals by augmenting the availability of food and water in forest areas to reduce the migration of animals from forests to habitations.
 - b. Construction of physical barriers like boundary walls and solar-powered electric fences in sensitive areas to prevent wild animal attacks.
 - c. Payment of *ex-gratia* relief to the victims of wild animal attacks and depredation.
 - d. Development of necessary infrastructure and support facilities for tranquilization of the identified problematic animals and their relocation to the natural habitat or rehabilitation in rescue centers.
 - e. Setting up of anti-depredation squads to drive away problematic animals.
 - f. Setting up of patrolling squads to track the movement of wild animals especially elephants and to inform the local residents about their presence.
2. The Chief Wildlife Wardens of the States/Union Territories are empowered to permit hunting of identified problematic animals under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, if required.
3. Assistance can also be used to launch programmes to sensitize people and create awareness about the Do's and Don'ts in case of incidents of wild animals scare and attacks.

4. Eco-development activities are undertaken in villages around Protected Areas to elicit the cooperation of communities in management of the Protected Areas, such includes actions to address the grievances of people regarding human-wildlife conflicts.
5. Training programmes are conducted for forest and police staff to address the problems of human-wildlife conflict.

[English]

Central Wool Development Board

1382. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Wool Development Board has formed any wool banks in the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise?

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

(a) The Central Wool Development Board has the following schemes towards development of wool and woollen products:—

- (i) Integrated Wool Improvement and Development Programme (IWIDP):—
 - Sheep and Wool Improvement Scheme
 - Angora Wool Development Scheme
 - Pashmina Wool Development Scheme
 - Human Resource Development and Promotional activities.
- (ii) Quality Processing of Wool and Woollen Scheme:—
 - Setting up of Common Facility Centres for all kind of wool and woollen processing activities.

(iii) Social Security Scheme:—

- Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme.
- Sheep Insurance Scheme.

Wool banks have not been created by the Central Wool Development Board.

(b) Question doesn't arise.

Bio Digester Toilets

1383. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has developed customized bio digester toilets to treat human waste for coastal areas and Union Territories including Lakshadweep;

(b) if so, whether the order placed by the Administration for 12,000 bio toilets had been completed;

(c) if so, the details of expenditure incurred and system to maintain the same; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The order is under execution.

(c) The entire cost of installation of 12,000 Bio-toilets in Lakshadweep Island will be fully met by the UT Administration under their budget provisions scheme reflected in the UTL Science and Technology Demand for Grants. The maintenance of the same will be done by

M/s Mohan Rail Components Pvt. Ltd., Opposite Rail Coach Factory, Hussainpur, Kapurthala.

(d) In view of (c) above, Question does not arise.

Export of Generic Medicines

1384. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:

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

(a) the details of total pharmaceutical goods including generic medicines exported from the country particularly to Japan during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government of Japan has allowed the import of generic medicines;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is a huge scope for increase in exports from pharmaceutical industry to Japan;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the present position thereto; and

(f) the likely impact of such increase in the exports on the domestic pharmaceutical industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Total export of drugs and pharmaceuticals including generic medicines from India during last 3 years and current year (upto September, 2012) and exports to Japan are given below:—

	All figures in USD million			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Current year upto September, 2012
Exports of Drugs and pharmaceuticals, Globally	8,955.00	10,711.05	13,211.12	7,026
Exports of Drugs and pharmaceuticals, to Japan	79	79	150	85.4

(b) and (c) Government of Japan, in order to meet its increased cost of healthcare, had allowed import of generic medicines into Japan. India's exports of drugs and pharmaceuticals to Japan have grown by about 89% in 2011-12 compared to previous year.

(d) to (f) In the recently concluded Comprehensive Economy Partnership Agreement (CEPA) between Government of India and Government of Japan, an agreement has been reached under Article 54 on cooperation on issues relating to generic medicines, including national treatment in respect of applications for registration and approval. Health is also one of the key focus areas for cooperation between the two governments in the CEPA under Article 129. It is expected that these provisions could lead to better access to generic medicines market for Indian pharmaceutical companies in Japan.

Mine Safety Rules

1385. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:

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

(a) whether the Director General of Mines Safety (DGMS) is unable to carry out its responsibilities in efficient manner due to shortage of supervisory staffs;

(b) if so, the action taken to overcome the said problem;

(c) the details of the current safety standards inside Indian mines;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal for improvement of the current safety standards in line with international mining laws;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government public sector undertakings are part of the International Society of Mines Safety Professionals (ISMSP)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. A Work Study was conducted in Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) and 196 new posts including 105 posts of inspecting officers have been created. Actions to fill up the posts have already been taken up with Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and 32 Inspecting Officers have recently joined. The set norms and targets assigned to each inspecting officer regarding inspection, enquiries, permissions, approval etc. are achieved within specified timeframe.

(c) The details of current safety standards in Indian Mines are given in the Statement enclosed.

(d) and (e) Adequate provisions for safety in mines are provided in the Mines Act, 1952 and the rules and regulations framed thereunder. Such statutory provisions are reviewed from time to time and necessary amendments are enacted for improvement of the current safety standards in line with international mining laws.

(f) No such information is centrally maintained.

Statement

Trend in fatal accidents and fatality rates per 1000 persons employed (Ten yearly average)

Decade	Coal Mines				Non-Coal Mines			
	Av. No. of Acc.	Acc. rate	Av. No. of fatalities	Fatality rate	Av. No. of Acc.	Acc. rate	Av. No. of fatalities	Fatality rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1901-10	74	0.76	92	0.93	16	0.47	23	0.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1911-20	139	0.94	176	1.29	29	0.57	37	0.73
1921-30	174	0.99	219	1.24	43	0.54	50	0.66
1931-40	172	0.98	228	1.33	35	0.41	43	0.51
1941-50	226	0.87	273	1.01	26	0.24	31	0.29
1951-60	223	0.61	295	0.82	64	0.27	81	0.34
1961-70	202	0.49	259	0.62	72	0.28	85	0.33
1971-80	187	0.40	264	0.55	66	0.27	74	0.30
1981-90	162	0.30	185	0.34	65	0.27	73	0.31
1991-00	140	0.27	170	0.33	65	0.31	77	0.36
2001-10	87	0.22	109	0.28	49	0.30	58	0.35
2011-11	65	0.17	67	0.18	47	0.25	53	0.29

N.B. Data for the period 2011 are provisional.

Trend in Incidence of Accidents in Mines

Year	Coal			Metal			Oil		
	Number of accidents			Number of accidents			Number of accidents		
	Fatal	Serious	Total	Fatal	Serious	Total	Fatal	Serious	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1999	127	595	722	59	207	266	2	23	25
2000	117	661	778	50	160	210	1	27	28
2001	105	667	772	62	178	240	9	21	30
2002	81	629	710	50	174	224	2	31	33
2003	83	563	646	51	147	198	1	21	22
2004	87	962	1049	55	150	205	2	38	40
2005	96	1106	1202	47	93	140	1	15	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2006	78	861	939	54	63	117	4	15	19
2007	76	923	999	53	63	116	3	16	19
2008	80	686	766	49	63	112	5	20	25
2009	83	636	719	33	76	109	3	18	21
2010	97	479	576	56	46	112	4	16	20
2011	65	490	555	42	65	107	5	19	24
2012	81	368	449	28	29	57	2	7	9

N.B. Data for the years 2011 to 2012 are provisional and figures for 2012 are upto 30.09.2012.

Employment in Solar Energy Sector

1386. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employment opportunities created by solar energy sector in the country during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the year-wise and State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) The employment opportunity in solar power project is considerably high during erection and commissioning as compared to the operation and maintenance of the power plant. Approximately 40 person power is required during erection and commissioning of 1-2 MW PV Project which is spread over a period of around four and half months. This increases by approximately 15 person power for every addition of 1 MW. The employment of persons is much higher in case of solar thermal power projects wherein 500 persons are employed in a 20 MW capacity solar thermal power project during erection and commissioning which is spread over a period of around 12 months.

The total employment opportunity created in setting up of grid connected solar power project during the first phase

of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission i.e. 2010-13 is around 21,000. At operation and maintenance stage, as per rough estimate, one to two persons are required per MW depending on the project size. Therefore, the employment for 1000 MW would be around 1500. The employment opportunity created in the off-grid and decentralized solar applications is around 15,000 and that in the manufacturing sector is around 12,000 numbers. The total employment opportunity thus created comes to around 47,000. The indirect employment potential is also there which is much larger.

(b) Erection and commissioning of the grid connected solar power projects have taken place during 2011-12. The State-wise employment opportunity created is given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

State-wise Employment Opportunity created in grid connected solar power projects

Sl. No.	State	Employment Opportunity created in Nos.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1710

1	2	3
2.	Chhattisgarh	70
3.	Haryana	130
4.	Maharashtra	625
5.	Odisha	190
6.	Punjab	130
7.	Rajasthan	15375
8.	Tamil Nadu	160
9.	Uttarakhand	85
10.	Uttar Pradesh	190
11.	Jharkhand	250
12.	Madhya Pradesh	85
13.	Gujarat	10000
Total		29000

[Translation]

Granite Export

1387. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of granite exported during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the export of granite has been affected badly in the recent years;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Exports of granite have

increased. The quantity of granite exported during the last three years is as under:—

(Quantity in Tonnes)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Granite	3827668	4500050	4605075

Toxic Lead in Paints

1388. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether the Government has banned production and use of toxic leaded paints in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the export of toxic leaded paints to neighbouring countries by the various paint companies during the last year and the current year; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to restrict the export of banned products in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRKSHEKAR):

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Information with regard to export of toxic leaded paints is not maintained as there are no mandatory standards to regulate lead content in paints.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Service Selection Board

1389. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to establish additional Service Selection Boards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the army is planning intensive publicity campaigns targeting both urban and rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The Government have approved setting up of seven (07) additional Service Selection Boards viz. 2 for Army, 3 for Navy and 2 for Air Force.

(c) and (d) The Army have undertaken sustained image projection and publicity campaign to create awareness among the youth on the advantages of taking up a challenging and satisfying career. Awareness campaigns, participation in career fairs and exhibitions, advertisements in print and electronic media, motivational lectures in schools, colleges are also some of the other measures in this direction.

Coastal Security

1390. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken review of the coastal security system recently;

(b) if so, whether adequate measures have been taken by the Government to strengthen coastal security in the country including Maharashtra;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the said measures have proved to be effective; and

(e) if so, the details of the coastal surveillance mechanism working round-the-clock?

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

(a) to (e) Review of the coastal security apparatus in the country, including that of Maharashtra, is a continuous

process. A three tier coastal security ring all along our coast including Maharashtra Coast is provided by Marine Police, Indian Coast Guard and Indian Navy. Government has initiated several measures to strengthen Coastal Security, which includes improving surveillance mechanism and enhanced patrolling by following an integrated approach. Joint operational exercises are conducted on regular basis among Navy, Coast Guard, Coastal Police, Customs and others for security of coastal areas including island territories. Further, continuous review and monitoring of various mechanisms have been established by the Government involving various agencies, including the State/Union Territory authorities. The intelligence mechanism has also been streamlined through the creation of Joint Operation Centers and multi-agency coordination mechanism. Installation of radars covering the country's entire coastline and islands is also an essential part of this process.

[Translation]

Violation of Clearance Norms

1391. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed the increasing violation of clearance norms in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has proposed to bring in stringent rules to stop the violation and the entrust the State Government with adequate powers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Environment and Forests accords environmental clearance for the developmental projects after following due procedures and suggesting various safeguard measures. The compliance to stipulated environmental clearance conditions is

monitored by the six Regional Offices of Ministry of Environment and Forests, Central Pollution Control Board and also State Pollution Control Boards/UT Pollution Control Committees. No such trend of increasing violation of clearance norms has been noticed. However, if any violation is observed during site inspection, appropriate action is initiated against the defaulting Units. Necessary powers under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 have been delegated to the State Governments and State Pollution Control Boards/Committees for taking action against violation of environmental clearance norms.

[English]

Pension of Defence Personnel

1392. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been delays in pension payment to retired military officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps being taken by the Government to prevent these delays;

(c) whether there is an existing mechanism to compensate families of military soldiers for their losses;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether there is a proposal to introduce such a system?

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

SINGH): (a) and (b) There has been no undue delay in notifying pension by the Pension Sanctioning Authorities and no abnormal delays have been reported in payment of pension by the Pension Disbursing Agencies i.e. Banks, Treasuries and Defence Pension Disbursing Offices.

(c) to (e) If the payment/pension has not been disbursed by the Bank on receipt of PPO, then as per the guidelines of Reserve Bank of India, interest @2% per month has to be disbursed on the amount due to the pensioners by the paying Bank, wherever delay occurred.

Social Empowerment of Dalits

1393. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps for the social empowerment of Dalits; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken in this direction in the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. This Ministry is implementing a number of Schemes/Programmes for the development and social empowerment of Scheduled Castes. The names of these Schemes and the expenditure incurred on these Schemes during the Eleventh Five Year Plan are given in the enclosed Statement.

These Schemes would also be continued during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. A new Scheme "Pre Matric Scholarship for SC Students for students studying in class IX and X" has been introduced in the year 2012-13.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Expenditure during XI Five Year Plan (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Post Matric Scholarship for SCs	7344.93

1	2	3
2.	Central Sector Scheme of Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students	27.09
3.	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	201.00
4.	Implementation of PCR Act, 1955 and PoA Act, 1989	292.26
5.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (BJRCY) — Girls Hostels	196.86
6.	BJRCY — Boys Hostels	130.59
7.	Assistance to Voluntary Organizations working for SCs	112.51
8.	Pre-matric Scholarship for children of those engaged in unclean occupations	264.25
9.	Equity support to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations (SCDCs)	94.00
10.	Up gradation of Merit of SC Students	10.74
11.	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)	293.00
12.	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCA to SCSP)	2805.19
13.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Foundation	5.00
14.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)	165.65
15.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SCs	518.98
16.	Self Employment Scheme of Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)	175.00
17.	National Overseas Scholarship for SCs	18.32
18.	Top Class Education for SCs	44.36

Admission in AFMC

1394. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of students that have been selected for Admission to MBBS course at Armed Force Medical College (AFMC), Pune for the 2012 intake;

(b) the number of sponsored candidates admitted

from the friendly neighbouring countries;

(c) whether the course structure has been updated in the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) 105 boys and 25 girls were admitted in Armed Forces Medical College (AFMC), Pune through AFMC MBBS Entrance Examination 2012.

(b) 6 candidates from the following foreign countries were admitted as sponsored candidates:—

(i)	Nepal	—	02
(ii)	Bhutan	—	03
(iii)	Maldives	—	01

(c) and (d) MBBS course curriculum and structure is revised and updated as per Maharashtra University of Health Sciences directions. No major change in course structure has been implemented by the University over the last 3 years.

Cashew Processing and Exports

1395. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for process mechanization and automation of cashew processing units, quality upgradation, food safety upgradation and generic promotion of Indian cashew overseas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Cashew Export Promotion Council of India has requested the Government to include cashew among the eligible items in the new Status Holders Incentive Crop Scheme;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost declining cashew production in Kerala, Goa and Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Cashew Export Promotion Council has submitted the following proposal under the XII Plan Scheme to the Ministry:—

1. Process Mechanization and Automation of Cashew Processing Units.

2. Quality Up-gradation and Food Safety Certifications.

3. Generic Promotion (GCTF-Global cashew Task Force, CEPCI initiatives and promotion of "Indian Cashews" overseas).

(c) There is no scheme named "Status Holders Incentive Crop Scheme" in Foreign Trade Policy.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) In order to enhance production and productivity of horticulture crops in the country including cashew, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture is implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes name Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). Under these schemes, assistance is provided for holistic development of horticulture including setting up of cashew processing units.

Security along LAC

1396. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the classified notes of Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) indicates the possibility of incidents to be triggered by China on the Line of Actual Control (LAC) to divert the attention from its own domestic troubles;

(b) whether the increased activity on the LAC is a prelude to larger incidents;

(c) whether stationing of fighter aircraft in the Gongga airfield in Tibet substantiates RAW Note; and

(d) if so, the steps his Ministry is planning to take to face the situation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Government is aware of the activities of China along the border and is fully seized of the security imperatives of the country. The threat perception is

reviewed from time to time including the need for developing requisite infrastructure in the border areas. Necessary steps, as required, have been initiated through development of infrastructure as well as operational capabilities of the Armed forces to secure the desired national security objectives.

Cancer Care in Jammu and Kashmir

1397. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Army has decided to take cancer care to Jammu and Kashmir (J&K);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Army has tied with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) which are involved in cancer related activities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
 (a) and (b) The State of Jammu and Kashmir has very well established network of Army Hospitals comprising of 01 Command Hospital (650 beds), 02 Zonal Hospitals (550-600 beds) and 07 Military Hospitals (49-300 beds) which have adequate resources in terms of specialists and equipments to screen, suspect and diagnose cancers. Once suspected/diagnosed with any cancer, prompt referral of the entitled clientele is made to Army Hospital (R&R), New Delhi and Malignant Diseases Treatment Centre (MDTC) at Command Hospital (Southern Command) Pune, where State of art diagnostic, treatment and follow up facilities for cancer exist.

- (c) No, Madam.
- (d) Does not arise.

Complaints Regarding Toll Operators

1398. SHRI RATAN SINGH:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received any complaints from the local people against the toll operators of Bharatpur-Mahua, Agra-Bharatpur and Mahua-Jaipur and also against the operators of Sanjay Setu/Ghagra Ghat of Uttar Pradesh (U.P.);
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year; and
- (c) the action taken by the Government on these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) Yes, Madam. Some complaints were received on Bharatpur-Mahua, Agra-Bharatpur and Mahua-Jaipur section of NH 11. No complaints were received against the operators of Sanjay Setu/Ghagra Ghat of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) No. of complaints during the last three years and current year are as under:—

Section	No. of complaints			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Bharatpur-Mahua	16	11	19	25
Agra-Bharatpur	3	2	4	3
Mahua-Jaipur	7	10	12	14

The nature of complaints received is generally of following types:—

- (i) Misbehavior of toll collecting personnel
- (ii) Exemption desired by non eligible road users
- (iii) Delay in collection of fee at toll plaza.

- (c) Following actions are taken:—
- (i) These complaints are addressed promptly and after enquiring into the complaints wrong doers were removed from service by toll operator.
- (ii) Delay due to system failure is promptly corrected, efficient staff is deployed for quick collection.
- (iii) Orientation to people and personnel for good behavior is regularly undertaken.

[Translation]

**Road Safety and Traffic Management
Committee**

1399. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

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

- (a) whether the Road Safety and Traffic Management Committee has recommended the setting up of National Safety and Traffic Management Board of improve road safety;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and other recommendations made by the Committee; and
- (c) the follow up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) A Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Shri S. Sundar, former Secretary of Ministry of Surface Transport, has recommended creation of a National Road Safety and Traffic Management Board through an Act of Parliament. As recommended by the Committee, the Board would have powers to set standards for the design, construction and maintenance of National Highways, safety standards for Motor Vehicles besides

having powers to issue guidelines on number of issues concerning road safety. A bill for creation of National Road Safety and Traffic Management Board was accordingly introduced in Lok Sabha on 4.5.2010 which was later referred to Parliamentary Standing Committee of examination. The Committee has submitted its recommendations on 21.7.2010. The Government has examined the recommendations of the Committee and initiated necessary process to incorporate certain amendments in the bill in the line with the recommendations of the Committee for consideration of the Parliament.

[English]

River Pollution by Thermal Plants

1400. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

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

- (a) whether the thermal plants are polluting the lakes, streams, wells, rivers and water bodies all around their sites;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, along with the steps taken by the Government to clean the surrounding areas of such power plants;
- (c) whether the Government has received any complaints in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) During 2010-2012, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), under its Environment Surveillance Squad Programme, inspected Thermal Power Plants and found eight of them violating the effluent

discharge limits. Directions were issued by CPCB under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to the eight power plants to ensure compliance of effluent discharge limits in a time bound manner. The details of the Power Plants are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Power plants not complying with effluent discharge limits as per inspection conducted by CPCB under Environment Surveillance Squad (ESS) Programme during 2010-12

Sl. No.	Name of the Power plant
1.	Parichha Thermal Power Station, UPRVUNL, Uttar Pradesh
2.	Obra, Uttar Pradesh Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd., (UPRVUNL) Uttar Pradesh
3.	Amarkantak Thermal power Station, (ATPS) Lanco Power, Chhattisgarh
4.	Muzaffarpur Thermal Power station, Kanti Bijili Utpadan Nigam Ltd., Bihar
5.	Kolaghat Thermal Power Station, West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd., West Bengal
6.	Tenughat Thermal Power Plant, TVUNL, Jharkhand
7.	Chandrapura Thermal Power Plant, DVC, Jharkhand
8.	Talcher Thermal Power Plant, NTPC, Angul, Odisha

[Translation]

Use of Modern Techniques in Construction of Roads

1401. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any mechanism in place to fix the responsibility of developers regarding construction/development of national highways and roads in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to urge upon the State Governments to construct roads by using modern engineering techniques and novel models of construction;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any time-limit has been fixed in this regard; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) The obligations of the concessionaire regarding construction/development and maintenance of project highway, as are clearly defined in the standard Model Concession Agreement (MCA) in respect of the projects under Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mechanism signed between the Authority and the Concessionaire. There are also clear provisions of penalties/punitive actions on the concessionaire for breach of contract obligations on the part of the concessionaire. All stretches under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) are constructed as per guidelines of the Indian Road Congress (IRC) and National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has appointed supervision/independent consultants, who monitor and quality of construction through regular checks and tests. Construction is also monitored by the field officers of NHAI at site. NHAI conducts regular checks to examine the quality of road construction.

(c) to (f) Improving the practice and road construction using modern engineering techniques in terms of planning, designing, materials, machinery, construction methodology etc., is a continuous process. Similarly new modes of construction and maintenance like different variants of Public-Private-Partnership (PPP), Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC), Operate, Maintain and Transfer (OMT)

have been adopted to augment resources of Government, harness innovative technology and skill, rationalize risk management and ensure performance based maintenance etc., These new modes of construction and engineering techniques are being used on National Highways projects entrusted to NHAI apart from the State Public Work Departments (PWD), State Road Construction Corporation and other centrally sponsored road works.

Funds for Safety of Lions

1402. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the Sanctuary-wise/Zoo-wise details of the amount spent by the Government for safety of lions during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has noticed any information regarding misuse of funds; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Asiatic lions are found in wild only

in Gir forests in the State of Gujarat. The Ministry provides financial assistance to the State Government of Gujarat for the protection and conservation of lion and its habitats under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats'. The sanctuary-wise details of fund released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' for protection and conservation of lions and their habitat during the last three years are given in Statement-I. No financial assistance for protection and conservation of lions in Gir forests has been released to the State Government of Gujarat under the scheme during the current financial year.

Zoo-wise details of funds released for feed and upkeep of lions, including those received from circuses and housed in Rescue Centers, during the last three years and the current year are at Statement-II. Besides, the Central Zoo Authority provides supplemental financial assistance to recognized zoos on receipt of request from them in this regard, which are utilized toward the upkeep of animal kept in the zoo including lions.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement-I

The sanctuary-wise details of funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat's for the protection of lion and its habitats during the last three years

Sl.No.	Name of the Sanctuary	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Gir Wildlife Sanctuary	78.46	64.48	00
2.	Paniya Wildlife Sanctuary	11.45	5.76	00
3.	Mitiyala Wildlife Sanctuary	18.61	5.76	00
4.	Girnar Wildlife Sanctuary	00	14.00	00
	Project Lion	00	674.541	675.859
	Total	108.52	764.541	675.859

Statement-II

The Zoo-wise details of funds released for the safety of lion in zoos during the last three years and the current year

Financial Year	Name of the Zoo	Location	State	Purpose	Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2009-2010	Mahatma Gandhi Rashtriya Udyan Zoo	Solapur	Maharashtra	Construction of Lion Enclosure	4684000
	Indira Gandhi Zoological Park	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	Maintenance of Rescue Centre etc.	4000000
	Sri Venkateswara Zoological Gardens	Tirpuati	Andhra Pradesh	Maintenance of Rescue Centre etc.	7900000
	Rescue Centre, Arignar Anna Zoological Park	Vandalur, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Maintenance of Rescue Centre etc.	202000
	Rescue Centre, Bannerghatta	Bengaluru	Karnataka	Maintenance of Rescue Centre etc.	9550000
	South Khairbari Leopard Safari	Madarihat	West Bengal	Maintenance of Rescue Centre etc.	3100000
	Van Vihar National Park Zoo	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Maintenance of Rescue Centre etc.	2500000
	Nahargarh Biological Park	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Maintenance of Rescue Centre etc.	7800000
2009-2010 Total					39736000
2010-2011	Indira Gandhi Zoological Park	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	Feeding Cost of Rescued Animals	9055000

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Nahargadh Biological Park	Jaipur	Rajasthan	Feeding Cost of Rescued Animals	6400000
	Rescue Centre, Arignar Anna Zoological Park	Vandalur, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Feeding Cost of Rescued Animals	7122000
	Rescue Centre, Bannerghatta	Bengaluru	Karnataka	Feeding Cost of Rescued Animals	16375000
	South Khairbari Leopard Safari and Rehabilitation Centre	Madarihat	West Bengal	Feeding Cost of Rescued Animals	2800000
	Sri Venkateswara Zoological Park	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	Feeding Cost of Rescued Animals	4900000
	Van Vihar National Park Zoo	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	Feeding Cost of Rescued Animals	2300000
2010-2011	Total				48952000

2011-2012	Indira Gandhi Zoological Park	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	Feed/Upkeep of Lion, Tiger and Bear	2903000
	Jaipur Zoo	Jaipur	Rajasthan	Feeding Cost of Rescued Animals	3370000
				Cost of Feed and Supplement for the Rescued Animals	3370000
	Nehru Zoological Park	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	Feeding Cost of Rescued Animals	3370000
	Rescue Centre, Arignar Anna Zoological Park	Vandalur, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Feed/Upkeep of Lion, Tiger and Bear	291000
				Feeding Cost of Rescued Animals	2452000

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rescue Centre, Bannerghatta	Bengaluru	Karnataka	Feed/Upkeep of Lion, Tiger and Bear	9650000
	South Khairbari Leopard Safari and Rehabilitation Centre	Madarihath	West Bengal	Cost of Feed and Supplement for the Rescued Animals	1985000
	Sri Venkateswara Zoological Park	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	Feed/Upkeep of Lion, Tiger and Bear	3096000
	Van Vihar National Park Zoo	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	Feeding of Rescued Animal	2930200
				Feed/Upkeep of Lion, Tiger and Bear	2386000
	2011-2012 Total				35519200
	Nahargarh Rescue Centre	Jaipur	Rajasthan	Feed/Upkeep of Lion, Tiger and Bear	2000000
	Arignar Anna Zoological Park	Vandalur	Tamil Nadu	Feed/Upkeep of Lion, Tiger and Bear	2172000
	Rescue Centre, Bannerghatta	Bengaluru	Karnataka	Feed/Upkeep of Lion, Tiger and Bear	3676000
	Indira Gandhi Zoological Park	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	Feed/Upkeep of Lion, Tiger and Bear	1331000
	Van Vihar National Park	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	Feed/Upkeep of Lion, Tiger and Bear	725000
	2012-2013 Total				9904000
	Grand Total				13411200

[English]

Projects 15B and 17A of MDL

1403. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of limited tenders invited for Project 15B and 17A by Mazagon Dock Limited (MDL) from January, 2012 to October, 2012;

(b) the details of invited parties and the limited tenders;

(c) the reasons for selecting vendors for limited tender;

(d) the progress made in ship construction; and

(e) the estimated item schedule for completing of commissioning of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The details of the Limited Tenders (Estimated Value of more than Rs. 10 crore) invited for Project 15B, from January, 2012 to October, 2012, are as per the Statement enclosed.

No tender for Project 17A have been floated by MDL so far.

(d) The ship construction of Project 15B has commenced in August 2012 as per Contract.

(e) The estimated time schedule for completing of commissioning of this Project is given below:—

Project	1st ship	2nd ship	3rd ship	4th ship
15-B	July, 2018	July, 2020	July, 2022	July, 2024

Statement

Sl. No.	Details of invited parties	Item description	Tender No. and date	Reason for selecting this vendor for Limited Tender	No. of tenders	Completion date of deliver 1st ship)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Brahmos Aerospace Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	SSM Brahmos-UVLM & FCS	1600000033 26.03.2012	Nominated by IHQ/MOD(N) DND vide fax Ref. CD/15002, dt. 07.03.2012	1	September, 2015
2.	Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore	Radar MF STAR	1600000039 18.05.2012	Nominated by IHQ/MOD(N) DND vide fax Ref. CD/158002, dt. 27.09.2011	1	September, 2016
3.	Bharat Electronics Ltd., Hyderabad	EW VARUNA MK-II	1600000047 20.06.2012	Nominated by IHQ/MOD(N) DND vide fax Ref. CD/158002, dt. 27.09.2011	1	April, 2016

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	SU Motors, Mumbai Johnson Pumps, Ahmedabad Kirloskar Brothers Ltd., Pune Darling Pumps, Indore	310 TPH Salvage Pump	1600000054 19.07.2012	Nominated by IHQ/MOD(N) DND vide fax Ref. CD/158002, dt. 18.06.2012	1	July, 2013
5.	Cummins India Ltd., Pune Man Diesel, New Delhi Warsila, Mumbai Caterpillar SARL, Singapore MTU, Germany	Diesel Alternator	1600000021 23.07.2012	Nominated by IHQ/MOD(N) DND vide fax Ref. CD/158002, dt. 15.09.2012	1	May, 2013
6.	Kirloskar Pneumatics Co. Ltd., Pune ACCEL, Ahmedabad Johnson Controls Pvt. Ltd., Pune Noske Keasar India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi Heinen and Hopman Engg. Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata Imtech, Germany	AC Plant	1600000055 20.07.2012	Nominated by IHQ/MOD(N) DND vide fax Ref. CD/158002, dt. 19.09.2011	1	May, 2013
7.	HI Point, Mumbai; Warsila India Ltd., Mumbai Hamworthy India Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai EVAC, Filnald	Sewage Treatment Plant	1600000057 12.10.2012	Nominated by IHQ/MOD(N) DND vide fax Ref. CD/158184, dt. 16.05.2012	1	August, 2013

DMIC

1404. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the agreements signed between India and Japan regarding the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC);

(b) the percentage of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) allowed in DMIC projects;

(c) the percentage of shares invested by Japan in this corridor including the name of foreign companies that have invested in India in this zone; and

(d) the details of composition of DMIC development body along with percentage of private players in this autonomous body?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Following Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and Agreement have been signed between India and Japan under the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project:—

(1) An MoU was signed between Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Government of Japan on 13th December, 2006 for establishment of the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor;

(2) An MoU was signed on 21st October, 2008 among Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) and DMIC Development Corporation Ltd. (DMICDC) to cooperate in the realization of loan of USD 75 million/or in equivalent currency for DMIC Project Development Fund. This was followed by signing of a loan agreement between JBIC and IIFCL on 28th December, 2009.

(3) An MoU was signed between DMICDC and Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) on 28th December, 2009 for development of smart community and eco friendly townships in DMIC region. This was followed by signing of MoUs between DMICDC, State Nodal Agencies and Japanese consortia to take forward the smart community projects in DMIC region; and

(4) An MoU was signed among DMICDC, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, GoI, Ministry of Finance, GoI and New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization, Japan on 30th April, 2012 concerning the model project for a microgrid system using large scale PV power generation and related technology.

(b) The extant FDI policy is contained in 'Circular 1 of 2012 — Consolidated FDI Policy' of this Department. Sector specific policy is stipulated under Chapter 6 (Sector Specific Conditions on FDI) of the above mentioned Circular. FDI in various sectors is permitted up to the limit indicated against each sector/activity under para 6.2 of the Circular, subject to applicable laws/regulations, security and other conditionalities. In sectors/activities not listed under para 6.2, FDI is permitted upto 100% on the automatic route, subject to applicable laws/regulations; security and other conditionalities. Thus, each project in DMIC would need to conform to the sectoral caps for FDI and applicable laws/regulations, security and other/conditionalities.

(c) The request of the Government of Japan for 26% participation in the equity of DMICDC has been approved by the Government of India on 23rd August, 2012. In pursuance of the above approval/the equity structure of DMICDC will be as follows:—

(1)	Government of India	:	49%
(2)	Japan Bank of International Cooperation	:	26%
(3)	Government owned Financial Institutions	:	25%

(d) Present shareholding of DMICDC, a company covered under Section 619B of Companies Act, 1956, is as follows:—

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---|-----|
| (1) | Gol through Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion | : | 49% |
| (2) | Government owned Financial Institutions | : | 51% |

(India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL): 41% and Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC): 10%)

Use of Plastic Products

1405. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has estimated the use of plastic products in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the use in future in coordination with the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has not estimated the use of plastic products in the country. However, as per the information available in the Report of Central Institute of Plastics and Engineering and Technology (CIPET) (2008), approximately 8 million tonnes of plastic products are consumed per annum in India. The major plastic products include plastic packaging films, carry bags, containers, cups, plates, spoons, trays etc.

Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has notified the Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011. These Rules have provisions for plastic waste management, wherein municipal authorities are responsible

for setting up, operationalisation and coordination of the waste management system and for performing the associated functions such as collection, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of plastic waste. State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees are responsible for enforcement of provisions related to registration, manufacture and recycling. The Rules, *inter-alia*, have the provisions for pricing of carry bags i.e. The municipal authority may determine the minimum price for plastic carry bags and that no carry bags shall be made available free of cost to consumers. MoEF has written to the State Governments/Union Territories, Ministry of Urban Development, Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees to ensure implementation of the Rules.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to NGOs

1406. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has allocated the funds to various Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) during the last three years for various welfare schemes of the Ministry, State-wise including Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated and utilized during the said period, scheme-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any mechanism to check the misuse of funds by NGOs;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of complaints received during the last three years and current year; and

(f) the punitive action taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) State-wise, scheme-wise details of funds released to Non-Governmental Organisations during last three years is given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) The Ministry ensures the utilization of funds under various schemes/programmes in the following ways:—

- (i) Fresh/subsequent releases of grants to NGOs during a year are made only on receipt of Utilization Certificates in respect of previous grants sanctioned which have become due.
- (ii) Review of schemes/programmes by the officers of the Ministry during their tours to States.
- (iii) The Ministry also sponsors evaluation studies from time to time through independent evaluation agencies, inter-alia, to check proper utilization of funds by the implementation agencies under various Schemes/Programmes.
- (iv) Inspection by National Institutes of the Ministry.
- (v) the Schemes/Programmes implemented through NGOs are also expected to be monitored by respective State of Government/UT Administrations.
- (vi) In the event of proven misappropriation of funds by an NGO, the Ministry initiates action to blacklist the NGOs.

(e) and (f) 67 complaints have been received against the NGOs in the Ministry during last three years and the current year. The complaints received are referred to the concerned State Governments requesting them to investigate and furnish enquiry report. Necessary action is taken on the basis of enquiry report received from the State

Governments and further grants-in-aid are released only after receipt of satisfactory enquiry report from the State Governments.

Statement

State-wise fund released to Non-Governmental Organisations under various welfare schemes during last three years

(i) Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisation working for Scheduled Castes

(Rs. in lakhs,)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	114.71	163.1	123.5
2.	Bihar	6.32	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
4.	Goa	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	39.75	13.18	81.83
6.	Haryana	17.34	17.62	34.11
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3.14	12.84	6.53
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	25.71	11
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	150.6	359.99	251.3
11.	Kerala	1.37	2.04	2.86
12.	Madhya Pradesh	31.15	126.75	69.04
13.	Maharashtra	194.08	560.1	315.85
14.	Odisha	155.59	392.61	240.88

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Punjab	0	0	0
16.	Rajasthan	100.19	300.81	101.31
17.	Tamil Nadu	0	7.79	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	107.09	401.5	183.21
19.	Uttarakhand	5.16	18.19	36.35
20.	West Bengal	63.66	93.98	76.81
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
22.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
24.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
25.	NCT of Delhi	80.68	334.02	329.37
26.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
29.	Assam	18.68	66.79	28.15
30.	Manipur	33.28	43.16	41.59
31.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
32.	Mizoram	0	0	0
33.	Nagaland	0	0	0
34.	Sikkim	0	0	0
35.	Tripura	0	3.11	1.71
Grand Total		1122.8	2943.3	1935.4

(ii) Assistance to Voluntary Organisation of Welfare of OBCs

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Assam	0.01	0.11	0.12
2.	Bihar	—	0.01	—
3.	Gujarat	0.08	0.05	0.02
4.	Haryana	0.02	0.11	0.05
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.02	0.20	—
6.	Maharashtra	0.44	0.27	0.27
7.	Manipur	—	0.38	0.46
8.	Odisha	0.05	0.08	0.04
9.	Rajasthan	0.22	0.05	—
10.	Uttarakhand	—	0.07	—
11.	Uttar Pradesh	0.12	0.10	—
12.	West Bengal	—	—	0.04
13.	Delhi	—	0.21	0.02
Total		0.96	1.65	1.02

(iii) Integrated Programme for Older Persons

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	454.26	423.82	478.74

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
2.	Bihar	4.88	1.73	2.44	24.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	5.08	7.76	9.03	25.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.	Delhi	17.88	25.29	18.76
5.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Haryana	74.40	56.73	50.73	28.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	1.49	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	9.51	4.99	29.	Assam	94.58	102.32	77.48
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.	Manipur	118.74	140.73	121.67
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	213.10	233.40	237.03	32.	Mizoram	1.29	0.00	6.18
11.	Kerala	0.00	21.07	6.90	33.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	13.20	7.25	14.79	34.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	47.07	99.05	133.32	35.	Tripura	10.85	13.75	10.81
14.	Odisha	330.19	355.50	356.90	Total		1972.10	2067.47	1999.01
15.	Punjab	17.47	15.87	31.62	(iv) Scheme of Assistance of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse				
16.	Rajasthan	16.66	14.89	8.89	(Rs. in lakhs)				
17.	Tamil Nadu	260.32	263.80	242.14	<hr/>				
18.	Uttar Pradesh	87.09	118.68	39.29	Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
19.	Uttarakhand	0.00	12.01	5.87	1	2	3	4	5
20.	West Bengal	205.04	142.82	141.43	1.	Andhra Pradesh	76.82	133.63	156.80
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.	Bihar	47.19	105.37	150.10
22.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.	Chhattisgarh	12.66	7.80	35.61
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.	Goa	8.89	7.50	10.46
					5.	Gujarat	37.21	22.66	55.45

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Haryana	90.76	98.34	92.26
7.	Himachal Pradesh	14.19	4.35	37.36
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.89	0.00	20.00
9.	Jharkhand	0	1.40	4.90
10.	Karnataka	274.67	246.50	270.28
11.	Kerala	176.44	190.73	164.10
12.	Madhya Pradesh	66.28	38.60	143.72
13.	Maharashtra	327	398.35	401.86
14.	Odisha	233.74	226.18	260.54
15.	Punjab	53.4	283.12	151.04
16.	Rajasthan	64.32	124.65	103.79
17.	Tamil Nadu	279	253.12	234.55
18.	Uttar Pradesh	61	188.85	264.77
19.	Uttarakhand	31.26	43.38	30.16
20.	West Bengal	65.09	62.42	160.75
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0.00
22.	Chandigarh	0.77	0.00	0.00
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0.00
24.	Delhi	60.55	80.91	140.43
25.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0.00
26.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00
27.	Puducherry	0	0.00	0.00
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.32	9.78	9.95

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Assam	25.07	33.55	128.86
30.	Manipur	172.39	238.76	250.45
31.	Meghalaya	6.35	11.25	20.06
32.	Mizoram	43.77	65.75	145.79
33.	Nagaland	21.94	48.97	74.99
34.	Tripura	0	0.00	0.00
35.	Sikkim	9.95	4.98	14.92
Total		2278.92	2930.90	3533.95

(v) Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43.00	—	126.00
2.	Bihar	16.99	41.00	77.25
3.	Chhattisgarh	7.50	—	—
4.	Goa	—	—	3.00
5.	Gujarat	49.45	101.70	103.80
6.	Haryana	5.00	14.00	8.50
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	4.00	—
9.	Jharkhand	—	17.00	—
10.	Karnataka	6.00	21.00	31.00

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kerala	—	—	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3.00	6.71	—
13.	Maharashtra	111.25	179.34	115.75
14.	Odisha	100.75	198.79	124.00
15.	Punjab	5.50	8.33	21.88
16.	Rajasthan	331.83	309.00	302.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	58.09	98.00	94.36
18.	Uttar Pradesh	156.65	333.01	280.67
19.	Uttarakhand	3.75	14.00	23.00
20.	West Bengal	21.55	46.36	23.33
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—
22.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	3.00	3.00
24.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—
25.	Delhi	91.10	19.00	16.65
26.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
27.	Puducherry	—	—	—
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
29.	Assam	317.50	337.48	180.25
30.	Manipur	—	—	—
31.	Meghalaya	—	—	—
32.	Mizoram	—	—	—
33.	Nagaland	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Sikkim	—	—	—
35.	Tripura	—	—	—
Total		1328.91	1751.72	1534.44

(vi) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.87	20.64	25.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.07	0.03	0.10
3.	Assam	0.87	1.85	1.74
4.	Bihar	0.45	1.01	1.38
5.	Chandigarh	0.10	0.00	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	0.32	0.20	0.55
7.	Delhi	1.70	2.50	1.89
8.	Goa	0.18	0.14	0.00
9.	Gujarat	0.57	0.51	0.50
10.	Haryana	0.78	1.08	1.59
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0.18	0.52	0.38
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.07	0.22	0.16
13.	Jharkhand	0.12	0.24	0.00
14.	Karnataka	8.57	10.58	11.47
15.	Kerala	3.87	7.90	10.06
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1.00	1.76	1.59

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Maharashtra	1.51	2.18	2.29
18.	Manipur	1.30	3.06	1.91
19.	Meghalaya	0.26	0.74	0.64
20.	Mizoram	0.07	0.40	0.22
21.	Odisha	4.49	5.91	6.05
22.	Punjab	0.35	1.30	0.97
23.	Rajasthan	1.69	1.79	1.44
24.	Tamil Nadu	3.66	4.21	4.05
25.	Tripura	0.21	0.06	0.11
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7.19	6.12	5.97
27.	Uttarakhand	0.54	1.33	0.64
28.	West Bengal	5.43	5.92	5.44
29.	Puducherry	0.13	0.07	0.12
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—
32.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—
33.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
34.	Nagaland	—	—	—
35.	Sikkim	—	—	—
Total		61.55	82.27	86.27

[English]

Participation of Private Sector

1407. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's move to speed up Warship building by bringing in the private sector has been delayed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) and (b) No, Madam. A majority of warships are being built in India, in which private sector is also associated as per its capabilities. Given the complexities of shipbuilding, Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) relating to the shipbuilding has also been revised comprehensively and a new section has been introduced in DPP-2011 containing guidelines for shipbuilding on competitive basis. Government has also promulgated a Defence Production Policy in January, 2011. The objectives of the policy are to achieve substantive self-reliance in the design, development and production of equipment/weapon systems/platforms required for the armed forces, through indigenous public and private industry. Further, ships are being constructed at private shipyards also, as per their capabilities to exploit the overall indigenous shipbuilding capacity and to meet the requirements of the Navy.

Ban on Use of Plastic Bags

1408. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States like Delhi have banned the use of plastic bags in their States;

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

(c) the extent to which its impact has been noticed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) As per the notification dated October 23, 2012 of Government of NCT of Delhi, no person shall manufacture, import, store, sell or transport any kind of plastic carry bags (including that of polypropylene non-woven fabric type carry bags) in the whole of National Capital Territory of Delhi. As per the information provided by Central Pollution Control Board, use of plastic carry bags has been completely banned in the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, and Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar, Chandigarh, Delhi and Lakshadweep Islands. Use of plastic carry bags has also been banned in some pilgrimage Centres, tourist, historical places and eco-sensitive areas located in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Odisha, Gujarat, Kerala, Mizoram, Goa, Karnataka, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.

Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has notified the Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011. These Rules have specified, inter-alia, that plastic carry bags should have a minimum thickness of 40 microns, food stuffs cannot be packed in recycled plastics or compostable plastics and no carry bags shall be made available free of cost to consumers. Under these Rules, municipal authorities are responsible for setting up, operationalisation and coordination of the waste management system including collection, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of plastic waste. State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees are responsible for enforcement of provisions related to registration, manufacture and recycling. MoEF has written to the State Governments/Union Territories, Ministry of Urban Development, Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees to ensure implementation of the Rules. MoEF is also providing financial assistance for conducting training and awareness programs for various stakeholders pertaining to municipal solid waste including plastic waste management.

[Translation]

NCC Units

1409. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of National Cadet Corps (NCC) units in the country engaged in armed forces at present;
- (b) the number of cadets of these units who got opportunity to work in Armed Forces during the last three years;
- (c) the total amount allotted for refreshment in NCC at present; and
- (d) the details of the dates and the extent to which increases have been effected in the allotted amount during the last five years?

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

(a) Presently, there are 800 NCC Units spread all over the country.

(b) The details of cadets (NCC 'C' certificates), who have joined the Armed Forces in the last three years are given below:—

Year	Army	Navy	Air Force	Total
2009	111	03	02	116
2010	129	28	02	159
2011	111	04	11	126

(c) and (d) The expenditure for provision of refreshment to NCC cadets is to be borne by the respective State Governments/UTs except for the States of Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern Region (NER) where the expenditure is to be borne by the Central Government. The details to allotments for refreshment allowance in respect of NER and Jammu and Kashmir States during the last five years are under:—

Year	NER (Rs. in crore) (approx.)	Jammu and Kashmir (Rs. in lakh) (approx.)
2008-09	2.06	58.18
2009-10	1.93	59.22
2010-11	1.97	60.49
2011-12	2.05	62.62
2012-13	2.07	62.59

[English]

Funds for Wildlife Habitats

1410. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has reduced the allocation of funds under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner to which the protecting the tigers likely to be checked on the situation of reducing fund for above scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No, Madam. Budget of Rs. 73.50 crore has been allocated under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats" during the financial year 2012-13 as compared to the budgetary allocation of Rs. 70.00 crore during the financial year 2011-12.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Pension of Defence Personnel

1411. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced a package of pension for the benefit of defence personnel aimed at covering the differences in pension of the personnel;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of employees being benefited under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Government constituted a committee headed by Cabinet Secretary in July, 2012 to look into the Pay and Pension related issues of Armed Forces personnel and ex-servicemen. The Committee submitted its report dated 17.08.2012 on pension issues, which has been accepted by the Government. The recommendations relate to OROP-Bridging the gap in pension, Enhancement of family pension, Dual Family Pension and Family pension to mentally/physically challenged son/daughter of armed forces personnel on marriage. Implementation of the above recommendations would involve financial implication of Rs. 2300/- crores p.a. which would benefit 13 lakh pensioners.

Impacts of GM Organisms

1412. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed the long-term impact of Genetically Modified (GM) Organisms in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the research made so far in this direction by the Government;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) The Government of India is

following a policy of case by case assessment of Genetically Modified (GM) crops. In view of various concerns related to the safety, efficacy and agronomic performance of GM seeds, extensive evaluation and regulatory approval process takes place before any GM plant is approved for commercial cultivation. Accordingly Bt. cotton, the only GM crop approved for commercial cultivation has been developed in full compliance with the existing regulatory framework and biosafety guidelines which are at par with international norms. This includes generation of relevant biosafety information and its elaborate analysis to ensure food, feed and environmental 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 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 studies include assessment on composition analysis, allergenicity and toxicological studies and feeding studies on fish, chicken, cows and buffaloes. Bt. cotton has a history of safe use as it is cultivated in several countries for nearly two decades; and was released globally even before it was released in India in 2002. There is no scientific evidence to conclude that Bt. cotton has adversely impacted the environment or health.

[Translation]

**Funds Released to Maharashtra for
Pollution Control**

1413. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

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

- (a) whether the Ministry has released any funds to Maharashtra for checking pollution;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years; and
- (c) the details of work done from these funds during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) had released funds to Maharashtra to prevent and control of pollution. These funds are provided under the various schemes for industrial as well as environmental pollution abatement to implementing agencies.

(b) and (c) The funds released by the Ministry of Environment and Forests have been utilized for strengthening of Laboratories purchase of equipments by the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs). Work related to setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) and Common Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs) were also funded during the last three years. During the period, capacities of the SPCBs and common treatment facilities have been augmented to contain the pollution in the States. Details of funds released under various schemes and the work done are provided in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Details of funds releases and work done, scheme-wise

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State/Scheme	2009-10 Release	2010-11 Release	2011-12 Release	Work done
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assistance for Abatement of Pollution	Nil	0.21	Nil	Procurement of laboratory equipments for Maharashtra Pollution Control Board.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs)	0.50	1.51	0.70	Financial assistance provided to 4 Nos. of CETPs for establishment/upgradation of capacity to treat wastewater.
3.	National River Conservation Plan	7.38	11.82	Nil	Financial assistance provided for creation of 155 million litres per day capacity to treat the sewage.
4.	National Lake Conservation Plan	3.77	2.75	0.50	Financial assistance provided to 14 Nos. of lakes for restoring and conservation of water quality.
5.	Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs)	2.40	0.04	1.20	Financial assistance provided to 3 Nos. of TSDFs to treat the hazardous wastes.

Job Loss due to Closure of Factories

1414. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that due to closure of factories in large numbers in each year the number of those who have been rendered jobless is increasing continuously;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to provided economic aid to revive the closed factories;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) As per the statistics compiled by

Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, no clear trend is established showing rise in the number of persons rendered jobless due to closure of factories in various States of the country. The State-wise data on the number of industrial units closed and the number of workers affected during 2011 and 2012, as compiled by Labour Bureau, is enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Based on the recommendations of Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE), the Government of India gives cash assistance in the form of infusion of funds and non-cash assistance in the form of waivers/write-offs of interests/loans etc. for revival of sick Central Public Sector Enterprises. Decisions with regard to other industries falling in the State Sphere are taken by the concerned State Governments.

(e) A scheme of Counseling, Retraining and Redeployment (CRR) is being implemented since 2001-02 by Department of Public Enterprises to provide opportunities of redeployment through counseling and retraining to separate employees of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) rendered surplus as a result of modernization, technology upgradation and manpower restructuring in CPSEs. The objective is to equip them with skill/expertise

enabling them to be deployed in self-employment activities mainly.

Statement

State-wise break up of number of permanent closures and workers effected during 2011 to 2012 (January to September) in various parts of the country

State/Union Territory	2011 (P)		2012 (P) (Jan.-September)	
	A	B	A	B
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	1	65
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
Assam	—	—	—	—
Bihar	—	—	—	—
Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—
Goa	3	81	6	108
Gujarat	1	18	—	—
Haryana	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	4	313	—	—
Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	1	75	—	—
Kerala	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra	—	—	—	—
Manipur	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—

	1	2	3	4	5
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—
Odisha	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	1	73	—	—	—
Tripura	72	2384	21	114	—
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—
Uttarakhand	1	660	—	—	—
West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—
Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—
Puducherry	—	—	1	22	—
Grand Total	83	3604	29	309	—

A : Number of Units closed.

B : Workers affected.

(P) Provisional

— = Nil or Not reported.

Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Shimla

[English]

Integrated Shipyards-cum-Ports

1415. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked the coastal States in the country to set up integrated shipyards-cum-ports to reduce high traffic at major ports in the country;

(b) if so, the response of the coastal States in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has sent a Central team to the coastal States to identify/select locations for the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Government had written to the Coastal States to identify and provide requisite land for setting up a new Major Port or Shipyard or a Composite Port cum Shipbuilding yard in their respective States.

(b) Responses have been received from the states of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Kerala, Karnataka and Gujarat expressing their willingness to support establishment of a new Major Port in their State.

(c) and (d) Technical Committees have already been sent to Andhra Pradesh, Kerala/and Karnataka to evaluate the locations suggested by the respective State Governments. In case of the proposed Port in Sagar Island in West Bengal, M/s RITES has completed the feasibility report. In the case of Gujarat, it has been decided to constitute a technical committee including the Vice Chairman and CEO of Gujarat Maritime Board to evaluate the location suggested by the State Government for establishing a new Major Port.

[Translation]

Clearance to Power Project

1416. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any request to give clearance to NTPC project at Bilhaur in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated capacity of the project; and

(c) the action taken/likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No proposal for environmental clearance for power project at Bilhaur in Uttar Pradesh by M/s NTPC Ltd. has been received in the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

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

Vehicle Registration Tax

1417. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

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

(a) whether the taxes levied on vehicles at the time of registration vary across States, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to bring uniformity in the taxes levied on motor vehicles across the States/Union Territories, and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has also sought opinions from State Governments in this regard, and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken any action in co-ordination with the State Governments to implement uniform vehicle tax structure policy throughout the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) Government is aware that there is no uniformity in levying of taxes on the vehicles in various States. 'Taxation' of motor vehicles being State subject, States/Union Territories levy taxes on vehicles as per their category, i.e. buses, truck/goods vehicles, trailers, tractors, two wheelers, cars/jeeps, taxi/cab and also on the basis of Goods Vehicles Weight (GVW). Some States levy life time tax on motor vehicles while taxes in some other States are charged annually/quarterly/monthly. Taxes on vehicles also differ in some States as per the seating capacity, vehicles cost/value etc.

(b) to (e) Implementation of a uniform registration tax regime in all States/Union Territories would require consensus amongst them as this issue falls within the domain of States/Union Territories. The issue of bringing uniformity in the taxes levied on motor vehicles across States/UTs was discussed in the 34th meeting to Transport Development Council (TDC) held on 13th February, 2012 at New Delhi which was attended by representatives of various State Governments/Union Territories. As per the decision taken in the TDC meeting, an Empowered Group of State Transport Ministers has been constituted on the issue of rationalization of motor vehicle taxes. An official committee consisting of representatives of Transport Departments of some States/Union Territories has also been set up to assist the Empowered Group of State Transport Ministers.

Four-Laning of NH-98

1418. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the four laning of National Highway No. 98 (Patan to Daltanganj) has been started;
- (b) if so, the present status thereof; and
- (c) the time by which four laning of the said stretch

on NH-98 is likely to be completed?

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

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Road Safety Issues

1419. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has constituted an Expert Committee to study diverse safety issues to reduce the menace of road accidents and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the suggestions and demands made by the Road Safety Forum have been lying pending for a long time if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Expert Committee has held meetings with the Road Safety Forum to examine all issues related to safety and displacement of poor people and if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether many road contractors have demanded that the Expert Committee be disbanded; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) Presently there is no Expert Committee to study diverse safety issues to reduce road accidents. However, as per the deliberations in the 12th meeting of the National Road Safety Council, held on 25th March 2011 the Ministry formed five separate working groups on four E's of Road Safety viz. (i) Education (ii) Enforcement (iii) Engineering (roads as well as vehicles) and (iv) emergency care to deliberate in detail and submit

their recommendations on short term and long term measures for immediate implementation so as to curb road accident in the country. NRSC in its 13th meeting held on 29th February 2012, deliberated on the recommendations of all the five working groups. A synthesis report containing all the major recommendations of five Working Groups has been uploaded on the Ministry's website.

In addition, a Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Shri S. Sundar, former Secretary of Ministry of Surface Transport, has recommended creation of a National Road Safety and Traffic Management Board through an Act of Parliament. A bill for creation of National Road Safety and Traffic Management Board was accordingly introduced in Lok Sabha on 4.5.2010 which was later referred to Parliamentary Standing Committee for examination. The Committee has submitted its recommendations on 21.7.2010. The Government has examined the recommendations of the Committee and initiated necessary process to incorporate certain amendments in the bill in line with the recommendations of the Committee for consideration of the Parliament.

(b) No, Madam. The Road Safety Forum has from time to time given suggestions on Road Safety. Wherever possible, actions have been initiated on those suggestions.

(c) to (e) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Benefits under NCPEDP

1420. SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) the total number of people benefited under the National Centre for Promotion of Employment for Disabled People (NCPEDP) during the last three years particularly in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the NCPEDP have achieved its set target;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government for providing employment to the differently-abled persons in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) The National Centre for Promotion of Employment for Disabled People (NCPEDP) is a registered Trust with a Board of Management which has representation from industry, NGOs, disabled people and international agencies working for the welfare and empowerment of disabled people. Ministry of Labour and Employment does not maintain information relating to any Trust/NGO working for differently abled persons in the country.

(d) Several steps have been taken for providing employment to differently abled persons in the country viz. Section 33 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (PwD) Act, 1995 provides for three per cent reservation for persons with disabilities in identified posts in Government establishments, Incentives to the Private Sector employers' for providing employment to physically challenged persons through incentive schemes, etc. Concessional credit facility is provided to persons with disabilities for self-employment through the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC). The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) guarantees employment to rural household adults including differently abled persons. Under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), a provision of 3% of the total beneficiaries has been made for differently abled category.

Appointment of Nautical Surveyor

1421. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of appointment/reappointment of

Nautical Surveyors during the last three years who have crossed 50 years of age;

(b) whether the Government has given order/instructions to Director General, Shipping not to extend/renew or give fresh appointment on *ad-hoc* basis to any candidate/existing Nautical Surveyor who has crossed 50 years of age;

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard alongwith the details of cancellation of the illegal appointments so far; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The following two Nautical Surveyors, who had crossed 50 years of age, were appointed on *ad-hoc* basis in the last three years:—

1. Capt. D.F. Vaz.
2. Capt. S.K. Singhal.

(b) No specific instructions were given to Director General of Shipping not to extend/renew or give fresh appointment on *ad-hoc* basis to any candidate/existing Nautical Surveyor who has crossed 50 years of age.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

**Denial of Pension Benefits to
Ex-servicemen**

1422. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognisance of the fact that a section of ex-servicemen is deprived of the pension benefits; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the facilities being provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Ex-Servicemen with service less than 15 years are not entitled to pension, as it is a mandatory requirement for a Personnel Below Officer Rank to render 15 years and for Commissioned Officers 20 years qualifying service to earn pension. Minimum qualifying service is an essential criterion for pension in the Government.

The Short Service Commissioned Officers who are not pensioners and eligible for certain schemes for DGR like Training, Security Agencies and other self-employment schemes. Ex Defence personnel with more than 5 years of service are entitled to CSD canteen facilities available in units/establishment apart from being employed as Security Guards. Some grants out of Raksha Mantri Discretionary Funds are also provided to non-pensioners upto the rank of Havaldar. A list of Welfare Scheme administered by Kendriya Sainik Board is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Welfare Schemes by KSB

War Memorial Hostels:— The War Memorial Hostels were constructed with a view to provide shelter to the children of War Widows, war-disabled, attributable cases. Recurring grants are provided to the 35 in number WMH for wards of Defence personnel @ Rs. 1350/- p.m. and Rs. 675/- p.m. for attributable and non-attributable cases respectively. Admission to WMH is open to the wards of all Defence personnel including those of Navy and Air Force in the following priority.

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Wards of War windows b. Wards of War disabled c. Wards of attributable cases | } | @ Rs. 1350/-pm. |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> d. Wards of non-attributable cases (death in service due to harness) @ Rs. 675/- pm. | | |

2. Financial Assistance from Raksha Mantri's Discretionary Fund (RMDF)

Sl. No.	Grants	Amount
1	2	3
1.	Penury Grant (65 years and above) (Non- above)	1,000/- pm
2.	Education Grant:	
	(i) Boys/Girls upto Grdn	1,000/- pm
	(ii) Widows PG	
3.	Officer Cadet Grant: (for Cadets of NDA only) (Pensioner/Non-Pen upto Hav rank)	1,000/- pm For one year
4.	Disabled Children Grant: ((Pensioner/Non-Pen upto Hav rank)	1,000/- pm
5.	House Repair Grant: (Pensioner/Non-Pen upto Hav rank)	20,000/- (one time)
	• 100% Disabled ESM	
	• Orphan Daughters (of all ranks)	
6.	Marriage Grant: Pensioner/Non-Pen upto Hav rank	16,000/- (one time)
	Widow Re-Marriage grant (Pensioner/Non-Pen upto Hav rank)	
7.	Funeral Grant: (Pensioner/Non-Pen upto Hav rank)	5,000/- (one time)
8.	Medical Grant: (Non-pensioner upto Hav rank)	30,000/- (Max) (one time)
	Medical Grant: (Pensioner/Non-Pen upto Hav rank Nepal)	

1	2	3
9.	Orphan Grant (Pensioner/Non-Pen all ranks)	1000/- pm
	• Daughters of ex-servicemen till she is married.	
	• One son ex-servicemen upto 21 years of age.	
10.	Vocational Trg. Grant for Widows: (Pensioner/Non-Pen upto Hav rank)	20,000/- (on time)

AFFD Fund

11. Serious Diseases (listed only) Grant:

- Angioplasty
 - Angiography
 - CABG
 - Open Heart Surgery
 - Valve Replacement
 - Pacemaker Implant
 - Renal Implant
 - Prostate Surgery
 - Joint Replacement
 - Cerebral Stock
 - **Other Diseases:** Where more than Rs. 1.00 lac has been spent on treatment.
 - Dialysis
 - Cancer
- 75%/90% of total expenditure (Office and PBOR respectively) Upto a maximum of Rs. 75,000 per FY only

3. **Prime Minister's Merit Scholarship Scheme:** To encourage higher technical and professional education for the wards of Widows and Ex-servicemen and Armed Forces, it has been decided to introduce a new scholarship scheme known as the Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme from the Academic year 2006-07. The total number of wards of Ex-Servicemen/Widows receiving this scholarship at any point of time would be limited to 4000. The duration of scholarship will be one to five years as approved by the concerned regulatory body for that programme. The scholarship will be distributed as follows:—

- (a) Rs. 1250/- per month for boys.
 (b) Rs. 1500/- per month for girls.

Priority given to wards of War Widows/War Disabled Soldiers.

4. **Reservation of Defence quota seats in medical/dental colleges** as Government of India nominee for the wards of defence personnel.

Kendriya Sainik Board deals with allocation of MBBS/BDS seats to the wards of Defence personnel through the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as Government of India Nominee. The wards of Defence personnel belonging to the following categories are eligible to apply for the reserved seats with 50% marks for MBBS/BDS in qualifying examination

Sl. No.	Category	Priority	Priority
1	2		3
1.	Killed in Action		1
2.	Disabled in Action and boarded out from service		
3.	Died while in service with death attributable to Military Service		3
4.	Disabled in service and boarding		4

1	2	3
	out with disability attributable to Military Service	
5.	Gallantry Award Winner (Service/Retried) (Does not include Service Medal)	5

[English]

Contractors under EPF

1423. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) is considering to bring the Government contractors under the Provident Fund umbrella;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the EPFO is also considering to make major change to the law governing statutory savings; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF & MP) Act, 1952 applies to such classes of establishment which are notified by Government of India employing 20 or more employees in accordance with provisions under Section 1(3) (b) of the Act.

By virtue of the above provision, the Act would also apply to Contractors engaged in Government establishments in eligible cases.

(c) and (d) The matter of amending the EPF & MP Act, 1952 is under consideration.

Disposal of e-waste

1424. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of waste emitted by electrical and electronic appliances in the country;
- (b) the names of States which are the major generators of e-waste in the country; and
- (c) the details of rules framed by the Government to dispose-off e-waste in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Based on a survey carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in the year 2005, it was estimated that 1.47 lakh MT per annum of e-waste was generated in the country. This is expected to increase to about 8.0 lakh MT by 2012. Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi, Karnataka, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab are among the top ten states generating about 70% of the total e-waste.

(c) The Union Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the E-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011. These Rules have come into effect from 1st May, 2012. The salient features of these Rules are as follows:—

- (i) These Rules are applicable to the e-waste generated from IT and telecommunication equipment and Consumer electrical and electronics i.e. Television sets (including LCD & LED), Refrigerator, Washing Machine and Air-conditioners.
- (ii) The concept of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) has been enshrined in these rules to make EPR a mandatory activity associated

with the production of electronic and electrical equipments. This means that the producers will be responsible for collection of e-waste generated from the end of life of their products by setting up collection centers or take back systems either individually or collectively.

- (iii) Producers are required to finance, and organize a system to meet the costs involved in the environmentally sound management of e-waste generated from the 'end of life' of their own products and the historical waste available on the date from which these rules came in to force. The producer may choose to establish such a system either individually or by joining a collective scheme.
- (iv) Collection Centers can be set up by producer or by any person or agency or association for the purpose of collecting e-waste. These centers will have to obtain authorization from SPCBs/PCCs and file annual returns with regards to e-waste collected and its disposal.
- (v) Based on the globally accepted standard, the rules prescribe threshold limits for six hazardous substances used in manufacture of electrical and electronics components. Producers are expected to achieve reduction in use of the hazardous substance to the prescribed limit within a period of two years from the date of commencement of these rules.
- (vi) Urban Local Bodies (Municipal Committees/Councils/Corporations) are required to ensure that e-waste, if found to be mixed with municipal solid waste, is properly segregated, collected and channelized to either authorized collection centers or dismantlers or recyclers. These agencies are also required to collect e-waste generated from orphan products.

- (vii) Registration of Dismantlers and Recyclers with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) has been made mandatory. SPCBs, on being satisfied that the applicant is utilizing environmentally sound technologies to reprocess e-waste, may grant registration initially for two years and thereafter depending upon the performance, it may be renewed further for a period of five years.
- (viii) To restrict hoarding of certain components of e-waste, the maximum storage period for e-waste has been restricted to 180 days.
- (ix) These Rules empower Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), SPCBs and PCCs to control, supervise and regulate the relevant activities connected with e-waste management such as collection, segregation, dismantling and recycling.
- (x) Producers, collection centers, dismantlers and recyclers are required to submit annual returns to the SPCB concerned. Subsequently, SPCBs/PCCs are to submit annual reports to CPCB.

World Bank funded Projects

1425. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Indian highway projects being aided by International Financial Institutions including World Bank along with the financial assistance provided by each of these financial institutions during the last three years and the current year along with the actual amount spent therefrom on these projects, State-wise;

(b) whether many of these International funded highway projects are running behind their schedule;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor and the details of time and cost escalations in these projects as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the completion of these projects along with the revised time-frame fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways. International Financial Institutions namely, World Bank (WB), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) have been providing financial assistance/loans for the construction and development of National Highways. No Externally Aided Project (EAP) has been awarded during last three years and current year. However, State-wise details of EAP projects under implementation along with the actual amount spent on these projects are enclosed as Statement.

(b) to (d) Some projects under implementation funded by international financial institutions are running behind their schedule due to poor performance of contractors, delay in obtaining clearances from railway for Road Over bridges (ROB's), delay in land acquisition and utility shifting etc. In order to expedite implementation of projects, Regional officers of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) have been given more powers to augment progress of the projects. Regular review meetings are being held in NHAI's Head Quarter with Regional Officers, Concessionaires/Contractors to make the construction of project hassles free.

Statement*Details of Externally Aided Projects under Implementation*

Sl. No.	Stretch	State	NH No.	Total Length (In Km.)	Completed Length (In Km.)	Date of Start	Date of completion as per contract	Anticipated date of completion	Total project cost (Rs. crore)	Amount spent in Rs. crore during 2009-10 to 2012-13 till October, 2012
Asian Development Bank										
1.	Orai to Jhansi (UP-5)	Uttar Pradesh	25	50	49.85	Sept.-2005	Mar.-2008	Mar.-13	340.68	254.8
2.	Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhandon (ADB-II/C-8)	Madhya Pradesh	26	54	46	Apr.-2006	Oct.-2008	Dec.-12	251.03	250.63
3.	Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhandon (ADB-II/C-9)	Madhya Pradesh	26	54.7	51.06	Apr.-2006	Oct.-2008	Dec.-12	229.91	238.32
4.	Sagar -Rajmarg Choraha (ADB-II/C-6)	Madhya Pradesh	26	44	40.84	Apr.-2006	Oct.-2008	Dec.-12	203.43	176.84
World Bank										
1.	Agra-Shikohabad (GTRIP/I-A)	Uttar Pradesh	2	50.83	50.76	Mar.-2002	Mar.-2005	Dec.-12	367.49	41.14
2.	Dewapur to UP/Bihar Border (LMNHP-9)	Bihar	28	41,085	29,78	Nov.-2005	Oct.-2008	Mar.-14	300	46.29
3.	Kotwa to Dewapur (LMNHP-10)	Bihar	28	38	37.5	Nov.-2005	Nov.-2008	Mar.-13	240	203.19

Decongestion of Traffic

1426. SHRI O.S. MANIAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is heavy traffic congestion on the route of private port from Sirkali to Karikal and Nagapattinam;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ease traffic congestion on the said route;

(c) whether the said route has been declared as National Highway; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (d) The stretch from Sirkali to Karaikal and Nagapattinam is a part of National Highway from Viluppuram to Nagapattinam via Puducherry. The road was declared as NH-45A in 1999. The stretch has been identified for development under NHDP Phase-IV. Request For Qualification (RFQ) has been invited.

Lakhanpur-Jammure National Highway

1427. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct a new bridge on Lakhanpur- Jammure National Highway or repair the existing bridge while four laning of the said highway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) It appears that Hon'ble M.P. has desired details regarding Lakhanpur-Jammu Section of

National Highway. Additional 2-lane new bridges at following chainages have already been constructed in addition to repair and rehabilitation of the existing 2-lane bridges (under 4-laning of the Lakhanpur-Jammu stretch of NH-1A):—

Sl.No.	Chainage on NH-1A
1.	20.657
2.	27.171
3.	27.770
4.	36.584
5.	46.584
6.	55.341
7.	69.626
8.	77.197
9.	81.454
10.	86.783
11.	89.310
12.	94.420

Ten spans of the existing 2-lane bridge across river Devek (at km. 77.197) got damaged during the flash flood in 2011. An estimate for construction of damaged spans of Devek bridge amounting to Rs. 3.67 crore has already been sanctioned by National Highway Authority of India and tenders for the same have been received.

SC Status to Converted Christians

1428. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any requests from the State Government to extend Scheduled Caste status to the converted Christians of Hindu origin;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons submitted by the States for the said inclusion in the Scheduled Caste status; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) There have been demands/requests from various quarters, including some of the State Governments to grant status of Scheduled Castes to those converts to Christianity, who may have originally belonged to castes which are currently specified as Scheduled Caste.

(c) A number of writ petitions have been filed in the Supreme Court, pleading for Scheduled Caste status for converts to Christianity, who may originally have belonged to castes which are currently specified as Scheduled Castes. The matter is presently, sub-judice.

Export of Fruits

1429. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of fruits from India is negligible despite India being one of the largest producer of fruits in the world;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken necessary steps to encourage the export of fruits from the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and their outcome along with the total fruits exported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(e) whether the Government proposes to explore the new possibilities for the export of fruits and formulate any financial package for encouraging export of fresh fruits from India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. India is the second largest producer of fruits in the world after China and as per Indian Horticulture Database 2011 published by National Horticulture Board, the production of overall fruits in the country during 2010-11 was 74.87 million tonnes. The share of export of fruits was only 0.55% of its total production in 2010-11. The relatively small share is primarily on account of (i) low productivity and poor quality of the produce, (ii) large domestic consumption and high prices, (iii) lack of availability of fruits in commercial quantities at economical prices, (iv) constraints of supply chain and marketing linkages and (v) lack of warehousing facilities and post harvest technology for processing.

(c) and (d) Encouraging exports is a continuous process. The Government is taking steps to encourage exports of agro products, including fruits 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 and 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.

The details of total fruits exported during each of the last three years and the current year are as under:—

Quantity: MTs Value: \$'000

Product	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 April-July	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Other Fresh Fruits	260675	110302	254899	108815	271329	153470	89956	45605
Fresh Grapes	131154	115050	98005	93967	108585	125743	60258	80185
Walnuts	9073	41750	5762	36484	5842	48197	1404	9846
Fresh Mangoes	74461	42308	58863	36164	63441	43746	47690	41758
Total	475363	309410	417529	275430	449197	371156	199308	177394

Source: APEDA

(e) and (f) The Government has been persistently attempting to open up new markets for Indian fresh fruits from time to time. Exporters are also availing of the Marketing Development Assistance for international exposure. These efforts have resulted in opening up of markets in China, Japan, USA, Australia, Chile, New Zealand etc. for Indian mango. In addition, Government facilitates development of state-of-the-art infrastructure facilities for post harvest handling of horticulture produce both in public and private sectors, implementation of quality management programs for better quality of produce for the international market by exporters.

[Translation]

Defence Preparedness

1430. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the defence preparedness is lacking in case of sudden war;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is taking steps to remove any problem in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) to (d) Defence preparedness is a continuous process. All efforts are taken to optimize our defence preparedness keeping in view the changing threat perceptions to national security and territorial integrity of the country.

Issuance and Verification of Caste Certificates

1431. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the decision of the Supreme Court the Government has issued by guidelines regarding issuance and verification of caste certificates to Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether furnishing of any document/record of 1950 or before is mandatory to get a caste certificate; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (d) The Supreme Court in the case of Madhuri Patil (Civil Appeal No. 5854 of 1994) had recommended to States and Union Territories, a procedure for issuance and verification of social status certificates. In view of the directions of the Supreme Court, State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been requested vide Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment letter dated 01.01.2003 that the verification of the caste status may be done expeditiously as per procedure prescribed by the Apex Court.

Issuance and verification of caste certificates is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, as per the extant guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs vide their letter dated 22.03.1977, in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the persons or his/her parents should be permanent residents of the State/Union Territory on the date of notification of the Presidential Order applicable in his or her case for issuance of caste certificates.

[English]

Policy of Defence Offset

1432. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has set up Defence Offset Monitoring Wing (DOMW) to monitor and audit about Rs. 8,300 crore worth of offset per year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this policy mandates that foreign arm vendors who win the contracts must invest 30 per cent of the contract value to build the defence industry; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

SINGH): (a) to (d) The Ministry has setup a "Defence Offsets Management Wing" (DOMW) under the Department of Defence Production in August, 2012 and has entrusted it with the following responsibilities:—

- (a) Formulation of Defence Offset Guidelines;
- (b) Monitoring the discharge of offset obligations, including audit and review of progress reports received from vendor;
- (c) Participation in Technical and Commercial evaluation of offset proposals as members of TOEC and CNC;
- (d) Implementation of Offset banking guidelines;
- (e) Administration of penalties under offset contracts in consultation with Acquisition Wing;
- (f) Assisting vendors in interacting with Indian industry; and
- (g) Other responsibilities assigned under offset guidelines or entrusted by the Government.

Monitoring and discharge of offsets is required to be undertaken in accordance with the relevant offset guidelines and signed offset contract. Therefore it may not be possible to put an exact financial figure. Revised Defence Offset Guidelines (Appendix 'D' to Chapter-I of Defence Procurement Procedure-2011) are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

(Refer to para 22 of Chapter-I)

Appendix-D

(Refer to para 22 of Chapter-I)

DEFENCE OFFSET GUIDELINES

The provisions in the Defence Procurement Procedure concerning offsets will be implemented as set out in succeeding paragraphs.

1. Objective of Defence Offsets

1.1 The key objective of the Defence Offset Policy is to leverage capital acquisitions to develop Indian defence industry by (i) fostering development of internationally competitive enterprises, (ii) augmenting capacity for Research, Design and Development related to defence products and services and (iii) encouraging development of synergistic sectors like civil aerospace., and internal security.

2. Quantum and Scope of Offsets

2.1 These provisions will apply to all Capital Acquisitions categorized as 'Buy (Global)', i.e. outright purchase from foreign/Indian vendor, or 'Buy and Make with Transfer of Technology', i.e. purchase from foreign vendor followed by Licensed Production where the estimated cost of the acquisition proposal is Rs. 300 crore or more. They will apply to Indian firms or their Joint Ventures under "Buy (Global)" procurements as explained in Para 5.10.

2.2 30 per cent of the estimated cost of the acquisition in 'Buy (Global)' category acquisitions and 30 per cent of the foreign exchange component in 'Buy and Make with ToT' category acquisitions will be the required value of the offset obligations. Offset obligations may be discharged with reference to eligible products and eligible services as described in **Annexure-VI to Appendix-D**.

2.3 Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) may, after consideration by SCAPCHC, prescribe varying offset obligations above 30 per cent or waive the requirement of offset obligations in special cases. Such directions may be made applicable for a class of cases or for an individual case depending on the factors involved, such as type of acquisition, strategic importance or urgency of the acquisition, ability of Indian defence industry to absorb the offset and any other relevant factors.

2.4 The offset condition will form a part of the RFP and subsequently of the main contract. A separate offset

contract will be executed simultaneously with the main contract.

2.5 These provisions will not apply to (i) procurements under the Fast Track procedure, and (ii) procurements under the 'Option' clause where an offset obligation was not stipulated in the original contract. In respect of procurements under the "Option" clause, where an offset obligation was stipulated in the original contract, the offset guidelines prevailing at the time of signing of the original contract would be applicable.

3. Avenues for Discharge of Offset Obligations

3.1 For the purpose of defence capital acquisitions, offset obligations may be discharged by any one or a combination of the following methods:—

(a) Direct purchase of, or executing export orders for, eligible products manufactured by, or services provided by Indian enterprises, i.e. Defence Public Sector Undertakings, Ordnance Factory Board and private and public sector Indian enterprises. The list of products and services eligible for discharge of offset obligations is at **Annexure-VI to Appendix-D**.

(b) Foreign Direct Investment in joint ventures with Indian enterprises (equity investment) for the manufacture and/or maintenance of eligible products and provision of eligible services. Such investment would be subject to the guidelines/licensing requirements stipulated by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

(c) Investment in 'kind' in terms of Transfer of Technology (ToT) to Indian enterprises for the manufacture and/or maintenance of eligible products and provision of eligible services. This could be through joint ventures or through the non-equity route for co-production, co-development and production or licensed production of eligible products and eligible services. The

investment in kind in terms of ToT must cover all documentation, training and consultancy required for full ToT (civil infrastructure and equipment is excluded). The ToT should be provided without licence fee and there should be no restriction on domestic production, sale or export.

- (d) Investment in 'kind' in Indian enterprises in terms of provision of equipment through the non-equity route for the manufacture and/or maintenance of eligible products and provision of eligible services (excluding ToT, civil Infrastructure and second hand equipment).
- (e) Provision of equipment and/or ToT to Government institutions and establishments engaged in the manufacture and/or maintenance of eligible products and provision of eligible services, including DRDO (as distinct from Indian enterprises). This will include augmenting capacity for Research, Design and Development, Training and Education but exclude civil infrastructure.
- (f) Technology Acquisition by the Defence Research and Development Organization in areas of high technology listed in **Annexure-VIII to Appendix-D**.

3.2 Foreign vendors could consider creation of offset programmes in anticipation of future obligations through offset banking as per guidelines in para 5.8.

4. Indian Offset Partner

- 4.1 Indian enterprises and institutions and establishments engaged in manufacture of eligible products and/or provision of eligible services, including DRDO, are referred to as the Indian Offset Partner (IOP).
- 4.2 The Indian offset partner shall, besides any other regulations in force, also comply with the guidelines/licensing requirements stipulated by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion as applicable.

4.3 The OEM/vendor/Tier-I sub-vendor will be free to select the Indian offset partner for implementing the offset obligation provided the IOP has not been barred from doing business by the Ministry of Defence.

4.4 The agreement between the OEM/vendor/Tier-I sub vendor and the IOP shall be subject to the laws of India.

5. Discharge of Offset Obligations

Vendor Responsibility

5.1 The Vendor of the equipment under the main procurement contract will be responsible for the fulfillment of offset obligations. The Vendor may allow his Tier-1 sub-vendors under the main procurement contract to discharge offset obligations, to the extent of their work share (by value), on behalf of the main/prime vendor. However, overall responsibility and liability for the full discharge of offset obligations shall continue to remain with the main/prime vendor. Any shortfall by the Tier-1 sub-vendor shall be made good by the main/prime vendor, failing which the vendor shall be liable for penalty and debarment as stipulated in the offset guidelines.

Period for Discharge

5.2 Offset obligations are to be discharged within a time frame that can extend beyond the period of the main procurement contract by a maximum period of two years. The period of the main contract includes the period of warranty of the equipment being procured under the main contract.

Performance Bond

5.3 Where the period for discharge of offset obligations exceeds the period of the main procurement contract, the vendor will be required to furnish an additional Performance Bond to Defence Offset Management Wing in the form of a Bank Guarantee covering the

full value of the un-discharged offset obligations falling beyond the period of the main procurement contract. This Performance Bond shall be reduced annually, until full extinction, based on the pro rata value of the discharged offset obligation accepted by the Defence Offsets Management Wing (DOMW). The additional Performance Bond shall be submitted six months prior to expiry of the main Performance-cum-Warranty Bond.

- 5.4 In cases where the main procurement contract is signed on the basis of a Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) under Para-71 of Defence Procurement Procedure (e.g.) through Foreign Military Sales (FMS) by the US Government, but offset contract is signed with the OEM/vendor, the OEM/vendor shall be required to furnish a Performance Bond equal to 5 per cent of the offset obligation which is required to be fulfilled during the period of the main procurement contract. An additional Performance Bond would be required in case the period for discharge of offset obligation exceeds the period of the main procurement contract as indicated in Para 5.3 above.

Mandatory Offsets

- 5.5 A minimum 70 per cent of the offset obligation must be discharged by any one or a combination of Paras 3.1(a), (b), (c) and (d).
- 5.6 Where the discharge of offset obligations is proposed in terms of Para 3.1(d), the vendor will be required to buyback a minimum 40 per cent of the eligible product and/or service (by value) within the permissible period for discharge of offset obligations.

Offset Credits for ToT

- 5.7 Where the discharge of offset obligations is proposed in terms of Para 3.1(c) the offset credit for ToT shall be 10 per cent of the value of buyback during the

period of the offset contract, to the extent of value addition in India.

Offset Banking

- 5.8 Only contracts for direct purchase or export of eligible products or services or investments made in eligible products or services after the signing of the main procurement contract shall be reckoned for discharging offset obligations. However, pre approved banked offset credits will be considered for discharge of offset obligations subject to a maximum of 50 per cent of the total offset obligation under each procurement contract. The banked offset credits shall remain valid for a period of seven years from the date of acceptance by DOMW. Banked offset credits will not be transferable except between the main vendor and his Tier-1 sub-vendors within the same procurement contract. The main vendor will be required to submit a list of such Tier-1 sub-vendors along with the technical and commercial offset proposals. Banking of offset credits shall be permissible only in respect of offsets stipulated in Paras 3.1(a), (b), (c) and (d) of the Defence Offset guidelines. Guidelines for banking offset credits are at **Annexure-VII to Appendix-D**.

Value Addition

- 5.9 The concept of value addition will apply only for direct purchase/export of eligible products. Value Addition will be determined by subtracting (i) value of imported components (i.e.) import content in the product and (ii) any fees/royalty paid.

'Buy (Global)' Procurements

- 5.10 For 'Buy (Global)' category procurements, if an Indian firm including a Joint Venture between an Indian Company and its foreign partner is bidding for the proposal, the clause relating to offset obligation will not be applicable if the indigenous content in the product is 50 per cent or more (by value). In case the indigenous content in the product is less than

50 per cent, the Indian firm or the Joint Venture has to ensure that offset obligations are fulfilled on the foreign exchange component of the contracted value. In case the indigenous content is less than 50 per cent, the Indian firm or Joint Venture shall submit an undertaking to fulfill the offset obligation along with the main technical bid. Failure to submit the undertaking at that stage shall render the bid non-responsive and liable to be rejected. The undertaking shall be furnished as per format at **Annexure-I to Appendix-D**. Indigenous content (by value) will be determined on the basis of exchange rates prevailing on the last date for submission of the main technical bid.

Multiplier for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

5.11 In the discharge of offset obligations under para 3.1(a), (b), (c) and (d), a multiplier of 1.50 will be permitted where Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are IOPs. For the purpose of offsets, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are defined as follows:

(a) In the case of enterprises engaged in manufacture of goods:—

- (i) a micro enterprise is that where investment in plant and machinery does not exceed Rs. 2.5 million;
- (ii) a small enterprise is that where investment in plant and machinery is more than Rs. 2.5 million but does not exceed Rs. 50 million; and
- (iii) a medium enterprise is that where investment in plant and machinery is more than Rs. 50 million but does not exceed Rs. 100 million;

(b) in the case of enterprises engaged in providing services:

- (i) a micro enterprise is that where invest-

ment in equipment does not exceed Rs. 1 million;

- (ii) a small enterprise is that where investment in equipment is more than Rs. 1 million but does not exceed Rs. 20 million; and
- (iii) a medium enterprise is that where investment in equipment is more than Rs. 20 million but does not exceed Rs. 50 million.

Note: The above monetary limits shall be subject to change as may be notified by Department of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India from time to time.

Multiplier for Technology Acquisition by DRDO

5.12 In the discharge of offset obligations under para 3.1(f) relating to technology acquisition by DRDO, a multiplier upto 3 will be permitted. Guidelines for this purpose are at **Annexure-IX to Appendix-D**. Multipliers for technology acquisition by DRDO will be assigned as under:—

- (i) Multiplier of 2.0 will be applicable when the technology is offered for use by Indian Armed Forces only but without any restriction on the numbers that can be produced.
- (ii) Multiplier of 2.5 will be applicable when the technology is offered for use only in Indian Market but for both military and civil applications and without any restriction on the numbers that can be produced.
- (iii) Multiplier of 3.0 will be applicable when the technology is offered without any restriction and with full and unfettered rights, including right to export.

Valuation of Offsets

5.13 For the purpose of these offset guidelines, the date of discharge of offset obligations under para 3.1(a)

shall be reckoned as the date of invoice or the date of final payment whichever is later. In case of equity investment under para 3.1(b) or other investments or ToT and Technology Acquisition covered under paras 3.1 (c), (d), (e) and (f), the date of completion of the transaction, based on documentary evidence, shall be reckoned as the date of discharge of offset obligation. The value of the offset components for which offset credits are sought would have to be supported by documentary evidence. Only transactions undertaken after signing of the offset contract will be reckoned for discharging offset obligations (excluding Offset Banking).

6. Management of Offsets

Acquisition Wing

- 6.1 The Acquisition Wing in the Department of Defence will be responsible for (i) technical and commercial evaluation of offset proposals received in response to RFPs and (ii) conclusion of offset contracts.

Defence Offsets Management Wing

- 6.2 The Defence Offsets Management Wing (DOMW) under the Department of Defence Production will be responsible for formulation of Defence Offset Guidelines and all matters relating to post contract management. The functions of DOMW will include:—

- (a) Formulation of Defence Offset guidelines
- (b) Monitoring the discharge of offset obligations, including audit and review of progress reports received from vendors;
- (c) Participation in Technical and Commercial evaluation of offset proposals as members of TOEC and CNC;
- (d) Implementation of Offset Banking guidelines;
- (e) Administration of penalties under offset contracts in consultation with Acquisition Wing;

- (f) Assisting vendors in interfacing with Indian industry; and
- (g) Other responsibilities assigned under the offset guidelines or entrusted by the Government.

- 6.3 The Defence Offsets Management Wing may avail the assistance of any appropriate entity to discharge its functions.

- 6.4 The DOMW will work in close collaboration with Acquisition Wing for smooth implementation of the Offset guidelines.

7. Submission of Offset proposals

- 7.1 Para 26 of Chapter-I read with Schedule-I of DPP 2011 prescribes the standard RFP document. Para 6 of the RFP format will apply when offsets are attracted. At the stage of submission of the techno-commercial proposal, the vendor will submit a written undertaking in the format at **Annexure-I to Appendix-D** to the effect that he will meet the offset obligations laid down in the RFP as per the Defence Offset Guidelines. This undertaking will be included in the envelope containing the vendors' technical bid. It will be binding on the vendor and will clearly State that failure on the part of the vendor to comply with the offset guidelines at any stage may result in disqualification of the vendor from any further participation in the tender/contract. It may also result in imposition of penalties indicated in Para 8.13 and render the vendor liable for debarment from participating in future procurement contracts for a period upto five years as indicated in Para 8.14. Failure to submit the undertaking in **Annexure-I to Appendix-D** shall render the bid non-responsive and liable to be rejected.

- 7.2 The Technical and Commercial offset proposals have to be submitted by the vendor by a date to be specified in the RFP, which would normally be three months from the date of submission of the main technical and commercial proposals. The technical

and commercial offset proposals should be submitted in two separate sealed covers to the Technical Manager of Acquisition Wing. The Technical Offset proposals and the Commercial Offset proposals should be submitted as per formats at **Annexure-II and Annexure-III to Appendix 'D'** respectively. The commercial offset proposal must provide details of the business model for proposals relating to Paras 3.1(c) and (d), of the offset guidelines in case offset credits are being sought under these specific provisions. The Technical and Commercial Offset proposal for Technology Acquisition by DRDO under Para 3.1(f) of the Offset Guidelines will be forwarded by the Technical Manager to DRDO. In case any offset credits are claimed under Para 3.1(f) of the Offset Guidelines, the Technical and Commercial Proposals should be submitted in a separate envelope as per format at **Annexure-IX to Appendix 'D'**. Failure to submit offset proposals within the stipulated timeframe shall render the bid non-responsive and liable to be rejected. The technical and commercial offset proposals will be forwarded by the Technical Manager to the concerned Service Headquarters and Acquisition Manager respectively.

8. Processing of Offset Proposals

Technical Evaluation

- 8.1 The Technical Offset Evaluation Committee (TOEC) will be constituted by the Technical Manager with approval of the Director General (Acquisition). The TOEC will include representatives of the Service Headquarters, Defence Finance, DRDO and DOMW. The Committee may also include experts, as may be deemed necessary, with approval of the Director General (Acquisition). The TOEC will be chaired by a representative of the Service Headquarters. The Member Secretary shall be nominated by Service Headquarters. The TOEC Report will be forwarded to the Technical Manager with approval of the concerned Principal Staff Officer of Service Head-

quarters. The Technical Manager will process the TOEC report for acceptance by Director General (Acquisition).

- 8.2 The TOEC will scrutinize the technical offset proposals (excluding proposals for Technology Acquisition by DRDO as per para 8.3) to ensure conformity with the offset guidelines. For this purpose, the vendor may be advised to undertake changes to bring his offset proposals in conformity with the offset guidelines. The TOEC will be expected to submit its report within 4-8 weeks of its constitution.

Technology Acquisition

- 8.3 Offset Proposals relating to Para 3.1(f) will be assessed by a Technology Acquisition Committee (TAC) to be constituted by the Defence Research and Development Organization with the approval of Scientific Advisor to Raksha Mantri. The assessment will cover both technical as well as financial parameters, including valuation of technology, and also indicate the timeframe and strategy for utilizing the technology. The TAC will send its recommendations, duly approved by SA to RM, to the Technical Manager within a period of 4-8 weeks of its constitution, for incorporation in the TOEC Report. Guidelines for processing Technology Acquisition proposals, are at **Annexure-IX to Appendix-D**.

Commercial Evaluation

- 8.4 The Commercial Offset Offer will contain the detailed offer specifying the value of the offset components, with a break down of the details, phasing, Indian Offset Partners and banked offset credits proposed to be utilized. The commercial offset offer will be opened along with the main commercial offer after the TOEC report has been accepted by the Director General (Acquisition). The commercial offset offer will have no bearing on determination of the L-1 vendor.

8.5 The CNC for the main procurement case will verify that the Commercial Offset Offer meets the stipulated offset obligations. Only the commercial offset offer of the L-1 vendor in the main procurement proposal will be evaluated by the CNC. The L-1 vendor may amend the commercial offset offer at this stage, to align the proposal with the technical offset proposal, if required. For evaluation of commercial offset proposals, the CNC will include a representative of DOMW as member. Representatives of DRDO, DPSUs, OFB or other Government institutions will be co-opted as members, as required, with approval of the Director General (Acquisition). The commercial valuation of Technology Acquisition by TAC (refer Para 8.3) will be incorporated in the CNC Report.

Approval Authority

8.6 All, Offset proposals will be processed by the Acquisition Manager and approved by Raksha Mantri, regardless of their value. Offset proposals will also be incorporated in the note seeking approval of Competent Financial Authority (CFA) for the main procurement proposal for information of the CFA. The offset contract will be signed by the Acquisition Manager after the main procurement proposal has been approved by the Competent financial Authority. A signed copy of the offset contract will be made available to DOMW.

Model Offset Contract

8.7 A model Offset Contract is at **Annexure-IV to Appendix-D**. It may be varied depending on the facts and circumstances of each case. However, any deviation from the standard terms considered necessary by the CNC should be highlighted by the Acquisition Manager while seeking approval of the Raksha Mantri. The offset contract shall be subject to the laws of India.

Six monthly Reports

8.8 The vendor shall submit six monthly reports in the

format in Annexure-V to the Defence Offsets Management Wing (DOMW). DOMW may conduct an audit by a nominated officer or agency to verify the actual status of implementation.

Assignment of offset credits

8.9 Offset credits shall be assigned by DOMW after scrutiny of six monthly reports.

Re-phasing of offset obligations

8.10 A vendor may, giving reasons, request re-phasing of the offset obligations within the period of the offset contract. JS (DOMW) may allow the request, if justified, with the approval of Secretary, Defence Production. Re-phasing will not be permitted beyond the period stipulated in Para 5.2 of the guidelines.

Change in IOP or Offset Component

8.11 In exceptional cases, DOMW may recommend change in offset partner or offset component on being convinced that the change is necessary to enable the vendor to fulfill offset obligations. Any change in IOP/offset component of a Tier-1 sub-vendor will have to be forwarded to DOMW through the main/prime vendor. The overall value of offset obligations shall, however, remain unchanged. Any change in the IOP shall be approved by the Secretary (Defence Production). Any change in the offset component will require approval of the Raksha Mantri based on the recommendations of the Defence Procurement Board (DPB).

Offset Contract Amendment

8.12 Any amendments to the offset contract due to changes in paras 8.10 and 8.11 shall be incorporated by the JS, DOMW in the offset contract through a Supplementary Contract. JS (DOMW) shall intimate such changes to the concerned Acquisition Manager immediately after they have been approved.

Penalties

- 8.13 If a vendor fails to fulfill the offset obligation in a particular year in accordance with the annual phasing as agreed in the offset contract, a penalty equivalent to five per cent of the unfulfilled offset obligation will be levied on the vendor. The unfulfilled offset value will thereafter be re-phased over the remaining period of the offset contract. The penalty may either be paid by the vendor or recovered from the bank guarantee of the main procurement contract or deducted from the amount payable under the main procurement contract or recovered from the Performance Bond of the offset contract. The overall cap on penalty will be 20 per cent of the total offset obligation during the period of the main procurement contract. There will be no cap on penalty for failure to implement offset obligations during the period beyond the main procurement contract. The penalties will be administered by DOMW in consultation with Acquisition Wing, as required.

Debarment

- 8.14 Any vendor failing to implement the offset obligations will be liable to be debarred from participation in future defence contracts for a period upto five years. The debarment will be decided by the Director General (Acquisition) after giving an opportunity to the vendor to present his case.

Clarifications

- 8.15 Any clarifications relating to offset proposals at the pre-contract stage will be provided by the Acquisition Wing in consultation with DOMW as required. Any clarifications at the post-contract stage will be provided by DOMW in consultation with Acquisition Wing as required.
- 8.16 Any differences or disputes with vendors will be settled through discussion. The decision of the Acquisition Wing and of the Defence Offsets Management Wing in respect of matters relating to

offsets within their respective jurisdiction shall be final.

Annual Reporting to the Defence Acquisition Council

- 8.17 The Acquisition Wing will submit an annual report to the Defence Acquisition Council in June each year regarding the details of offset contracts signed during the previous financial year. DOMW will also submit an annual report to the Defence Acquisition Council in June each year regarding the status of implementation of all on going offset contracts during the previous financial year.

Miscellaneous Provisions

- 8.18 It is clarified that any general term/clause that is not included in the offset contract but is included in the main procurement contract (e.g. Force Majeure, Arbitration, jurisdiction of Indian Courts, use of undue influence, agents and agency commission, etc.) would ipso facto apply to the offset contract.
- 8.19 Defence Offset Guidelines will apply in harmony with and not in derogation of any rules and regulations stipulated by various agencies of the Government of India, including Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, DG Foreign Trade and Ministry of Finance, etc.
- 8.20 These Defence Offset Guidelines shall come into force with effect from 1st August, 2012.

Annexure-I

(Refer to Paras 5.10 and 7.1)

Undertaking to comply with Offset Obligations

1. The Bidder_____ (name of the company) hereby
 - (i) Undertakes to fulfill the offset obligation as stipulated in the Request for Proposal and Defence Offset guidelines at **Appendix-D to Chapter-1 of DPP.**

- (ii) Undertakes to ensure timely adherence to fulfilment of offset obligations failing which the vendor will be liable for penalties as per the Defence Offset Guidelines.
- (iii) Accepts that any failure on the part of the vendor to meet offset obligations may result in debarment from participating in future procurement contracts for a period upto five years as may be decided by the Director General

(Acquisition).

- (iv) Undertakes to furnish technical and commercial offset proposals as per formats at Annexure-II and III of Appendix-D within the time period stipulated in the RFP.

Note: Failure to submit the Undertaking along with the main Technical Bid shall render the bid non-responsive and Viable to be rejected.

Annexure-II

(Refer to Para 7.2 of Appendix-D)

Format for submitting Technical Offset Offer

1. The bidder_____ hereby offers the following offsets in compliance with the technical offset obligations in the RFP:—

Sl. No.	Eligible Offset Products/Services Being Offered	Avenue for discharge (quote Sub-Para of 3.1)	Multiplier applicable (quote applicable Para)	Percentage of Total Offsets	IOP/agency for discharge	Time Frame for discharge of Offsets	Whether Related to Main Equipment Being Supplied (Yes/No)	Remarks
1.								
2.								

Note: Vendor to provide following along with technical offset offer:-

- Undertaking that IOP is an eligible offset partner as per applicable guidelines.
- Company profile of IOP/agency.
- Details with quantities of the proposed offset.
- Letter of IOP/agency confirming acceptance of the offset project in case of direct purchase or Investment.
- In case banked offsets are planned to be utilised, their details certified by DOMW.
- List of Tier-1 sub-contractors, if any, through whom offset obligations are proposed to be discharged, with percentage of discharge.
- Proposals for Technology Acquisition by DRDO under para 3.1(f) of Appendix D should be submitted separately in the format at **Annexure-IX to Appendix-D**.

Annexure-III

(Refer to Para 7.2 of Appendix-D)

Format for submitting Commercial Offset Offer

1. The bidder _____ hereby offers the following offsets in compliance with the commercial offset obligations:—

Sl. No.	Eligible Offset Products/Services Being Offered	Avenue for discharge (quote Sub-Para of 3.1)	Multiplier applicable (quote applicable Para)	Percentage of Total Offsets	Value of Offset	IOP/Agency for Discharge	Time Frame for Discharge of Offsets	Whether Related to Main Equipment Supplied (Yes/No)	Remarks
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1.

2.

Note: Vendor to provide following along with commercial offset offer.—

- (a) Undertaking that IOP is an eligible offset partner as per applicable guidelines.
- (b) Company profile of IOP/agency.
- (c) Details with values of the proposed offset, including details of Tier-1 sub-contractors, If any.
- (d) Letter of IOP/agency confirming acceptance of the offset project in case of direct purchase or Investment.
- (e) In case banked offsets are planned to be utilised, their details certified by DOMW.
- (f) Value of investment "in kind" supported by documentary evidence.
- (g) Details of the business model for proposals relating to Paras 3.1(c) and (d) of the offset guidelines should be indicated, as applicable.

2. This annexure will also be used by the vendor to submit proposals for banking of offsets (Para 2 of **Annexure-VII of Appendix-D**). In such cases Note (e) above will not be applicable.

Annexure-IV

(Refer to Para 8.7 of Appendix-D)

OFFSET CONTRACT

Contract No. _____ Dated _____

This Offset Contract entered into this day of _____

_____ hereinafter referred to as the "Effective Date", is by and between

- (a) The President of India represented by the Joint Secretary and Acquisition Manager (Land Systems/Maritime Systems/Air) Ministry of Defence, Government of India, New Delhi, hereinafter referred to as the "Buyer" on the one part and
- (b) M/s (Name of the Vendor) duly represented by _____ and incorporated under the laws of _____ having _____ its registered office at

hereinafter _____ referred to as "Seller" on the other part.

Whereas, the Seller has been awarded a Contract, Contract Number _____ dated _____ for the Project titled _____ and the Procurement Contract stipulates a total amount of _____ to be paid by the Ministry of Defence, Government of India for the provision of the seller's goods and/or services and The Seller clearly understands and agrees to the Offset Clause given in the RFP and the Defence Offset Guidelines at Appendix-D of Chapter-1 of the Defence Procurement Procedure 2011, referred to as the Defence Offset guidelines.

Now, therefore, the Buyer and the Seller agree as follows:—

- (1) The Seller understands and agrees that the Procurement contract No. _____ dated _____ is subject to the fulfilment of the offset obligations laid down in the RFP. The total amount of this Offset Obligation is _____ which is (specified) per cent (# %) of the supply contract value.
- (2) In the event that the Procurement contract value is increased or reduced, the Seller's Offset Obligation shall be adjusted proportionately.
- (3) The Offset start date applicable to the Offset Obligations hereunder shall be the effective date of Procurement contract number No. _____ dated _____.
- (4) The Seller agrees and promises to discharge its Offset Obligations in accordance with the Offset Schedule attached to this contract. The Offset Schedule may not be changed or amended in any way without the prior written agreement of the Defence Offsets Management Wing (DOMW).
- (5) Within ninety (90) calendar days from the

Effective Date of this contract, the Seller shall, in writing, provide the DOMW, Department of Defence Production, with a copy of the offset programme contracts entered into with Indian offset partners and a list of the Company's official contact persons for all matters related to this agreement and' the performance of the Seller's Offset Obligation. The list shall specify the name, mailing address, street address, telephone, and facsimile numbers of the official contact and shall be limited to three (3) official contacts. Any and all communications and correspondence by the DOMW with any of the said official contacts shall be deemed as if by the Ministry of Defence with the Seller.

- (6) In the event of force majeure, representative of the DOMW and the Seller's representative will meet to assess progress under the programme prior to the date of the force majeure event and determine a mutually agreeable manner and schedule for fulfilment of the Seller's remaining Offset obligations.
- (7) This Contract, and any and all matters relating to the fulfilment of the Seller's Offset Obligations and performance under the programme, shall be interpreted and be subject to the Laws of the Republic of India.
- (8) The provisions in the main Procurement contract No. _____ dated _____ regarding arbitration will be applicable to the offset contract.
- (9) It is clarified that any general term/clause that is not included in the offset contract but is included in the main Procurement contract (e.g. Force Majeure, and jurisdiction of Indian Courts. Use of undue influence, agents and agency commission, etc.) would ipso facto apply to the offset contract.

Annexure-V

(Refer to Para 8.8 of Appendix-D)

SIX MONTHLY REPORT ON FULFILMENT OF OFFSET OBLIGATIONS**REPORT FOR HALF YEAR ENDING 31st December/30th June (to be rendered by
30th January and 30th July of each Calendar Year)**

1. Main Contract No. and Effective Date _____
2. Banking Project ID No. (In case of banking) _____
3. Indian Offset Partner _____
4. Offset Contract Number (not required in case of banking)
5. Product Number and Name
6. **Schedule of Offset Obligations and Fulfilment**

No	Eligible Products/ Services Offered	Value of Offset Committed	Date by which to be fulfilled	Actual value fulfilled by reporting date	Remarks including penalties if any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

7. Explanatory notes, If any
8. Supporting enclosures with respect to column 5 above for actual value fulfilled.
9. Utilization of Banked Offset credits, if any, shall be specifically indicated under column 5.
10. Value of investment "in kind" must be supported by documentary evidence.
11. In respect of Technology Acquisition proposals under para 3.1(f) of Defence Offset Guidelines, a copy of this report may also be sent to DIITM/DRDO.

Annexure-VI

(Refer to Paras 2.2 and 3.1(a) of Appendix-D)

List of Products and Services**Eligible for Discharge of Offset Obligations****1. Defence Products**

- (a) Small arms, mortars, cannons, guns, howitzers,

anti tank weapons and their ammunition including fuzes.

- (b) Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and charges, related equipment and accessories specially designed for military use, equipment specially designed for handling, control, operation, jamming and detection.

- (c) Energetic materials, explosives, propellants and pyrotechnics.
- (d) Tracked and wheeled armoured vehicles, vehicles with ballistic protection designed for military applications, armoured or protective equipment.
- (e) Vessels of war, special naval systems, equipment and accessories to include following:—
- (i) Design, manufacture or upgrade of weapons, sensors, armaments, propulsion systems, machinery control systems, navigation equipment/instruments other marine equipment and hull forms of warships, submarines, auxiliaries.
- (ii) Facilities and equipment required for testing, certification, qualification and calibration of hull forms, platform, propulsion and machinery control systems, weapons sensors and related equipment including enhancement of stealth features and EMI/EMC studies for warships, submarines and auxiliaries.
- (iii) Software specially designed, developed and modified for design of all types of warships, submarines and auxiliaries or their hull forms.
- (iv) Setting up of maintenance and repair facility for equipment/weapons and sensors and other marine systems including related technical civil works.
- (f) Aircraft, unmanned airborne vehicles, aero engines and air craft equipment, related equipment specially designed or modified for military use, parachutes and related equipment.
- (g) Electronics and communication equipment specially designed for military use such as electronic counter measure and counter counter measure equipment surveillance and monitoring, data processing and signalling, guidance and navigation equipment, imaging equipment and night vision devices, sensors.
- (h) Specialized equipment for military training or for simulating military scenarios, specially designed simulators for use of armaments and trainers and training aids viz. Simulators, associated equipment, software and computer based training modules.
- (i) Forgings, castings and other unfinished products which are specially designed for products for military applications and troop comfort equipment.
- (j) Miscellaneous equipment and materials designed for military applications, specially designed environmental test facilities and equipment for the certification, qualification, testing or production of the above products.
- (k) Software specially designed or modified for the development, production or use of above items. This includes software specially designed for modelling, simulation or evaluation of military weapon systems, modelling or simulating military operation scenarios and Command, Communications, Control, Computer and Intelligence (C4I) applications.
- (l) High velocity kinetic energy weapon systems and related equipment.
- (m) Direct energy weapon systems, related or countermeasure equipment, super conductive equipment and specially designed for components and accessories.
- 2. Products for Inland/Coastal Security**
- (a) Arms and their ammunition including all types of close quarter weapons.

- (b) Specialised Protective Equipment for Security personnel including body armour and helmets.
- (c) Vehicles for internal security purposes including armoured vehicles, bullet proof vehicles and mine protected vehicles.
- (d) Riot control equipment and protective as well as riot control vehicles.
- (e) Specialized equipment for surveillance including hand held devices and unmanned aerial vehicles.
- (f) Equipment and devices for night fighting capability including night vision devices.
- (g) Navigational and communications equipment including secure communications.
- (h) Specialized counter terrorism equipment and gear, assault platforms, detection devices, breaching gear etc.
- (i) Specialised equipment for Harbour Security and Coastal Defence including seabed/maritime surveillance sensor chains, sonars, radars, optical devices, AIS.
- (j) Vessel Traffic Management Systems (VTMS/VATMS) and appropriate vessels/crafts/boats.
- (k) Miscellaneous maritime equipment for undertaking investigations, Boarding, Search and Seizure of ships/vessels.
- (l) Software specially designed, developed and modified for all types of Coastal and Maritime security domain awareness, operations and data exchange.
- (m) Training Aids viz simulators, associated equip-

ment, software and computer based training modules.

3. Civil Aerospace Products

- (a) Design, Development, Manufacture and Upgrade of all types of fixed wing and rotary wing aircraft or their airframes, aero engines, avionics, instruments and related components.
- (b) Composites, forgings and castings for the products.
- (c) Training Aids viz. Simulators, associated equipment, software and computer based training modules.
- (d) Guidance and Navigation equipment.
- (e) Test facilities and equipment required for testing, certification, qualification and calibration of the above products.
- (f) Software specially designed, developed or modified for the above products.

4. Services (related to eligible products)

- (a) Maintenance, repair and overhaul.
- (b) Upgradation/life extension.
- (c) Engineering, design and testing.
- (d) Software development.
- (e) Quality assurance.
- (f) Training.
- (g) Research and Development services (from government recognised R&D facilities).

Note: Investment in civil Infrastructure is excluded from the of eligible products and services, unless specifically indicated.

Annexure-VII

(Refer to Paras 3.2 and 5.8 of Appendix-D)

GUIDELINES FOR OFFSET BANKING

1. Banking of offset credits shall be permissible only in respect of offsets stipulated in paras 3.1 (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Appendix-D.
2. The proposals for banking of offsets will be submitted to DOMW by the vendor in the format at Annexure-III to Appendix-D. Credits for offset banking will be provided only for contracts entered into on or after 1.9.2008. In respect of contracts entered into between 1.9.2008 and 31-3-2012, the vendor shall be required to apply for banking offset credits by 31.3.2013. In respect of contracts entered into after 31.3.2012, the vendor shall be required to apply for banking offset credits within one year of completion of the transaction.
3. A unique Project Identification Number will be allotted to each proposal by DOMW.
4. Banked offset credits are non-transferable except between the main contractor and his Tier-I sub-contractors within the same procurement contract.
5. Offset credits will be assigned for banking of offsets only after completion of the transaction. Date of completion of transaction will be the date of invoice or the date of payment whichever is later, in case of purchase of goods/services; date of financial transaction in case of equity investment; and date of commissioning of equipment/technology in India in case of investment "in kind" supported by documentary evidence. Banked offsets will be credited based on the foreign exchange value at the time of completion of the transaction.
6. Banked offset credits will be valid for a period of seven years from the date of acceptance by DOMW.
7. If a vendor is able to create more offsets than his

obligation under a particular contract, the surplus offset credits can be banked and would remain valid for a period of seven years from the time surplus credits are recognized and accepted by DOMW.

8. Applications for banking, of offset credits shall normally be disposed off by DOMW within 8 weeks.

Annexure-VIII

(Refer to Paras 3.1(f) of Appendix-D)

*List of Critical Defence Technology Areas and Test facilities for Acquisition by DRDO through Offsets
(To be reviewed periodically)*

Critical Technology Areas*

1. MEMs based sensors, actuators, RF devices, Focal plane arrays.
2. Nano technology based sensors and displays.
3. Miniature SAR & ISAR technologies.
4. Fiber Lasers Technology.
5. EM Rail Gun technology.
6. Shared and Conformal Apertures.
7. High efficiency flexible Solar Cells technology.
8. Super Cavitations technology.
9. Molecularly Imprinted Polymers.
10. Technologies for Hypersonic flights (Propulsion, Aerodynamics and Structures).
11. Low Observable Technologies.
12. Technologies for generating High Power Lasers.
13. High Strength, High-modulus, Carbon Fibers, Mesophase pitch-based fiber, Carbon Fiber Production Facility.

14. Pulse power network technologies.
15. THZ Technologies.

*Visit DRDO website (www.drdo.org) for more details.

Annexure-IX

(Refer to Paras 5.12 and 8.5 of **Appendix-D**)

GUIDELINES FOR TECHNOLOGY ACQUISITION

1. Technology Acquisition (TA) proposals are a valid method for discharge of offset obligations under para 3.1(f) of Appendix-D.
2. All offset proposals will be submitted by the vendors to the concerned Technical Manager in Acquisition Wing as per para 7.2 of the Defence Offset guidelines. Proposals submitted under para 3.1(f) of Appendix-D will be clearly indicated by the OEM and submitted in a separate envelope in the format appended to this Annexure.
3. The Directorate of Industry Interface and Technology Management (DIITM) in the DRDO will be the nodal agency for all matters related to Technology Acquisition by DRDO. All TA proposals will be forwarded by the Technical Manager to the DIITM/DRDO. Each proposal under this category will be given a unique identification number by DIITM/DRDO prefixed by "TA" to indicate Technology Acquisition.
4. DRDO will establish a Technology Acquisition Committee to be serviced by DIITM. The TAC will be a multi-disciplinary technology evaluation committee, comprising domain experts from the concerned laboratories, other national S&T laboratories, Service Headquarters, HQ IDS, members from academia and research institutions, Additional Financial Adviser (DRDO), and other organizations as deemed necessary, specific to each proposal received. TAC could seek the services of professional bodies for valuation of technology if required.
5. TAC will process cases acceptable as valid offset proposals after Initial screening. If the TAC in its assessment feels that the technology so indicated is already available and/or is of no further use by the DRDO, it may reject the proposal and intimate the Technical Manager. Recommendations of TAC will be incorporated in the TOEC report under Para 8.1 of the Offset Guidelines.
6. The TAC may call for a presentation and detailed technical discussions with the OEM/vendor to understand various aspects of the proposal. Where necessary, the TAC may visit the vendors' premises to make an assessment of the technology offered.
7. TAC will make its recommendations based on viability of the proposal, the technology implications, options for availability of the technology, range and depth of acquisition indicated, absorption capability in the country, status of IP before, on and after acquisition and a fair assessment of the cost of technology. The TAC will recommend a multiplier upto 3, with detailed justification, as indicated in Para 5.12 of the Offset guidelines.
8. Recommendations of TAC will include the following:—
 - (i) Merits of the Technology Acquisition proposal, including time frame for absorption, with phasing.
 - (ii) Value of offset credits to be assigned for the proposal with detailed justification.
 - (iii) Indicate the time frame, modalities and potential for utilisation of the technology.
9. Offset credits will be assigned by DOMW after completion of TA, as certified by DRDO.
10. TAC will forward its recommendations to the Technical Manager after approval by SA to RM within a period of 4-8 weeks of its constitution.

Annexure-X**Format for Submission of Technology Acquisition Proposals**

The format for submission of Technology Acquisition proposals should address the following aspects:—

- The proposal should clearly State that it is under Technology Acquisition category.
- Background of the proposal.
- Technology offered with key elements of technology indicated.
- Components of technology and the nature of transfer.
- Basic infrastructure required for absorption including technical manpower.
- Patents held and status of IPs.
- Development status and contemporary nature of the technology.
- Status of requisite Government approvals.
- Present use of said technology in home country and Its Armed Forces.
- Possible applications.
- Offset credits claimed.
- Any other relevant aspect.

ACRONYMS

CCS	—	Cabinet Committee on Security
CNC	—	Contract Negotiation Committee
DAC	—	Defence Acquisition Council
DDP	—	Department of Defence Production
DIITM	—	Directorate of Industry Interface and Technology Management DRDO

DOFA	—	Defence Offsets Facilitation Agency
DOG	—	Defence Offset Guidelines
DOMW	—	Defence Offsets Management Wing
DPB	—	Defence Procurement Board
DPP	—	Defence Procurement Procedure
DPSU	—	Defence Public Sector Undertaking
DRDO	—	Defence Research and Development Organization
FDI	—	Foreign Direct Investment
IDS	—	Integrated Defence Staff
IOP	—	Indian Offset Partner
MOD	—	Ministry of Defence
MSME	—	Medium, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTOT	—	Maintenance TOT
OEM	—	Original Factory Board
OFB	—	Ordnance Factory Board
RFP	—	Request for Proposal
SA to RM	—	Scientific Advisor to Raksha Mantri
SCAPCHC	—	Service Capital Acquisition Categorization High Committee
TA	—	Technology Acquisition by DRDO
TAC	—	Technology Acquisition Committee
TEC	—	Technology Evaluation Committee
TOC	—	Technical Oversight Committee
TOEC	—	Technical Offsets Evaluation Committee
TOT	—	Transfer of Technology

Compensation to Families of Martyrs

1433. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of soldiers killed during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has given full compensation to the next of kin of those killed during the said period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the list?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Upgradation of ESI Dispensaries

1434. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Employees State Insurance (ESI) Hospitals/Dispensaries in the country including Gautam Buddha Nagar and Bulandshahar districts of Uttar Pradesh as on date, location-wise;

(b) whether the capacity of E.S.I. dispensary situated in Noida under the Gautam Buddha Nagar is insufficient keeping in view the large number of workers;

(c) if so, whether the Government has taken or proposed to taken any steps to upgrade the said E.S.I. dispensary and provide it the state-of-the-art equipments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) The State-wise details of number of Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Hospitals/Dispensaries in the country is as enclosed at Statement-I. Details of

Location-wise ESI Hospitals and Dispensaries in Gautam Buddha Nagar and Bulandshahar Districts of Uttar Pradesh is enclosed as Statement-II.

(b) In view of growing number of Insured Persons in Noida under Gautam Buddha Nagar District, the ESI Corporation has approved setting up of another 5-Doctors Dispensary in Greater Noida in addition to four ESI Dispensaries already in existence in Noida/Greater Noida.

(c) and (d) The ESI Dispensaries in Noida/Greater Noida have been provided with adequate essential equipments. Further, existing ESI Dispensary at Surajpur has been shifted to new premises.

(e) Not applicable in view of reply to Parts (c) and (d) above.

Statement-I

State-wise details of ESI Hospital/Dispensaries
in the Country as on 31.03.2012

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Hospitals	No. of Dispensaries
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	142
2.	Assam	1	26
3.	Bihar	3	19
4.	Chandigarh Admn.	1	02
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	16
6.	Delhi	4	33
7.	Goa	1	10
8.	Gujarat	12	103
9.	Haryana	06	58
10.	Himachal Pradesh	02	10

1	2	3	4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	01	08
12.	Jharkhand	03	22
13.	Karnataka	10	118
14.	Kerala	13	137
15.	Madhya Pradesh	07	42
16.	Maharashtra	14	72
17.	Meghalaya	—	02
18.	Odisha	06	44
19.	Puducherry	01	14
20.	Punjab	08	70
21.	Rajasthan	06	73
22.	Tamil Nadu	09	191
23.	Uttar Pradesh	16	99
24.	Uttarakhand	—	15
25.	West Bengal	14	44
26.	Tripura	—	01
27.	Nagaland	—	01

Statement-II

*Location-wise list of ESI Dispensaries in Noida/
Greater Noida and Bulandshahar Districts*

Sl. No.	Name of District	Location
1	2	3
1.	Noida	Section 12, Noida
2.	Noida	Sector 57, Noida

1	2	3
3.	Noida Phase-II	Special Economic Zone, Noida
4.	Greater Noida	Surajpur
5.	Bulandshahar	Bulandshahar
6.	Bulandshahar	Khurja
7.	Bulandshahar	Jokabad

Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme

1435. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased be state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to provide scholarship to the students of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) category upto matric level;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has disbursed scholarship under various schemes to the students of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) category during the last two years and the current year; and

(d) if so, the details of amount dispersed thereof, State-wise, category-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) The Ministry is providing Central assistance to the States/UTs for implementing the following Schemes upto matric level:—

(i) Pre-matric Scholarship for SC Students studying in classes IX and X: The objective of the scheme is to support the parents to SC children for education of their wards studying in classes IX and X so that the incidence of drop-out, especially in the transition of the elementary to

the secondary stage is minimized and the improve participation of SC children in classes IX and X of the pre-matric stage, so that they perform better and have a better chance of progressing to the post-matric stage of education;

(ii) Pre-matric Scholarship for OBC Students for

studies in India. The objective of the scheme is to provide scholarship for the benefit of children belonging to weaker section amongst OBCs.

(c) and (d) Details of amount disbursed under the above schemes State-wise, category-wise is given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Details of amount disbursed under the Pre-matric Scholarship Schemes for SCs studying in Class IX and X and OBC Students during the last two years and current year (As on 26.11.2012)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme for SC Students studying in Class IX and X	Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC Students		
			2012-13*	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	0.00	32.65	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	131.67	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	59.96	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.00	227.00	288.00	113.50
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	862.44	25.25	103.00	13.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	31.45	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	4781.30	238.00	115.00	115.00
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	125.00	125.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	9.11	68.36	17.00	0.00
17.	Odisha	4068.60	140.00	157.00	137.46
18.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Punjab	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	245.00	309.65	0.00
21.	Sikkim	8.02	0.00	12.75	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	846.00	135.00	135.50
23.	Tripura	0.00	49.00	167.75	23.50
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	2241.00	2237.00	750.00
25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	117.00	113.00	38.00
26.	West Bengal	5160.00	88.64	86.91	0.00
27.	Daman and Diu	0.00	21.69	11.00	0.00
Total		14889.47	4471.04	4068.79	1450.96

*It is a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme and has been implemented only w.e.f. 01.07.2012.

[English]

**Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship
for SC/ST**

1436. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

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

(b) the number of students received this fellowship

in the last five years;

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

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) As informed by the University Grants

Commission, the number of the Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) applicants who applied for Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships (RGNF) under the respective schemes was 27,981 and 6,696 respectively during the last five years.

(b) 8,041 SC students and 3,370 ST students were awarded new fellowships during the last five years.

(c) and (d) Presently, the maximum number of fresh slots to be awarded for each year under the two schemes are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Slots
1.	RGNF for SC students	2000*
2.	RGNF for ST students	667

*It was increased from 1333 to 2000 from the academic session 2010-11.

(e) During the last three years amount spent by UGC under the Schemes is as under:—

Year	RGNF for SC (Rs. in crore)	RGNF for ST (Rs. in crore)
2009-10	62.66	30.71
2010-11	141.71	70.35
2011-12	59.38	26.41

Andaman Marine Project

1437. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been made by Andaman and Nicobar (A&N) administration for Andaman Marine Drive from Haddo Jetty to Dundus point;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the objection of Andaman and Nicobar command;

(c) whether the Navy proposes to consider for issue of No Objection Certificate for the Andaman Marine Project from Haddo to Prem Nagar for the transportation of cargo in the public interest; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) and (b) Andaman and Nicobar (A&N) Administration submitted the proposal for Andaman Marine Drive passing through defence land in Haddo and Minnie Bay area. A&N Command has advised A&N Administration to exclude defence area and re-align Andaman Marine Drive considering plans of Navy and Coast Guard for additional infrastructure in the area.

(c) and (d) The proposal alongwith comments of Andaman and Nicobar Command has been considered at Naval Headquarters and construction of the AMD through Haddo area is not recommended being adjacent to sensitive defence installation.

Notification of NHs in Gujarat

1438. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently notified some National Highways in the State of Gujarat without consultation of the State;

(b) if so, whether the State Government of Gujarat has made any representation for change in the proposal because some section are already developed under BOT/Annuity by the State Government; and

(c) if so, the time by which the revised proposal submitted by the State Government of Gujarat is likely to be considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) Based on the proposals earlier received from the State Government of Gujarat,

Ministry had declared new National Highways (NHs) in the State of Gujarat. Subsequently, on the request received from the State Government, the Ministry has de-notified certain NHs and also declared new roads as NHs in the State of Gujarat.

[Translation]

River Pollution due to Mining

1439. SHRI MADHU KODA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether due to mining and unplanned industrialization pollution has increased in Karo, Koena and Koel rivers of Jharkhand during the last few years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether these rivers are on the verge of extinction;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) As reported by the Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board (JSPCB), the pollution level of rivers Kero, Koena and Koel has not increased due to discharge of uncontrolled mining and industrial effluents. The JSPCB is undertaking the water quality monitoring of these rivers at different locations for their physico-chemical examination.

[English]

Honour to Sports Persons

1440. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government offers honorary ranks to eminent sports persons in defence forces;

- (b) if so, the purpose of conferring such ranks;
- (c) if so, the details of ranks conferred during the last three years;
- (d) whether such sports persons fulfil their obligations for the ranks conferred on them;
- (e) whether the Government has any procedure in this regard and proposes to discontinue the practice; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) Yes, Madam.
- (b) These ranks are conferred to eminent sports persons to honour them for rendering service of a high order to the Indian Union.
- (c) Details of ranks conferred to eminent sports personalities during the last three years are as under:—
 - (i) Sachin Tendulkar, Group Captain in Indian Air Force.
 - (ii) Abhinav Bindra, Lt. Colonel in Territorial Army.
 - (iii) M.S. Dhoni, Lt. Colonel in Territorial Army.
- (d) There are no laid down obligations for the persons who are conferred honorary ranks.
- (e) Laid down procedures are followed in this regard to conferring honorary ranks to eminent sports persons. At present, there is no such proposal to discontinue the practice.
- (f) Not applicable.

[Translation]

Exemption from Payment of Toll on NH-58

1441. SHRI KADIR RANA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to exempt the local people living within the 60 km. radius of the Sivaya

toll plaza located on National Highway No. 58 from payment of toll;

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

(c) whether the Government is considering to reduce the amount of toll tax being collected on said toll plaza; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

[English]

Highway Construction Strategy

1442. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to rework its highway construction strategy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount of subsidy provided to various NH projects during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether there is any proposal in the new policy for hundred per cent funding of the projects by the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the total number of projects awarded to private developers by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) during the last three years and the current year along with the premium earned by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (f) In addition to taking up

National Highway (NH) projects through Private Sector Participation, the Ministry has decided to take up certain road development projects, which are not viable on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) mode, on Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) on 100% Government funding. So far, 32 National Highway (NH) stretches have tentatively been identified for taking up on EPC mode.

A total of Rs. 14,363.20 crore in the form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF) has been provided by the Central Government to various concessionaires for development of NHs during the last three years and the current year.

A total of 140 projects have been awarded through Private Sector Participation by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) during the last three years and the current year. Out of these 140 projects, 55 projects have earned total annual premium of Rs. 4,186.81 crore.

Land Acquisition for NH Projects

1443. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

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

(a) the details of land taken into possession by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for development of National Highways (NHs) in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether certain NH projects have come to standstill due to delay in land acquisition;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and location-wise along with the details of time and cost escalations in these projects;

(d) whether the Government has decided to roll out projects only after acquisition of required land and environmental clearance;

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

(f) whether some States are on the verge of losing NH projects due to delays in acquisition of land and if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) The details of land taken into possession by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for development of National Highways (NHs) in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise are at Statement-I enclosed.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. 6 projects in Kerala, 2 projects in Goa, 7 projects in West Bengal and 1 projects in Tamil Nadu are suffering due to delay in land acquisition. The

details are at Statement-II. Cost overrun is applicable only to EPC contracts. In such contracts, there is a provision for payment of escalation due to delay. In case the project is delayed due to reasons attributable to the contractor, liquidated damages are to be imposed and no escalation is paid. Actual escalation due to delay or cost overrun will be known only after completion of the project and final settlement of bills.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) 2 projects in Kerala and 2 projects in Goa have been withdrawn due to poor land acquisition.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Land taken into possession during last three years (in Ha.)			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto October, 2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	325	664	1176	169
2.	Assam	260	294	223	41
3.	Bihar	376	332	1621	271
4.	Chhattisgarh	10	302	11	195
5.	Delhi	0	0	—	—
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	98	464	383
8.	Haryana	13	111	690	227
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	0	71	150	74
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	488	221	430	15
12.	Karnataka	122	586	549	108

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Kerala	169	32	0	0
14.	Maharashtra	396	597	1001	258
15.	Madhya Pradesh	545	568	273	395
16.	Meghalaya	0	182	0	0
17.	Odisha	1013	920	548	121
18.	Punjab	64	345	74	0
19.	Rajasthan	402	1011	255	851
20.	Tamil Nadu	1168	849	1221	361
21.	Uttar Pradesh	810	1328	998	277
22.	Uttarakhand	0	0	96	0
23.	West Bengal	83	26	21	34
Total		6224	8577	9801	3780

Statement-II

State	Name of the Project	Remark
1	2	3
Goa	(i) Goa/Karnataka Border-Pnaji	LOA withdrawn
	(ii) Maharashtra/Goa Border-Pnaji	LOA withdrawn
Kerala	(i) Cherthalai to Ochira	LOA withdrawn
	(ii) Ochira-Thiruvanthapuram	Bids were cancelled
	(iii) Kerala/KNT border-Kannur	Appointed date could not be declared due to non-availability of land
	(iv) Kannur-Kuttiapuram	
	(v) Thiruvanthapuram-Kerala/TN Border	
	(vi) Vadakkancherry-Thrissur (KL-3)	

1	2	3
West Bengal	(i) Dalkola bypass	Foreclose is under process.
	(ii) Siliguri-Islampur	Project standstill. Part of the project could not be completed
	(iii) Bahrapore-Farakka	Declaration of compensation award and disbursement is extremely slow and delaying the process of handing over of land
	(iv) Farakka-Raiganj	
	(v) Raiganj-Dalkola	
	(vi) Barasat-Krishnagar	
	(vii) Krishnagar-Bahrapore	
Tamil Nadu	(i) New Elevated road connecting Chennai Port-Maduravolyal	Project is standstill

Relaying of Road

1444. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work related to relaying of road between Porlampatti and Salem Steel Plant is being undertaken by the Government;

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

(c) the total allocation made along with actual expenditure incurred on the relaying work;

(d) whether this work is proposed to be made in a phased manner; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the time likely to be taken in the completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) No, Madam. The road is not a National Highway.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

National Plan on Climate Change

1445. SHRI LALJI TANDON: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any National Action Plan on climate change;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of States including Uttar Pradesh where the action plan is likely to be implemented; and

(c) the time by which the work under this plan is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Government of India has released National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) on June 30, 2008.

(b) The NAPCC comprises of eight National

Missions and other initiatives. Eight National Missions are in specific areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change. States Governments have taken steps to prepare State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC) in line with the objectives of the NAPCC. So far, 21 States have prepared the SAPCC and submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Forests. However, Uttar Pradesh has not yet submitted its SAPCC.

(c) Implementation of National Missions under NAPCC has started in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The Twelfth Five Year includes provision for implementation of SAPCC.

Utilisation of 'Fly Ash'

1446. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry had formulated a technical project on utilization of 'fly ash' emanating out of Thermal Power Plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government issuing a notification had made it binding upon all construction works to use fly ash;

(d) if so, the details of the above notifications;

(e) whether the project has been successful; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has not formulated any project on utilization of fly ash.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has issued a notification and subsequent amendments under sub-section (1), clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 and section 5 of the

Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) for fly ash utilization. As per the amendment notification issued vide S.O. 2804(E) of 3rd November, 2009 every construction agency engaged in the construction of buildings within a radius of hundred kilometres from a coal or lignite based thermal power plant shall use only fly ash based products of construction. The targets for fly ash utilization by thermal power stations, in phased manner, are also defined in the notification.

(e) and (f) Does not arise, in view of response to parts (a) and (b) above.

[English]

Families of Martyrs

1447. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any machinery at present to conduct periodic enquiry into the condition of families of defence personnel killed in military operations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of soldiers of the State of Tamil Nadu out of the total number of soldiers killed on duty during the last three years; and

(c) the details of the ex-gratia/compensation amount provided to their families in the State in each of the cases?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Clearance to National Investment and Manufacturing Centre

1448. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request from the State Government of Kerala for granting of environmental clearance to set up a National Investment and Manufacturing Centre in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the salient feature of the said Centre; 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) No such proposal for Environmental Clearance has been received by the Ministry of Environment and Forests from the State Government of Kerala.

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

[Translation]

Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme

1449. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJA SCINDIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds provided the scholarship to

the students of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) are very less as compared to the funds provided for scholarship to the Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs)/minority Communities;

(b) whether the Government is planning to increase the amount for post-matric scholarship and construction of hostel buildings; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The scholarship scheme for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) is implemented based on funds allocated to the Ministry during the year. The details of funds released under Post-Matric Scholarship Schemes for Other Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minority Communities during 2011-12 are as under:—

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Rs. in crore
1.	Post-Matric Scholarships to the students of OBCs	527.99
2.	Post-Matric Scholarships to the students of SCs	2711.34
3.	Post-Matric Scholarships to the students of STs	865.65
4.	Post-Matric Scholarships to the students of Minority Communities	362.99

(b) and (c) The budget allocation under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship to the students belonging to OBCs has been enhanced from Rs. 135.00 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 625.00 crore in 2012-13

At present the budget allocation under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Construction of Hostel for OBC Boys and Girls is adequate.

[English]

Social Programmes for Older Persons

1450. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be

pleased to state:

(a) whether any economic and social programme for the older persons is being run by the Government under Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) and Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the amount being given for running the programmes related to the safety of the old is being continuously reduced by the Government every year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) under which financial assistance is provided to Governments/Non-Government Organisations/Panchayat Raj Institutions/local bodies etc. for running and maintenance of Old Age Homes; Day Care Centres; Mobile Medicare Units; Day Care Centres for Alzheimer's Disease/Dementia Patients, Physiotherapy Clinics for older persons; Helplines and Counseling Centres; Sensitizing programmes for children particularly in Schools and Colleges; Regional Resource and Training Centres; etc.

The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), which is a part of the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), under which Central Assistance is given towards pension @Rs. 200/- per month to persons above 60 years and Rs. 500/- per month to persons above 80 years belonging to a household below poverty line, which is meant to be supplemented by at least an equal contribution by the States.

(c) to (e) The Budget Allocation under the Scheme of IPOP has been increased from Rs. 22 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 40 crore from 2010-11 onwards. The Budget Allocation under the NSAP has increased over the years from Rs. 2891.48 crore during 2007-08 to Rs. 8447.29 crore during 2012-13.

[Translation]

Speed Governors

1451. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to mandate fitment of speed governors (speed limiting device) or speed limiting functions in certain categories of transport vehicles under the provision of Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) A notification G.S.R. 631(E) dated 19th August, 2011 regarding amendment to rule 118 of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 for fitment of speed governor (speed controlling device) in transport vehicles was published by the Ministry under sub-section (4) of Section 41 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (59 of 1998) inviting objections and suggestions, if any. The amendment is being finalised in the light of the objection and suggestions to the draft rules received by the Ministry.

[English]

Low Growth Rates in Shipping Industry

1452. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shipping industry has recorded very low growth rates in the past couple of years, as compared to a decade ago;

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

(c) whether lower efficiency and higher taxation is one of the reasons for the low growth rate; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) The Indian shipping industry recorded a growth rate of 15.3% in the year 2004-05 after the introduction of Tonnage Tax Scheme in the year 2004. However, thereafter the growth slowed down in the year 2006-07 and the industry has seen the following growth rate of tonnage in the recent years.

Growth of Indian tonnage:

Years (As on 31st March)	No. of Vessels	Gross Tonnage (GT)	% of increase
1	2	3	4
2006-07	787	8595185	1.5

1	2	3	4
2007-08	867	899059	4.6
2008-09	925	9283139	3.3
2009-10	998	9613242	3.6
2010-11	1071	10450305	8.7
2011-12	1135	11030751	5.6

The prevailing global credit crunch has been affecting the vessel acquisition programme of shipping companies as raising finance for ship acquisition has become increasingly difficult.

(c) While Indian flag vessel are generally efficient, the growth of Indian flag ships has been low in the recent years. Although the tonnage tax regime provided relief from corporate tax, some changes in the direct and indirect taxation, subsequently, have diluted the benefits which were made available to the shipping industry with the introduction of tonnage tax scheme in 2004.

(d) Government had introduced tonnage tax regime for shipping sector in 2004. Further, Indian shipping industry has been provided cargo support through right of first refusal and policy of FOB import is being followed for

Government owned/controlled cargoes. Moreover, chartering of vessels for movement of cargo on private account is regulated through the Director General of Shipping taking into consideration the availability of Indian flag vessels.

Foreign Collaboration in Steel Sector

1453. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign steel companies have entered into agreements with the Indian companies for setting up joint ventures in the steel sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status thereon;

(c) the number of Memorandum of Understandings signed in this regard; and

(d) the benefits likely to be accrued to the steel sector from these joint ventures?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (d) The details of Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) signed by Steel Authority of India Limited and NMDC Limited with foreign companies for setting up joint venture in the steel sector are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Company	Date of signing of MoU	Details of MoU/ Present Status	Likely benefits
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)	Kobe Steel, Japan	30.03.2010	SAIL-KOBE Iron India Private Ltd., a 50:50 Joint Venture Company of SAIL and Kobe has been incorporated on 25.05.2012. At present Detailed Project Report (DPR) is being prepared jointly by SAIL and Kobe Steel.	ITmk3 is the latest technology for iron making. This technology was developed by Kobe Steel, Japan and is an alternative to BF-BOF route of steel making. Through Itmk3 technology, iron ore fines and non-coking coal could be used for iron nugget production. Itmk3 technology eliminates the requirement of setting up coke oven and sintering plant.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)	POSCO Limited, South Korea	27.08.2009	SAIL and POSCO entered into MoU for possible JV initiatives for setting up of Finex technology based steel plant at Bokaro and a Cold Rolled Non-Oriented (CRNO) steel unit in Maharashtra. A DPR has been prepared jointly by SAIL and POSCO, which envisages a Finex technology based steel plant at 3 mtpa capacity at Bokaro and a 3,00,000 tonnes CRNO unit at Vile Bhagad Industrial Area in Maharashtra.	The FINEX technology which is an alternative to BF-BOF route of steel making is only operating at POSCO's plant in South Korea. Finex is an innovative iron making process developed by Posco and Siemens VAI for production of hot-metal based on direct use of iron-ore fines and non-coking coal. Finex technology eliminates the requirement of setting up of sintering plant and coke oven and allows the direct use of low-cost ore fines and coal, bringing down overall plant installation and operational costs. Another advantage of Finex is the reduction of pollution, producing significantly less sulphur and nitrogen oxide than current furnaces.
3.	Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)	Kobe Steel Limited, Japan	30.11.2010		For exploring the possibility of setting up of an integrated steel plant at Jagdishpur for production of high value steel items mainly for Automobile, Railways and Power Sector.
4.	NMDC Limited	Kobe Steel Limited, Japan	19.04.2010	Kobe Steel and TBDL have entered into an MoU to develop new iron making ITmk3 technologies using coal as reductant.	If the MoU with Kobe Steel fructifies into a Joint Venture, it will open up a new avenue of reduction of low grade iron ore using non-coking coal which will be highly beneficial for India.
5.	NMDC Limited	OJSC Severstal, Russia	10.12.2010	To set up a Joint Venture company for setting up a 3 million tonne per annum steel plant in Karnataka under 50:50 Joint Venture.	It will result into production of high grade/auto grade steel and long products.

Submarine Production

1454. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of construction of six new-generation conventional submarines, armed with both land-attack missile capabilities and air independent propulsion (AIP) for greater underwater endurance;

(b) whether there is any plan to join the hands with the private sector for successful and immediate implementation of submarine production plans; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Madam, Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) has accorded Acceptance of Necessity (AON) for construction of six submarines under Project-75(I). These submarines are intended to be equipped with land attack missile capability as well as Air Independent Propulsion (AIP).

(b) and (c) The private sector is being associated as per their capability and as per Joint Venture (JV) policy promulgated by Department of Defence Production.

Purchase of Dornier Aircraft

1455. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to purchase Dornier transport aircraft;

(b) if so, the details of such aircraft alongwith the cost and the names of the countries from which they have been purchased during the last five years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has any comprehensive proposal for production of Dornier light transport aircraft indigenously; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) There is a proposal to procure 14 Dornier Aircraft from M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) for the purpose of training pilots of the Indian Air Force (IAF). Additionally, there is also a proposal to procure two more Dornier Aircraft, modified to calibrate navigational aids at IAF airfields from M/s HAL. Besides, Indian Navy has a plan to purchase 12 Dornier Aircraft from M/s HAL.

(b) and (c) Since Dornier Aircrafts are being manufactured indigenously by M/s HAL, these have not been purchased from any other country during past five years.

(d) and (e) Dornier Transport aircraft are already being manufactured indigenously by M/s HAL since 1983-84.

Status of 'World Heritage'

1456. SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Western Ghats sites are declared as "World Heritage" in the country;

(b) if so, whether some States have raised objections in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes, Madam. The World Heritage Committee has inscribed the Western Ghats on the World Heritage List during July, 2012. 39 Sites in the Western Ghats situated in the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra have been included in the UNESCO World Heritage List the details of which are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) The Government of Karnataka had requested this Ministry for deletion of Pushpagiri Wildlife

Sanctuary, Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary, Talacauvery Wildlife Sanctuary, Padinalknad Reserve Forests, Kudremukh National Park, Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary, Someshwara Reserve Forests Agumbe Reserve Forests and Balahalli Reserve forests from the list of 'World Heritage Sites', and for withdrawing the nomination submitted to UNESCO in respect of these sites.

In its response, the Government of India has clarified to the Government of Karnataka that the State Government of Karnataka was kept informed at each stage, viz., identification of the 39 sites and submission of the proposal to UNESCO. It has further been clarified to the State Government that the designation of Western Ghats sites of Karnataka as World Heritage Site is to give due recognition to the efforts of the local communities and the State Government of Karnataka in protecting and saving these pristine landscapes, and is in no way intended or expected to affect the implementation of our

State policies or legislative framework. The UNESCO – World Heritage Convention gives due respect to the sovereignty of the State on whose territory the heritage site is situated, without prejudicing the property rights determined by the respective national legislations. The State Government has also been assured that the proposed sites will receive the co-operation of the international community, particularly in respect of financial, scientific and technical support.

(d) This Ministry has constituted 'Western Ghats Natural Heritage Management Committee' for effective conservation, protection and management of natural heritage sites of Western Ghats and also constituted 'High Level Working Group' to study the preservation of the ecology, environmental integrity and holistic development of the Western Ghats in view of their rich and unique biodiversity and also implication of recognition of Western Ghats in the UNESCO Heritage list.

Statement

Sites in the Western Ghats included in the UNESCO World Heritage List

Sl.No.	Site Name	Area (km ²)	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Kalakad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve	895.00	Tamil Nadu
2.	Shendurney Wildlife Sanctuary	171.00	Kerala
3.	Neyyar Wildlife Sanctuary	128.00	Kerala
4.	Peppara Wildlife Sanctuary	53.00	Kerala
5.	Kulathupuzha Range	200.00	Kerala
6.	Palode Range	165.00	Kerala
7.	Periyar Tiger Reserve	777.00	Kerala
8.	Ranni Forest Division	828.53	Kerala
9.	Konni Forest Division	261.43	Kerala

1	2	3	4
10.	Achankovil Forest Division	219.90	Kerala
11.	Srivilliputtur Wildlife Sanctuary	485.00	Tamil Nadu
12.	Tirunelveli (North) Forest Division (part)	234.67	Tamil Nadu
13.	Eravikulam National Park (and proposed extension)	127.00	Kerala
14.	Grass Hills National Park	31.23	Tamil Nadu
15.	Karian Shola National Park	5.03	Tamil Nadu
16.	Karian Shola (part of Parambikulam Wildlife Sanctuary)	3.77	Kerala
17.	Mankulam Range	52.84	Kerala
18.	Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary	90.44	Kerala
19.	Mannavan Shola	11.26	Kerala
20.	Silent Valley National Park	89.52	Kerala
21.	New Amarambalam Reserved Forest	246.97	Kerala
22.	Mukurti National Park	78.50	Tamil Nadu
23.	Kalikavu Range	117.05	Kerala
24.	Attapadi Reserved Forest	65.75	Kerala
25.	Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuary	102.59	Karnataka
26.	Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary	181.29	Karnataka
27.	Talacauvery Wildlife Sanctuary	105.00	Karnataka
28.	Padinalknad Reserved Forest	184.76	Karnataka
29.	Kerti Reserved Forest	79.04	Karnataka
30.	Aralam Wildlife Sanctuary	55.00	Kerala
31.	Kudremukh National Park	600.32	Karnataka
32.	Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary	88.40	Karnataka
33.	Someshwara Reserved Forest	112.92	Karnataka

1	2	3	4
34.	Agumbe Reserved Forest	57.09	Karnataka
35.	Balahalli Reserved Forest	22.63	Karnataka
36.	Kas Plateau	11.42	Maharashtra
37.	Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary	423.55	Maharashtra
38.	Chandoli National Park	308.90	Maharashtra
39.	Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary	282.35	Maharashtra
Grand-Total		7,953.15	

[Translation]

Construction Targets of MES

1457. SHRI PRAVEEN SINGH ARON: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Military Engineer Services (MES) has been able to achieve its construction targets as per the established standard and schedule during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether any action has been taken against the officers found responsible for it;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the apartments being constructed for soldiers are as per new technology; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps proposed to be taken by the Government in case of any irregularity?

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

(a) to (d) MES has been able to substantially utilize budgetary allocations made for construction works of the

Army, Air Force and Navy in the last three financial years. Details are given in Statement enclosed. MES executes its projects as per laid down provisions of Defence Works Procedure-2007, Regulations of MES, and Contract Manual which are aimed at completing the work as per established standards and schedule.

(e) and (f) New residential apartments are being constructed using modern technology and construction processes. Besides, modern engineering construction materials are being used subject to suitability for defence projects and considering ease of availability of material and maintenance services at remote locations.

Statement

Budget Utilisation of MES Works

Financial Year	Funds (Rs. in crore)		Percentage Utilisation
	Allotment	Expenditure	
2009-10	8386.10	8320.56	99.22
2010-11	9558.16	9512.45	99.52
2011-12	10259.05	10323.10	100.62

[English]

**Use of Waste Material for Laying
of Roads**

1458. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to make use of waste material for laying of roads/NHs across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Road Research Institute (CRRRI) has gained expertise in use of waste material for road construction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways. Waste materials such as fly ash and blast furnace slag have already been allowed by the Ministry for use in construction of National Highways.

(c) and (d) Extensive research work has been carried out in the Central Road Research Institute for use of waste materials such as fly ash, steel slag, copper and zinc slag, mining waste, demolition waste from buildings and structures, plastic waste etc. in the construction of roads.

Declaration of Bio-Diversity Sites

1459. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Governments for declaration of Biodiversity Heritage Sites (BHSs) in the States;

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

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

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal from the experts for a bio-diversity literacy movement initiation to educate people regarding the importance of genetic resources; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) As per the provisions of Section 37 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 (B.D. Act), the State Governments, may, in consultation with the local bodies, notify areas of biodiversity importance as biodiversity heritage sites under this Act; in consultation with the Central Government frame rules for the management and conservation of these sites; and also frame schemes for compensating or rehabilitating people economically affected by such notification. Thus, the onus of notifying areas of biodiversity importance as Biodiversity Heritage Sites is with the State Governments. The Government has accordingly written to all State Government for identification of areas as Biodiversity Sites in their States. Guidelines for identification, selection and management of Biodiversity Heritage Sites have also been posted on the website of National Biodiversity Authority (NBA), a statutory and autonomous organization under the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

(d) and (e) A proposal on "Bio literacy for Biodiversity Conservation" was submitted by M/s Centre for Ecological and Research, Thanjavur to the NBA. The proposal was considered by the NBA and forwarded to the Tamil Nadu State Biodiversity Board for action, as appropriate, in accordance with the provisions of the B.D. Act.

[Translation]

Housing Facility for Mine Workers

1460. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to provide housing facility to the mine workers in the country including Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals in this regard; and

(c) the number of housing units proposed to be constructed in each State and the amount of housing loan proposed to be given to the mine workers, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Yes, Madam. Scheme has been formulated for providing housing facilities to the mine workers.

(b) Following schemes have been formulated to provide housing facility to the mine workers:—

(i) Type-I Housing Scheme — Under this scheme

subsidy of Rs. 40,000 per unit is given to the mine management for construction of houses for mine workers.

(ii) Type-II Housing Scheme — Under this scheme subsidy of Rs. 50,000 per unit is given to the mine management for construction of houses for mine workers.

(iii) Revised Integrated Housing Scheme — Under this scheme subsidy of Rs. 40,000 per unit is given to the Individual mine workers.

(c) The amount of Rs. 40,000/50,000 sanctioned per unit is by way of subsidy and not loan. The units of houses and the amount for the current financial year will be based on the proposals received from field offices/ States. The state-wise statement for the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 (Till date) is placed as Statement.

Statement

Name of the State	2011-12 (Subsidy given for no. of houses)	Amount (Rs. in lakh)	2012-13 (Subsidy given for no. of houses) (Till date)	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
Rajasthan	69	1380	—	—
Odisha	344	68.80	62	12.40
Karnataka			72 Type-II	28.80
Madhya Pradesh	02	0.40	48 Type-II	7.20
Himachal Pradesh			03	0.60

Six-Lane By-Pass Road

1461. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of six-lane by-passes in various States of the country including Madhya Pradesh

is hindering the sanction of Master Plan;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) The Ministry is primarily responsibility for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). Preparation of Master Plan for a particular city is the responsibility of the concerned Local Government.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Decline in Exports

1462. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major items exported and imported and imported during each of the last three years and the current year, quantum-wise, country-wise, item-wise and value-wise;

(b) the total deficit in trade carried on with the developing countries along with name of the countries with which India is likely to meet it trade target;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study to discover the potentialities to promote export to these countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to increase trade with these countries;

(e) whether several trade bodies have expressed their views on the declining trend of exports and have suggested measures to check this trend; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the steps taken to provide relief of the exporters in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The details of commodities, including major items, imported and exported are available in the DGCI&S publication in CD form namely 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India' Volume-I (Exports) and Volume-II (Imports), which is regularly sent to Parliament library by DGCI&S.

(b) India's trade deficit with the developing countries during 2012-13 (April-October) is US\$-80.7 billion (Provisional). The country-wise target of exports is not fixed.

(c) and (d) After detailed consultation with all stake holders, Department of Commerce has issued a strategy paper in May, 2011 as a part of plan to double merchandise exports by 2013-14 as a means of bridging the trade deficit.

(e) and (f) To boost performance of the export sectors and to reduce trade deficit, the Government reviews performance of export sectors at regular intervals along with consultation with export promotion councils and other trade bodies 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 Products Scheme, Focus Market Scheme and Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana. The details of these schemes are available in the DGFT website at www.dgft.gov.in.

[English]

Setting up of Unit in Andhra Pradesh

1463. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the administrative control of Ministry of Defence propose to set up units with an investment of Rs. 1.25 lakh crore in Andhra Pradesh (A.P.).

(b) if so, the details of units proposed to be set up; and

(c) the details of the employment opportunities likely to be generated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL) plans to set up a Missile production unit with an investment of Rs. 2,500/- crore of Ibrahimpattanam in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) It is likely to generate direct employment for about 700 personnel and indirect employment for about 2000 personnel.

**Rules and Regulations for Issuance
of Driving Licences**

1464. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has held discussions with the State Government for strict rules and regulations for issuance of driving licences in view of casual inspection by Government officials at the time of issuing driving licences;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any decision in this regard in consultation with State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the opinions/ views of the State Governments in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (d) Driving licences are issued by licensing authorities of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. This Ministry has been sensitizing all States/UTs from time to time to follow the guidelines prescribed in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 while issuing driving licences. Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2012, as passed by Rajya Sabha, and presently pending in Lok Sabha, seeks to amend certain provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 so as to provide safeguards for issue of driving licences and also prescribe/enhance penalties for various offences.

[Translation]

Disinvestment in HAL

1465. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to divest

Government's share in Hindustan Aeronautics (Limited (HAL));

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for divesting in HAL; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government proposes to disinvest 10% of its equity in HAL.

(c) The disinvestment of HAL is being proposed in pursuance of Government policy on disinvestment which inter-alia envisages listing on the stock exchanges of all the unlisted Central Public Sector Enterprises having a positive net worth, no accumulated losses and having earned net profits in three preceding consecutive years.

(d) The proposal is expected to be implemented within six months from the date of complying with SEBI guidelines relating to the composition of Board of Directors by the Company.

National Highway No. 80

1466. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the technical norms and yardsticks which were to be followed for construction of National Highway-80 Mata Mod to Farakha via Munger have been overlooked thereby causing mode accidents on this highway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) The development works on National Highways are taken up based on inter-se-priority and subject to availability of funds. The development works

are sanctioned and carried out as per Technical norms laid down in Ministry's specifications well as Indian Roads Congress (IRC) Codal provisions.

Construction of Highways in Bihar

1467. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for construction of a highway from Musari Gharari to Samastipur via Mathurapur-Islamnagar, Singhia-Kusheshwar Asthan-Phultoda Ghat upto Khagaria in the State of Bihar has been lying pending;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the present status of the project;

(c) the number of public representative who have also made this demand for construction of the said highway and the action taken thereof; and

(d) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be approved by the Government.

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Funds for Afforestation Projects

1468. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has provided any assistance for the afforestation projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the physical and financial targets fixed and achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No, Madam. None of the ongoing externally aided afforestation projects in the country has been assisted by the World Bank.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

EOUs

1469. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides incentives and Export Oriented Units (EOUs) Schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been an increased in the number of Export Oriented Units during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the number of people employed by these units has decreased during the said period; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by the Government to ensure adequate employment generation in EOUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The EOU Scheme introduced in 1981, is complementary to the erstwhile EPZ scheme. It adopts the same production regime but offers a wider option in location with reference to factors like source of raw materials, port of exports, hinterland facilities, and availability of technological skills, existence of industrial base, and the need for a larger area of land for the project. Under this scheme, the units undertaking to export their entire production of goods, except permissible sales in Domestic Traffic Area (DTA) as per Exim Policy/Foreign Trade Policy, are allowed to be set up. These units may be engaged in the manufacture, services, development of software, agriculture including agro-processing, aquaculture, animal husbandry, bio-technology, floriculture, horticulture, pisciculture, viticulture, poultry and sericulture. Facilities/incentives available to

EOUs include duty free sourcing of inputs including capital goods, procurement of goods from DTA without payment of Central Excise Duty, reimbursement of Central Sales Tax, DTA sale (including advance DTA Sale) upto 50% of F.O.B. value of physical exports permitted on payment of concessional rate of duty and income of EOUs was exempted from payment of Income Tax upto 31.3.2011.

(c) to (f) No, Madam. The number of units and the people employed during the last three years by the EOUs is given below:

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
No. of EOUs	2556	2578	2446	2311
Employment	313003	300831	220435	236892

*provisional figures.

[Translation]

CDS Depot

1470. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that there is no Canteen Stores Department (CSD) depot in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to establish a CSD depot in Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the likely time of completion?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Government of Himachal Pradesh has requested this Ministry for setting up a CSD Depot in the State in view of the number of Servicemen, Ex-servicemen and their families residing there.

Land measuring approximately 188 kanals had been offered by Himachal Pradesh Government. However, the

same as not found to be suitable, since some of it included khud/nallah. CSD has requested to the State Government to develop the above land through channelization/embankment and to allot suitable alternate land.

No time frame at this stage can be firmed up for setting up of the Depot of Una.

[English]

Violation of FDI in Retail

1471. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is investigating some cases of violation of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in retail market against Wal-Mart company and other companies; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken by the Government against the erring companies?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) Reference alleging that some companies are carrying out activities in violation of the FDI policy in retail market, have been received.

Violation of FDI regulations is covered by the penal provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA). The Reserve Bank of India has informed that matters related to Bharti Wal-Mart/Cedar Support Services Limited and M/s Flipkart Online Services Pvt. Limited, respectively, have been referred to the Directorate of Enforcement for further investigations.

[Translation]

OBC Reservation to Marathas

1472. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for grant of reservation of Marathas in the OBC category;

(b) whether the proposal is under consideration of the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the said proposal is likely to be sanctioned;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment notifies castes/communities in the Central List of OBCs for different States/UTs on the basis of advice tendered by the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) under Section 9(1) of the NCBC Act, 1993.

The Government has received a proposal for inclusion of Marathas in the OBCs category. The proposal was referred on 27.04.2012 to the National Commission for Backward Classes for their advice.

Setting up of Cow-sheds

1473. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up cow-sheds in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government for providing Grants-in-aid especially in backward and rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No, Madam. However, the Government is providing financial assistance for setting up of Shelter Houses for stray/ownerless animals including cows in the country. About 600 organisations have set up Shelter Houses under this schemes.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Bonded Child Labour

1474. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

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

(a) whether identification of bonded child labourers in various industries in a very casual manner is resulting in the engagement of children in those places;

(b) whether the Government is also aware of the National Human Rights Commission report on rescued bonded child labourers who are still waiting for rehabilitation and compensation; and

(c) if so, the measures taken by the Government for speedy identification and rehabilitation of rescued child labourers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) The bonded labour system has been abolished throughout the country w.e.f. 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance which was replaced by Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. As and when existence of bonded labour is detected, such persons are identified for rehabilitation. The responsibility of identifying and rehabilitating the freed bonded labourers lies with the respective State Governments.

(b) In order to assist the State Governments in the task of rehabilitation of identified and released bonded labourers, the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour is in operation since May, 1978. Under the Scheme, rehabilitation assistance @ Rs. 20,000/- per bonded labour is provided which is equally shared by the Central and State Government. The Central Government takes appropriate action on National Human Rights Commissions reports or references on rescued bonded labourers for release of central assistance to the concerned State Government under the scheme.

(c) The Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project Scheme since 1988. The scheme seeks to adopt a sequential approach with focus on the rehabilitation of children working in hazardous occupations

and processes in the first instance. Under the Scheme the surveys are conducted to identify children working in hazardous occupations and processes. Of the children identified, those in the age group 5-8 years are mainstreamed directly to formal education system through the SSA, Working Children in the age Group 9-14 years are rehabilitated through the special schools. Children rescued/withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes. The Act regulates the working conditions of children where they are not prohibited from working. Any person who employs a child in any occupation or process where employment of children is prohibited under the Child Labour Act, is liable for punishment with imprisonment or with fine. Further, the Ministry launches awareness generation campaigns against the evils of child labour and enforcement of child labour laws through electronic and print media at the center as well as at the district level.

Monitoring over Ammonium Nitrate

1475. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there have been instances where tones of ammonium nitrate have been found missing from the Indian ports every year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the action taken by the Government in this regard;
- (d) the quantity of ammonium nitrate imported in India during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (e) whether there is any mechanism to track down the sale of ammonium nitrate in India to stop it from falling into wrong hands; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN) : (a) to (d) Reports with regard to Ammonium Nitrate missing from Ports are not maintained centrally. On specific cases of violation of law and order, seizure of explosives, bomb blast etc., the reports are received from State law authorities/intelligence agencies from time to time.

(e) and (f) The Central Government (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) has made the Ammonium Nitrate Rules, 2012 published vide Notification No. GSR No. 553(E) on 11th July, 2012. These rules have inter-alia provided that no person shall undertake manufacture, conversion, stevedoring, import, export, transport or possess for sale or use Ammonium Nitrate except as authorised or licensed under these rules.

[Translation]

Nomadic, Semi-Nomadic Tribes

1476. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether census of primitive tribes has been conducted at national level;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether nomadic, semi-nomadic banjara tribes are on the verge of extinction;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to provide housing education, employment, etc., to the said tribes for their better livelihood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The primitive tribes which are either Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes are covered in the Census. The data pertaining to Census 2011 has not yet become available.

(c) and (d) No such data is available.

(e) A large number of Nomadic and Semi-nomadic tribes are included either in the lists of Scheduled Castes, or Scheduled Tribes or in the Central lists of Other Backward Classes, for various States, which entitle them to various constitutional rights and other benefits available under the respective categories, including schemes of educational, economic and social development.

Daily Wage of Agriculture Labourers

1477. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision to hike daily wages for labourers including those from the agricultural sector in view of the increasing prices;

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

(c) the mechanism evolved to ensure the payment of minimum wages fixed by the Government; and

(d) the different between the wages of skilled and unskilled labour in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL

SURESH): (a) and (b) In order to protect the minimum wages against inflation, the Central Government and most of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have adopted the system of Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA) by which the basic Minimum Wage is revised/hiked based on increase in the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers. VDA is generally revised twice a year and applicable for various scheduled employments including agricultural sector.

(c) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 enforcement is secured by the Central as well as the State Governments. In the Central Sphere, the implementation is secured through the Central Industrial Relations Machinery, while in the State Sphere, the responsibility of the enforcement lies with the respective State Enforcement Machinery.

(d) Under the Act, both Central and State Government are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum rates of wages for different categories (Skilled/Semi-skilled/Unskilled etc.) of workers in the country. A Statement showing the minimum rates of wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for different categories of workers in the Central Sphere is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Area-wise Rates of Minimum Wages for Scheduled Employments in the Central Sphere

(As on 01.10.2012)

Name of Scheduled Employment	Category of Workers	Rates of wages including V.D.A. per day (in Rs.)		
		Area A	Area B	Area C
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	Unskilled	185.00	168.00	166.00
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	202.00	187.00	171.00
	Skilled/Clerical	220.00	202.00	186.00
	Highly Skilled	245.00	225.00	202.00

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing	1. Excavation and removal of over burden with 50 meters lead/1.5 meters lift: (a) Soft Soil (b) Soft Soil with Rock (c) Rock 2. Removal and Staking of rejected stone with 50 metres lead 1.5 metres life Stone breaking or Stone Crushing for the stone size (a) 1.0 inches to 1.5 inch (b) Above 1.5 inches to 3.0 inches (c) Above 3.0 inches to 5 inches (d) Above 5.0 inches	186.08 281.58 373.19 148.48 1158.25 989.62 578.58 474.97	
3.	Sweeping and Cleaning	Unskilled	279.00	231.00 186.00
4.	Watch and Ward	Without Arms (semi-skilled) With arms (skilled)	279.00 308.00	231.00 186.00 262.00 217.00
5.	Loading and Unloading	Unskilled	279.00	231.00 186.00
6.	Construction	Unskilled Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory Skilled/Clerical Highly Skilled	279.00 308.00 339.00 369.00	231.00 186.00 262.00 217.00 308.00 262.00 339.00 308.00
7.	Non-Coal Mines		Above Ground	Below Ground
		Unskilled	186.00	231.00
		Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	231.00	279.00
		Skilled/Clerical	279.00	324.00
		Highly Skilled	324.00	369.00

Name of Scheduled Employment	Nomenclature
1. Agriculture	Agriculture
2. Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing	
3. Sweeping and Cleaning	Employment of Sweeping and Cleaning excluding Activities prohibited under the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Day Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993
4. Watch and Ward	Employment of Watch and Ward.
5. Loading and Unloading	Employment in Loading and Unloading in (i) Goods Sheds, Parcel Offices of Railways; (ii) Other Goodsheds, Godowns, Warehouses etc. and; (iii) Docks and Ports.
6. Construction	Construction of maintenance of Roads or Runways or in Building Operations including laying down Underground Electric, Wireless, Radio, Television, Telephone, Telegraph and Overseas Communication Cables and similar other Underground Cabling Work, Electric Lines, Water Supply Lines and Sewerage Pipe Lines.
7. Non-Coal Mines	Employees engaged in the employment of Gypsum, Barytes, Bauxite, Manganese, China Clay, Kyanite, Copper, Clay, Magnesite, White Clay, Stone, Steatite (including the mines producing Soap Stones and Talc), Orchre, Asbestos, Fire Clay, Chromite, Quartzite, Quartz, Silica, Graphite, Felspar, Laterite, Dolomite, Red Oxide, Wolfram, Iron Ore, Granite, Rock Phosphate, Hematite, Marble and Calcite, Uranium, Mica, Lignite, Grave, Slate and Magnetite Mines.

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA

Area - "A"

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

Area - "B"

Agra	(UA)	Jodhpur		Jabalpur	(UA)
Ajmer		Kochi	(UA)	Jaipur	(UA)
Aligarh		Kolhapur	(UA)	Jalandhar	(UA)
Allahabad	(UA)	Kozhikode	(UA)	Jamshedpur	(UA)
Amravati		Kota		Puducherry	(UA)
Aurangabad	(UA)	Ludhiana		Jalandhar-Cantt.	(UA)
Bareilly	(UA)	Madurai	(UA)	Dhanbad	(UA)
Bhavnagar		Meerut	(UA)	Dehradun	(UA)
Bikaner		Moradabad	(UA)	Durg-Bhilai Nagar	(UA)
Bhopal	(UA)	Mysore	(UA)	Jammu	(UA)
Bhubaneswar	(UA)	Nasik	(UA)	Jamnagar	(UA)
Amritsar	(UA)	Pune	(UA)	Vijayawada	(UA)
Chandigarh	(UA)	Patna	(UA)	Visakhapatnam	(UA)
Coimbatore	(UA)	Raipur	(UA)	Warangal	(UA)
Cuttack	(UA)	Rajkot		Mangalore	(UA)
Durgapur	(UA)	Ranchi	(UA)	Salem	(UA)
Gorakhpur	(UA)	'Sholapur	(UA)	Tiruppur	(UA)
Guwahati	(UA)	Srinagar	(UA)	Tiruchirappalli	(UA)
Guntur	(UA)	Surat	(UA)	Asansol	(UA)
Gwalior	(UA)	Thiruvananthapuram	(UA)	Belgaum	(UA)
Indore	(UA)	Vadodara	(UA)	Bhiwandi	(UA)
Hubli-Dharwad		Varanasi	(UA)		

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

NB : U.A. stands for Urban Agglomeration.

[English]

Environment Friendly Projects

1478. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up the National Clean Energy Fund for mission projects identified in the National Action Plan on Climate Change and projects relating to Research and Development to replace existing technologies with more environment friendly ones in the country;

(b) if so, the details along with the criteria for the setting up of the said fund;

(c) the total revenue collected under the said fund, as on date;

(d) the disbursements made during the last three years and the current year under the said scheme;

(e) the total number of projects that have been approved by the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) and the current stages in their implementation; and

(f) the details of allocations made towards clean-energy related Research and Development Schemes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (f) Information is being collected.

Child Labour

1479. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any measures to eradicate child labour particularly from hazardous industries like tobacco, drugs, beedi, gutkha and zarda, brick kiln, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of child labourers who died in various hazardous industries along with the number of child labourers rescued and rehabilitated, State-wise during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the number of such hazardous factories owners being prosecuted and the penalties being recovered from them during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the mechanism to implement the various law enacted by the Government to prevent child labour practices particularly in such hazardous industries and also holding the District Administrators more accountable for such practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes which include tobacco, drugs, beedi, gutkha and zarda, brick kiln, etc.; Any person who employs a child in any occupation or process where employment of children is prohibited under the Child Labour Act, is liable for punishment with imprisonment or with fine. The Government is also implementing the National Child Labour Project Scheme since 1988. The scheme seeks to adopt a sequential approach with focus on the rehabilitation of children working in hazardous occupations and processes in the first instance. Under the Project, children rescued/withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. At present, the scheme is operational in 266 districts of 20 States in the country. About 9 lakhs children have been mainstreamed since inception of NCLP Scheme. As per information available from States/UTs, no Child Labour reported died in hazardous industries during the last three years. The State-wise details of children rescued, rehabilitated and mainstreamed during the last three years and current year are given in the Statement enclosed. Further, the Ministry

launches awareness generation campaigns against the evils of child labour and enforcement of child labour laws through electronic and print media at the centre as well as at the district level.

(c) As per the data received from various States, the details of inspections carried out, prosecutions launched, convictions made and fund raised under the Child Labour Act during the last three years and current year are given as under:—

Year	No. of inspections	No. of prosecutions	No. of convictions	Fund raised (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
2009	317083	11418	1312	44.93
2010	239612	8998	1308	40.40
2011	84935	4590	774	83.76

1	2	3	4	5
2012**	25040	589	167	11.15

**The information yet to be received from many States.

(d) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes. Apart from this, children below the age of 14 years are prohibited from work in Mines Act, 1952, Factories Act, 1961, Beedi and Cigar Workers (Condition of Employment) Act, 1966, Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, Explosive Act, 1984, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Plantations Labour Act, 1951, etc. Central Government is the appropriate authority for enforcement of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act in respect of establishments under the control of central Government or a railway administration or a major port or a mine or oil field and in all other cases, State Government.

Statement

No. of child labourers rescued, rehabilitated and mainstreamed through National Child Labour Project scheme during the last three years and current year, State-wise

Sl. No.	State	No. of Children Mainstreamed			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 upto September, 2012
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	3685	274	227	10749
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13689	1858	13202	6949
3.	Bihar	7998	8552	19673	968
4.	Chhattisgarh	1063	5164	4914	2004
5.	Gujarat	1437	2129	609	494
6.	Haryana	1354	1293	1895	1722

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	43	184	132
8.	Jharkhand	1816	1,015	2,216	1,989
9.	Karnataka	3217	135	3,761	722
10.	Maharashtra	5,150	5,113	4,532	2,335
11.	Madhya Pradesh	9,692	13,344	17,589	4,700
12.	Odisha	10,585	14,416	13,196	10,209
13.	Punjab	1,023	1,23	168	0
14.	Rajasthan	12,326	4,415	1,020	0
15.	Tamil Nadu	6,321	6,325	5,127	3,405
16.	Uttar Pradesh	40,297	28,243	29,947	3,021
17.	West Bengal	13,187	2,215	7,456	3,117
Total		1,32,840	94,657	1,25,716	53,416

Trafficking in Girls

1480. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether poor girls from various parts of the country including Jharkhand, Bihar and West Bengal are being brought to delhi and other metropolis by traffickers who handed them over to placement agencies for their employment as maid servants when most of these are young girls and below sixteen years; and

(b) if so, the preventive steps and action taken by the Government against such trafficking, placement agencies and the persons who employ them knowingly that it is in violation of Child Labour Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Whenever instances of alleged human

trafficking by placement agencies are reported, these cases are registered and investigated as per law. As per inputs provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the total number of cases registered under different provisions of law which come under the generic description of human trafficking during the period 2009, 2010 and 2011 were 2848, 3422 and 3517 respectively.

(b) The preventive steps taken by Government of India against trafficking are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Measures taken by Government of India to combat trafficking

Constitutional and Legislative provisions related to trafficking in India

- Trafficking in human beings or persons is prohibited

under the Constitution of India under Article 23(1).

- The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA) is the premier legislation for prevention of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. Certain amendments have been proposed to Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 to widen its scope, focus on traffickers, and prevent re-victimization of victims and to make its implementation more effective.
- The specific legislations enacted relating to trafficking in women and children (Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, apart from specific Sections in the IPC, e.g. Sections 372 and 373 dealing with selling and buying of girls for the purposes of prostitution.

Ministry of Labour and Employment

Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, which prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 occupations and 65 processes. The employment of children below 14 years as domestic help has been banned as per the Act, since October, 2006. In March, 2008 Ministry of Labour and Employment has also issued a Protocol on Prevention, Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation of Trafficked and Migrant Child Labour. In addition to this Ministry has also issued guidelines in 2010 to all the State Governments/UTs administrations on regulation of functioning of private placement agencies. Many State Governments have made provisions for registration of private placement agencies under Shops and Establishments Act.

Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)

With a view to tackle the menace of human trafficking, Ministry of Home Affairs Government of India has undertaken a number of measures such as:—

- Anti-Trafficking Nodal Cell was set up in Ministry

of Home Affairs (MHA) to act as a focal point for communicating various decisions and follow up on action taken by the State Governments. It also interfaces with other Ministries and National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) in the collation and dissemination of information. All the States/UT administrations have nominated Anti Trafficking Nodal Officers who coordinate amongst themselves in inter-state trafficking cases. Similarly, Anti-Trafficking nodal cells have been created at district Level headed by Superintendents of Police. Coordination meetings are held with the State Anti-Trafficking Nodal Officers in MHA periodically.

- Comprehensive advisories have been issued to all States/UTs for preventing and combating crime of human trafficking
- A Project on "Strengthening law enforcement response in India against trafficking in persons through training and capacity building" has been taken up in the Ministry of Home Affairs as a joint initiative of the Government of India and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,
- Ministry of Home Affairs has sanctioned a Comprehensive Scheme "Strengthening law enforcement response in India against Trafficking in Persons through Training and Capacity Building" wherein it is proposed to establish 330 Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) throughout the country and impart training to 10,000 police officers through Training of Trainers (ToTs) component.
- The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has prepared a training manual on "Human Trafficking-Handbook for Investigators" for sensitizing police personnel and these handbooks are being used in the National, Regional and State Police Training Institutes.

- Training of Trainers (ToT) Workshops under pilot project with UNODC has been taken up to enhance the capacity building of law enforcement agencies and generate awareness among them. MHA/BPR&D and UNODC have organized International, National and Regional ToTs on "Combating Trafficking in Human Beings".
- MHA, MWCD and UNICEF prepared draft protocol and SOP for dealing with cross border trafficking between India and Bangladesh to address the various issues relating to prevention of Trafficking, victim identification and repatriation and make the process speedy and victim-friendly.

Ministry of Women and Child development (MWCD)

MWCD is implementing the following schemes to tackle the menace of human trafficking:—

- Ujjawala: The MWCD is implementing "Ujjawala" — a Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-Integration and Repatriation of Victims of Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation. As on 31st October 2012, 201 projects have been supported by the Ministry in 21 States, under which 101 rehabilitative homes have been sanctioned which can accommodate nearly 4650 victims. The Schemes provide for shelter, food, clothing for victims, counselling, medical care, legal and other support, vocational training and income generation activities. The scheme also promotes community based systems to prevent trafficking from source areas. As on date about 530 community vigilance groups and about 700 Adolescent groups have been formed in the source areas to prevent trafficking.
- Swadhar and Short Stay Homes: In addition, trafficked victims are also given shelter in Short

Stay Homes and Swadhar Homes for women in difficult circumstances. The Schemes provides for shelter, food and clothing for women and children below the age of 18 years, counselling, clinical, medical, legal and other support, training and economic rehabilitation and helpline facilities.

The Ministry of Women and Child development has also formulated a protocol for Pre-rescue, Rescue and Post-rescue operations of child victims of trafficking for the purpose of Commercial Sexual Exploitation. The protocol has been widely circulated to relevant Ministries and State Governments for implementation.

Tatra Truck Deal

1481. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML) has placed orders for purchase of a fresh lot of Tatra Truck recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for placing the orders when CBI investigation is going on in the matter;

(c) whether the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has cautioned that a lack of decision on procurement of Tatra Trucks could delay defence modernisation projects by several years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has informed regarding likely delays in DRDO developed systems which are based on Tatra vehicles as platform.

Trade of Raw Materials

1482. SHRI RAMESH VISHWANATH KATTI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of raw materials for some industries in the country is being met through imports;

(b) if so, the names of such raw materials and minerals along with the quantum and value of exports/ imports made during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring any legislation to regulate/discourage the export of raw materials and minerals from the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and time likely to be taken in this regard; and

(e) the efforts made by the Government to ensure adequate supply of raw materials and minerals to the domestic industries and the outcome of the said efforts made by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Import of any commodity, including raw material, takes place in the country if either the country is short of it or because domestic prices are higher. The details of commodities including raw material and minerals, imported and exported are available in the DGCI&S publication in CD form namely 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India' Volume-I (Exports) and Volume II (Imports), which is regularly sent to Parliament library by DGCI&S.

(c) and (d) All Exports, including raw material and minerals, from the country are regulated under the provisions of the Foreign Trade Policy revised from time to time.

(e) Domestic industries can import raw materials, intermediates and components under the Advance Authorisation Scheme on a duty free basis for production of items for exports. Most raw materials are permitted to be imported freely.

[Translation]

Reservation in Jobs

1483. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has ensured implementation of the provisions of reservation in jobs for Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in all Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) funded under the preview of this Ministry;

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

(c) whether the Government has sought the data from all the State Governments in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up a Central cell to monitor the compliance of reservation rules by the Non-Governmental Organisations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Setting up of Industries

1484. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
 KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
 SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
 SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
 SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
 RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
 SHRI KADIR RANA:
 SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
 SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) the State/Union Territory-wise number of industries set up/being set up during the last three years and the current year particularly in the newly created States along with the Centrally Sponsored Schemes/special package, if any, given/proposed to be given by the Government to promote industries in rural/backward/tribal areas of each State;

(b) whether any survey/study has been conducted by the Government to identify the industrially backward regions/States in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the cases of regional imbalances in respect of industrial development amongst the various States/regions have come to the notice of the Government in recent past;

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

(e) the concrete steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure balanced industrial growth in all parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) The State-wise investment

intentions in terms Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda (IEMs) filed by non-MSME category industries and Letters of Intent/Direct Industrial Licences issued during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I. State-wise break-up of IEMs implemented based on Part B of IEMs filed by the entrepreneurs is given in the enclosed Statement-II. There is no proposal for a special package to promote industry in rural/backward/tribal areas.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) The Union Government is implementing packages of incentives under the Scheme of Package for Special Category States for the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand and North Eastern Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy, 2007 for the States of the North East Region (including Sikkim) in view of their adverse hilly terrain and other specificities of these States. Besides, Transport Subsidy Scheme is applicable to all these States as well as Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Islands and the Darjeeling district of West Bengal to provide subsidy on Transport cost incurred on movement of raw materials and finished goods.

Other schemes to promote industries are:—

- Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS)
- Integrated Leather Development Programme (ILDP)
- Scheme for Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE)
- Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP)
- Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)
- Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS)

Statement-I

State-wise and year-wise break up of industrial investment intentions in terms of IEMs filed/LOIs/DILs issued

Name of the State	2009	2010	2011	2012 (Oct.)
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	1
Andhra Pradesh	319	519	392	271
Arunachal Pradesh	4	5	7	3
Assam	45	37	32	33
Bihar	32	46	31	19
Chandigarh	0	1	1	1
Chhattisgarh	293	256	114	73
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	63	55	26
Daman and Diu	39	35	21	5
Delhi	21	19	12	6
Goa	46	39	23	19
Gujarat	376	497	544	414
Haryana	85	141	118	95
Himachal Pradesh	41	54	36	45
Jammu and Kashmir	23	23	21	23
Jharkhand	65	53	25	27
Karnataka	179	269	217	143
Kerala	8	8	12	3

	1	2	3	4	5
Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh		182	226	191	112
Maharashtra		594	759	975	457
Manipur		0	1	1	1
Meghalaya		10	14	6	3
Mizoram		0	0	1	0
Nagaland		0	0	1	0
Odisha		99	179	119	54
Puducherry		14	14	8	4
Punjab		68	103	113	71
Rajasthan		88	125	166	149
Sikkim		8	13	15	8
Tamil Nadu		236	237	258	167
Tripura		2	1	3	3
Uttar Pradesh		176	172	165	113
Uttarakhand		165	217	80	39
West Bengal		206	209	136	71
Location in more than One State		0	1	1	0
Total		3475	4336	3900	2459

Note: IEMs: Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda filed for delicensed sector falling under non MSME category
LOIs: Letters of Intent issued; DILs: Direct Industrial Licences granted.

Statement-II

State-wise break up of IEMs implemented based on Part-B of IEM from filed by entrepreneurs

Name of the States/ UTs	2009	2010	2011	2012 (Oct.)
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	82	86	86	70
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1
Assam	10	9	13	13
Bihar	1	0	2	9
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	6	10	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	7	6	3
Daman and Diu	3	13	1	1
Delhi	2	0	1	0
Goa	5	6	7	5
Gujarat	76	56	50	80
Haryana	21	13	7	16
Himachal Pradesh	7	7	3	6
Jammu and Kashmir	3	3	0	0
Jharkhand	0	2	5	3
Karnataka	31	19	22	9
Kerala	1	0	0	0

	1	2	3	4	5
Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh		30	12	11	14
Maharashtra		289	87	120	72
Manipur		0	0	0	0
Meghalaya		0	0	2	3
Mizoram		0	0	0	1
Nagaland		0	0	0	0
Odisha		1	6	5	2
Puducherry		2	2	2	0
Punjab		16	7	2	5
Rajasthan		10	27	14	18
Sikkim		4	4	3	5
Tamil Nadu		39	27	28	9
Tripura		1	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh		18	24	20	18
Uttarakhand		68	159	31	49
West Bengal		68	50	33	23
Total		804	636	474	435

Check on Deaths of Wild Animals

1485. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has maintained any data regarding the numbers of Lions, Tigers, Elephants and Rhinos in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any records of unnatural deaths/killings of wild animals in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year sanctuary-wise and animal-wise and the steps taken by the Government for the protection of wild animals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per the information available in the Ministry, the population of Lions, Tigers, Elephants and Rhinos estimated in the last census operation undertaken in respect of such species is as follows:—

Species	Population estimate as per the last census	The last Census operation undertaken during the year
Tiger	1706	2010
Lion	411	2010
Rhinoceros	2414	2009
Elephant	27694	2007-08

(c) and (d) The State-wise details of mortality of tiger, elephant, lion and rhino during the last three years and the current year, as per the information available in the Ministry, are given in the enclosed Statements-I, II, III and IV respectively. Sanctuary-wise details of the same are not collated in the Ministry.

The steps taken by the Government for protection of wild animals in the country include:—

- (i) Legal protection has been provided to wild animals against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (ii) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, has been amended and made more stringent. The punishments for offences have been enhanced. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence(s).
- (iii) Protected Areas, viz., National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitats have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats.
- (iv) Financial and technical assistance is provided to the State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection to wildlife, and improvement of its habitat.
- (v) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.
- (vi) The State/Union Territory Governments have been requested to strengthen the Held formations and intensify patrolling in and around the Protected Areas.
- (vii) The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to strengthen the enforcement of law for

control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.

(viii) Strict vigil is maintained by the officials of State Departments of Forests and Wildlife.

Statement-I

Details of tiger mortality, as reported by States, during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	State	2009		2010		2011		2012 (as on 22.11.2012)	
		Poaching including seizure	Natural and other causes	Poaching including seizure	Natural and other causes	Poaching including seizure	Natural and other causes	Poaching including seizure	Natural and other causes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	9	2	6	3	3	1	3
4.	Bihar	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0
6.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Karnataka	2	9	5	2	3	3	9	4
8.	Kerala	0	1	2	1	1	3	3	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4	11	3	5	0	5	8	5
10.	Maharashtra	4	1	5	3	4	2	10	4
11.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Odisha	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
13.	Rajasthan	0	3	3	1	0	1	0	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	1	0	2	2	0	3	4	2
15.	Uttarakhand	1	8	1	4	2	0	6	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16. Uttar Pradesh		1	2	1	1	1	15	5	1
17. West Bengal		1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2
18. Haryana		0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
19. Delhi		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Goa		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		21	45	28	25	16	40	50	28

Statement-II

Details of elephant mortality for the last three years and current year, as reported by States

Elephant casualties in train accidents

Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	3	4
1.	Assam	8	2	0
2.	West Bengal	1	13	2
3.	Tamil Nadu	1	0	0
4.	Jharkhand	0	1	1
5.	Kerala	3	0	0
6.	Odisha	0	0	1
7.	Tripura	0	1	0
Total		13	17	4

Elephant death due to poaching

1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
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1	2	3	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	4	2	0
4.	West Bengal	1	0	0
5.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
6.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
7.	Tamil Nadu	3	0	1
8.	Jharkhand	0	0	1
9.	Kerala	4	0	0
10.	Odisha	3	17	8
11.	Karnataka	3	7	3
12.	Nagaland	0	0	0
13.	Meghalaya	–	0	0
Total		18	26	13

Note: Details of elephant casualties in train accident and poaching deaths have not been collated for 2012-13.

Statement-III

Details of lion mortality for the last three years and current year, as reported by the State (Gujarat)

Year	Natural death	Accidental	Electrocution	Poaching	Falling in well	Self defence	Total
2009-10	42	2	1	0	1	2	48
2010-11	37	0	1	0	4	0	42
2011-12	41	0	2	0	3	0	46
2012-13 (upto October)	34	1	1	1	1	0	38

Statement-IV

Details of rhino mortality for the last three years and current year, as reported by States

Sl. No.	State	2009		2010		2011		2012 (as on 22.11.2012)	
		Natural and other causes	Poaching	Natural and other causes	Poaching	Natural and other causes	Poaching	Natural and other causes	Poaching
1.	Assam	64	14	75	8	69	7	96	13
2.	West Bengal	3	1	2	0	7	0	1	0
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	0	Nil	Nil

Unified Law for Nurses

1486. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce a unified law to standardize the salary and working conditions of nurses in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the said proposal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare which is the administrative Ministry has reported that Health being a State subject, the matter pertaining to improving and regulating the service conditions of nurses working in the private hospitals comes under the purview of the State Governments in which the private hospitals are located. That Ministry have asked all the State Governments vide letters dated 7th July, 2010 and 24th February, 2012 to take necessary measures for enacting Legislation for improvement of service conditions of the nurses working in the private sector.

[Translation]

Industries in Residential Areas

1487. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI KADIR RANA:

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

(a) whether several factories are being run in residential areas in the metropolitan cities of the country and are spreading pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the existing provisions in this regard;

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

(d) whether the Government is formulating any scheme regarding shifting of these polluting factories to some other places; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) The siting and functioning of industries is governed by the respective State Industrial Policies as well as the Master Plans of metropolitan cities. By and large, the polluting industries in residential areas are prohibited. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 empowers State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees to grant consent-to-establish and consent-to-operate to the units and regulate the stipulated consent conditions. In case of Delhi and in compliance to Hon'ble Supreme Court Directives, large number of units falling under 'H' category have been closed down/shifted to other location.

[English]

Interest on EPF

1488. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:

SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to give an interest of about 8.6 per cent on contributions on Employees' Provident Fund (EPF);

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) No decision has been taken as yet for declaration of rate of interest for the year 2012-13.

[Translation]

Inter-State Connectivity and Economic Importance Scheme

1489. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for allocation of funds to States/ Union-Territories for development of roads and bridges under the Inter-State Connectivity and Economic Importance (ISC&EI) Scheme;

(b) the details of the proposals received and approved under the scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the details of funds allocated and released to States/Union Territories for the purpose during the period, State-wise/UT-wise; and

(d) the details of bridges constructed on various highways passing through the State of Madhya Pradesh during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) Funds are allocated to the State/

Union Territories (UTs) under Inter-State Connectivity and Economic Importance (EI&ISC) schemes every year based on the fund requirements projected during the year by the State Governments/UTs for sanctioned works and new works proposed to be sanctioned, overall availability of funds, etc. The release of funds for fifty per cent financed works (i.e. EI projects) is commensurate with the expenditure proposed to be incurred from the resources of the States/UTs.

(b) The State-wise details of the proposals received and approved under ISC & EI schemes, including the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred under ISC & EI schemes during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) No bridges have been constructed on various highways passing through the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the current year under ISC & EI schemes.

Statement-I

The State-wise details of the proposals received and approved under ISC & EI schemes, including the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the current year

(As on October, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Details of proposals	
		No. of Proposal received	No. of Proposal approved
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	201	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	3

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	2	0
4.	Bihar	1	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	10	0
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0
8.	Haryana	9	9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	4	3
12.	Karnataka	12	11
13.	Kerala	5	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	38	15
15.	Maharashtra	74	5
16.	Manipur	4	0
17.	Meghalaya	6	1
18.	Mizoram	6	0
19.	Nagaland	16	3
20.	Odisha	9	2
21.	Punjab	1	1
22.	Rajasthan	11	10
23.	Sikkim	6	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	26	3
25.	Tripura	2	1
26.	Uttarakhand	5	0

1	2	3	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6	3
28.	West Bengal	3	1

Statement-II

The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred under ISC & EI scheme during the last three years and the current year

(As on October, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81.82	61.11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26.21	21.06
3.	Assam	4.32	4.22
4.	Bihar	12.57	3.36
5.	Chhattisgarh	6.79	4.39
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	63.26	22.62
8.	Haryana	29.72	8.70
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15.19	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	26.01	25.72
11.	Jharkhand	46.55	30.53
12.	Karnataka	34.88	29.66
13.	Kerala	20.76	16.13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	74.23	41.28

1	2	3	4
15.	Maharashtra	8.51	0.00
16.	Manipur	13.01	6.31
17.	Meghalaya	1.76	0.00
18.	Mizoram	8.80	9.86
19.	Nagaland	50.30	42.51
20.	Odisha	26.09	15.20
21.	Punjab	10.06	14.22
22.	Rajasthan	51.02	30.74
23.	Sikkim	35.76	35.09
24.	Tamil Nadu	47.47	32.66
25.	Tripura	0.38	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	5.63	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	42.49	43.82
28.	West Bengal	11.72	2.10
Union Territory			
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.11	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	10.50	1.72
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	2.50	0.00
33.	Delhi	3.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	4.00	0.00

[English]

Waste Oil Containers in Ports

1490. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether waste oil containers in a large number are lying unclaimed in various ports of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there are any guidelines to check such situation in ports;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Hazardous Waste (Management, handling and transboundary movement) Rules, 2008 under the Environment Protection Act, 1986 for handling import/export/treatment/storage/disposal/transport and movement of hazardous waste, including waste oil have been notified by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The Hon'ble Supreme Court had also issued orders on the subject and a Monitoring Committee was also constituted by them to oversee the compliance of the order.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

[Translation]

**Rehabilitation of Physically
Challenged Persons**

1491. YOGI ADITYA NATH:

SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for rehabilitation of drug addicted and differently-abled persons;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total number of District Disability Rehabilitation Centres in the country at present, State-wise alongwith locations thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has received any request from the State taken by the Government to set up one such centre in each district of the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to set up one such centre in each district of the country; and
- (f) the total amount sanctioned and spent for the District Disability Rehabilitation Centres during the last three years, State-wise alongwith the details of equipment provided by the Government to such centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of 'Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse' under which financial assistance is provided to the implementation agencies viz. non-governmental organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangthan, etc. for running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA's).

The Department of Disability Affairs is implementing the following scheme:—

- (i) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), under which financial assistance is provided to the implementing agencies for various projects like Special Schools for Disabled, Vocational Training Courses, District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRC) are rehabilitation of Leprosy Cured Persons (LCPs) etc.
- (ii) Scheme for the Implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (SIPDA), under which DDRCs are set up and funded for the first 3 years for all States except in case of North-Eastern States and Jammu and Kashmir, where it is funded for 5 years. Thereafter, DDRCs receive funds under the DDRS.
- (iii) Scheme of Assistance of Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances, under which financial assistance is provided to the implementing agencies for distribution of aids/appliances to the needy disabled persons that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation of reducing the effect of disabilities and enhance their economic potential.

(c) to (e) Proposals for setting up DDRCs have been received from States including Maharashtra. Presently, there are 221 DDRCs functioning in the country. State-wise details is enclosed as Statement-I. Out of the 17 proposals approved for setting up DDRCs, 9 DDRCs are already functioning in the State of Maharashtra.

(f) Statement-II indicating the amount of funds sanctioned for DDRCs during the last 3 years is enclosed. An amount of Rs. 7 lakhs is provided for equipments in the first year's grant for setting up of DDRCs under the SIPDA Scheme.

Statement-I

List of 221 DDRCs set up in the States

State	Sl.No.	Location of DDRC
1	2	3
Bihar	1.	Darbhanga
	2.	Gaya
	3.	Banka
	4.	Muzaffarpur
	5.	Chapra
	6.	Kishanganj
	7.	Nawada
	8.	Jehanabad
	9.	Samastipur
	10.	Begusarai
	11.	East Champaran
	12.	Kaimur
	13.	Madhubani
	14.	Bhojpur
	15.	Araria
	16.	Aurangabad
	17.	Vaishali (Hajipur)
	18.	Purnia
	19.	Supaul
	20.	West Champaran
	21.	Sitamarhi

1	2	3	1	2	3
Chhattisgarh	22.	Raipur		46.	Birbhum
	23.	Raigarh		47.	Cooch Behar
	24.	Durg		48.	Bardhaman
	25.	Rajnandgaon		49.	Purulia
	26.	Jashpur		50.	Bankura
	27.	Bastar		51.	Howrah
	Jharkhand	28.	Ranchi	Arunachal Pradesh	52.
29.		Hazaribag	53.		Tawang
30.		Dumka	54.		East Kamang
31.		Jamshedpur	Assam	55.	Tezpur
32.		Dhanbad		56.	Dibrugarh
Odisha	33.	Palamu		57.	Silchar
	34.	Kalahandi		58.	Karimganj
	35.	Sambalpur		59.	Dhubri
	36.	Mayurbhanj		60.	Nagaon
	37.	Koraput		61.	Jorhat
	38.	Phulbani		62.	Barpeta
	39.	Ganjam		63.	Sivasagar
	40.	Nabrangpur	Manipur	64.	Imphal
	41.	Keonjhar		65.	Thoubal
West Bengal	42.	Jalpaigudi		66.	Churachandpur
	43.	Murshidabad	Meghalaya	67.	Shillong
	44.	Dakshin Dinajpur		68.	East Garo Hills
	45.	24 Parganas North		69.	Jantia Hills

1	2	3	1	2	3
Mizoram	70.	Aizwal		95.	Indore
	71.	Lunglei + Lunglit		96.	Jhabua
	72.	Kolasib + Mamit		97.	Gwalior
Nagaland	73.	Dimapur		98.	Rajgarh
Sikkim	74.	Gangtok		99.	Ujjain
Tripura	75.	Agartala		100.	Satna
	76.	Dhalai		101.	Khargaon
	77.	North Tripura		102.	Khandwa
	78.	South Tripura		103.	Agar
Haryana	79.	Rohtak		104.	Alote (Ratlam)
	80.	Kurukshetra		105.	Jawad
	81.	Sonepat		106.	Dewas
	82.	Hissar		107.	Mandsaur
	83.	Fatehbad		108.	Damoh
Himachal Pradesh	84.	Shimla		109.	Shivpuri
	85.	Dharamsala		110.	Chindwara
	86.	Kinnaur		111.	Guna
Jammu and Kashmir	87.	Udhampur		112.	Vidisha
	88.	Leh		113.	Sehore
	89.	Anantnag		114.	Jabalpur
	90.	Doda	Punjab	115.	Patiala
	91.	Baramulla		116.	Sangrur
Madhya Pradesh	92.	Balaghat		117.	Feorzepur
	93.	Rewa		118.	Bhatinda
	94.	Sagar		119.	Hoshiarpur

1	2	3	1	2	3
	120.	Moga		145.	Aligarh
	121.	Nawanshahr		146.	Bulandshahr
Uttar Pradesh	122.	Gorakhpur	Uttarakhand	147.	Tehri Garwal
	123.	Mau		148.	Haridwar
	124.	Gonda		149.	Almorah
	125.	Varanasi		150.	Bageshwar
	126.	Agra		151.	Nainital
	127.	Meerut	Andhra Pradesh	152.	Visakhapatnam
	128.	Allahabad		153.	Anantpur
	129.	Balia		154.	Karimnagar
	130.	Jhansi		155.	Srikakulam
	131.	Farrukhabad		156.	East Godavari
	132.	Pilibhit		157.	Nalgonda
	133.	Ambedkar Nagar		158.	Kurnool
	134.	Raibarielly		159.	Chittor
	135.	Muzaffarnagar		160.	Nellore
	136.	Mathura		161.	Vizianagaram
	137.	Maharajganj		162.	Prakasam
	138.	Jaunpur		163.	Cuddapah
	139.	Hardoi		164.	Warrangal
	140.	Deoria		165.	Mahabubnagar
	141.	Rampur	Karnataka	166.	Bellary
	142.	Saharanpur		167.	Belgaum
	143.	Moradabad		168.	Mangalore
	144.	Azamgarh		169.	Tumkur

1	2	3	1	2	3
	170.	Gulbarga		193.	Ahmedabad
	171.	Mandya		194.	Vadodara
	172.	Bidar		195.	Rajkot
	173.	Kolar		196.	Bhavnagar
Kerala	174.	Kozhikode		197.	Surendranagar
	175.	Thrissur		198.	Nadiad
	176.	Thiruvananthapuram		199.	Junagarh
Tamil Nadu	177.	Vellore		200.	Banaskantha
	178.	Thoothukudi		201.	Sabarkantha
	179.	Madurai	Maharashtra	202.	Kolhapur
	180.	Salem		203.	Buldana
	181.	Virudhunagar		204.	Wardha
	182.	Kanyakumari		205.	Latur
	183.	Perambalur		206.	Aurangabad
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	184.	Silvasa		207.	Sindhudurg
Daman and Diu	185.	Diu		208.	Dadar/Mahim
Puducherry	186.	Puducherry		209.	Gondia
	187.	Karaikal		210.	Amaravati
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	188.	Port Blair	Rajasthan	211.	Bharatpur
	189.	Nicobar		212.	Bhirwara
Goa	190.	Panaji		213.	Ajmer
Gujarat	191.	Surat		214.	Jodhpur
	192.	Jamnagar		215.	Udaipur

1	2	3
	216.	Jhunjhnu
	217.	Bikaner
	218.	Jaselmer
	219.	Tonk
	220.	Jalore
	221.	Pali

Statement-II

A. Consolidated Information on State-wise release of funds under the Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act (SIPDA) for the last three years

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	16,37,814	46,54,000	57,62,975
2.	Jharkhand	—	17,20,000	—
3.	Odisha	3,75,880	—	8,92,617
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	19,65,031	11,62,858	11,80,318
5.	Assam	26,28,842	25,57,032	22,30,674
6.	Manipur	23,35,545	11,82,000	11,50,455
7.	Meghalaya	13,47,139	—	4,04,673
8.	Mizoram	7,13,627	—	—
9.	Tripura	6,54,587	28,11,954	—
10.	Haryana	4,60,770	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,07,000	7,12,333	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	—	30,85,492	16,25,434
13.	Punjab	10,40,715	—	—
14.	Uttar Pradesh	11,05,897	1,27,47,382	34,40,000
15.	Andhra Pradesh	—	1,54,80,000	17,20,000
16.	Karnataka	—	17,20,000	—
17.	Maharashtra	9,10,500	17,20,000	18,40,876
18.	West Bengal	—	—	34,40,000
19.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12,14,000	—	—
20.	Uttarakhand	9,64,000	—	—
21.	Gujarat	—	—	34,40,000
22.	Puducherry	—	—	15,66,107
23.	Rajasthan	—	—	34,33,476
Total		1,79,61,347	4,95,53,051	3,21,27,605

B. Consolidated Information on State-wise release of fund to DDRCS Funded under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) for the last three years

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Maharashtra	3,72,900	6,46,699	9,98,505

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Uttar Pradesh	14,400	12,22,090	5,56,487
3.	Gujarat	1,73,200	15,53,781	4,26,123
4.	Madhya Pradesh	59,649	16,93,389	4,99,530
5.	Punjab	3,13,200	3,76,800	5,89,680
6.	Bihar	—	3,56,400	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	4,17,699	—
8.	Rajasthan	—	4,03,991	8,06,110
9.	West Bengal	—	11,15,544	13,61,512
10.	Tamil Nadu	—	5,25,915	—
11.	Odisha	—	3,53,762	—
12.	Uttarakhand	12,13,800	11,55,600	8,96,400
13.	Assam	—	2,28,683	5,58,424
14.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—
15.	Manipur	—	—	—
16.	Haryana	—	—	—
17.	Karnataka	—	—	2,76,660
Total		21,47,149	1,00,50,353	69,69,431

[English]

Regulatory Body for NH Projects

1492. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has evolved a proper mechanism or set up an independent regulatory body to

assess the performance of highway projects under implementation in the country;

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

(c) whether the Courts have questioned the rationale of charging toll on national highways stretches which are under construction/expansion or suspended toll for the contractors failing to improve the traffic flow on national highways;

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

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to rationalize toll fee across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) The Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture has proposed in its 135th Report for setting up of an independent regulator to address the gaps in terms of safeguarding the public safety on Road and Highways, safeguarding the interest of users and other stakeholders, ensuring independent and impartial third-party supervision etc. The matter was examined in this Ministry but the issue of setting up of the proposed independent regulator is yet to be finally decided.

(c) and (d) Due to traffic congestion and inaction on the part of Concessionaire, Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High Court stopped toll collection from 00.00 hrs. on 05.09.2012 at km. 24 Toll Plaza (out of 3 Toll plazas) under Delhi-Gurgaon Built-Operate-Transfer (BOT) (Toll) Project. Later on, Hon'ble Court permitted tolling excluding peak hours (8.30-10.00 AM and 5.30-7.00 PM) from 28.09.2012 (7 PM) and subsequently permitted for all hours from 09.10.2012 (5.30 PM). Meetings were also held with State Government and concessionaire on 19.09.2012 and measures to decongest km. 24 toll plaza were suggested. Also, there is another Court case pending in the Madras High Court challenging the constitutionality on national Highways (NH) Fee Rules, 2008 and the consequent

notifications issued thereunder. The user fee notification was stayed by the Hon'ble High Court, Madras on 14.6.2011 which was vacated on 12.7.2011 and the user fee is being collected as per the fee notification issued under NH Fee Rules, 2008.

(e) Government has introduced the transition plan for transiting from NH Fee Rules, 1997 to NH Fee Rules, 2008 for public funded project by notifying the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Second Amendment Rules, 2011 by amending the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 to rationalize user fee across the country.

[Translation]

Scheme for Welfare of Senior Citizens

1493. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

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

(a) the details of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implementing for the welfare of the senior citizens;

(b) whether the Government has taken any concrete steps to make the said scheme more effective; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is not implementing any Centrally Sponsored Scheme for welfare of senior citizens. However, this Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons through Non-Government Organizations, Panchayati Raj/Local Bodies, etc. to cater to the basic needs of destitute senior citizens viz. shelter, food, recreation, health care etc. As per the guidelines of the Ministry, State/UT Governments are required to carry out inspection of the projects being funded by the Ministry every year and send inspection report along

with Grant-in-aid proposal of organization for release of grant. Further, grants to the NGOs are released on the basis of, *inter-alia*, satisfactory inspection, audited accounts and utilization certificate for the grant released for the previous year.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, "National Programme for Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE)" to improve health services for the elderly. The programme has been taken up in 100 selected districts of 21 States and 8 Regional Geriatric Institutes across the country on cost sharing basis with the participating States at the ratio of 80:20 (excluding the expenditure on 8 regional Medical Institutes). Monitoring and Evaluation of the Programme is being done, in-house, on an ongoing basis.

Shortage of Weapons

1494. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of weapons in the Indian Army;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its impact on the morale of armed forces;

(c) the reasons for not upgrading in time the age old weapons and providing new weapons to the army; and

(d) the details of the delay in supply of defence equipment at present?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) The procurement of ammunition and equipment for the Indian Army is carried out on a continuous basis as per the Annual Acquisition Plan (AAP). A well structured planning process is in place for the capability development and modernisation of the Army. The Armed forces remain in a State of operational readiness to meet any eventuality.

[English]

Impact of Delay in Defence Projects

1495. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:

SHRI AJAY KUMAR:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has written to the Ministry of Defence that certain projects of modernisation of armaments are affected because of delay in decisions pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action of the Government to eliminate delays in decision making process for crucial equipment and modernizations?

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

(a) and (b) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has written a letter to concerned stakeholders in the Ministry of Defence in October, 2012 regarding likely delay in DRDO developed systems (including armaments).

This delay is likely in case the platform on which these systems are based is changed. The delay would be in both ongoing projects (which are in fairly advanced stages of development) as well as in the case of those systems where the development work has been completed and orders have been placed by the stake holders on the production agencies.

(c) Since the letter has been written recently by DRDO, Government would take an appropriate decision after seeking opinion of stakeholders, developmental and production agencies.

[Translation]

Check on Felling of Trees

1496. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dense forests adjoining hilly regions are being cut down in the name of development leading to environmental imbalances in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study by environmental experts in the near future with a view to preventing environmental disasters and stopping deforestation 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) There are no reports in the Ministry regarding dense forests adjoining hilly regions being cut down in the name of development.

(c) to (e) Government has not conducted a nation wise study recently by environmental experts for preventing environmental disasters and stopping deforestation. However, projects specific studies are generally conducted in cases of forest diversion under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and those requiring environment clearances under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification 2006 issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 which study the environment impact and suggest mitigation measures.

[English]

Monitoring of SEZs

1497. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) whether there have been instances of violation of rules and procedures in the functioning of several Special Economic Zones (SEZs);

(b) if so, the measures being taken by the Government to prevent such misuse in future;

(c) whether Unit Approval Committees have been set up in all SEZs units to monitor the performance of the unit;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the adequate regulatory measures being initiated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Setting up of SEZs and their functioning is regulated as per the provisions of SEZ Act, 2005 and Rules framed thereunder. The Approval Committees under the respective Development Commissioners constituted for each Zone, which comprise representatives from Customs, Income-tax, State Governments etc. monitor the performance of the SEZ Units. Such monitoring includes scrutiny of Annual Performance Report (APR), Quarterly Performance Report (QPR) and details of rent recovery furnished by the SEZ units. Failure to meet the requirements of the scheme or any violation of its provisions attracts action under Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992.

[Translation]

Ordnance Factory at Nalanda

1498. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether work is going on the ordnance factory at Nalanda in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time schedule for its completion and the onus of loss due to non-commissioning of whole plant;

(d) the details of amount of loss due to non-commissioning of whole plant; and

(e) the action taken against the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam, action for setting up of ordnance factory at Nalanda in Bihar is underway.

(b) Commissioning of Nitro Cellulose Plant (NC) and erection of Sulphuric Acid Concentration/Nitric Acid Concentration Plant (SAC/NAC) are under progress. Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) is also planning for procurement of sub-plants for main Bi-Modular Charge System (BMCS) plant on its own.

(c) and (d) As per signed contract with M/s IMI, Israel, the target date for commissioning of the main Bi-Modular Charge System (BMCS) plant was September, 2011. However, CBI investigations had started in May, 2009 against M/s Israeli Military Industries (IMI) and others due to vendors' misconduct relating to illegal gratification.

(e) M/s IMI has been debarred from doing any further business dealings with Ministry of Defence for a period of ten years. Certain advances paid to the firm have been recovered and some Bank Guarantees submitted by the vendor have been forfeited as per contract and rules in force.

[English]

Bonded Labour Vigilance Committees

1499. SHRI VIJAY INDER SINGLA:
SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

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

(a) whether the Government has submitted any proposal for releasing central scheme of assistance for rehabilitation of released bonded labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government released its share under the said project;

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

(e) the measures taken by the Government to ensure that Bonded Labour Vigilance Committees are constituted and functional in identification of bonded labourers nationwide?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) The responsibility of identifying and rehabilitating the freed bonded labourers lies with the respective State Governments. In order to assist the State Governments in the task of rehabilitation of identified and released bonded labourers, the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour is in operation since May, 1978. Under the Scheme, rehabilitation assistance @ Rs. 20,000/- per bonded labourer is provided which is equally shared by the Central and State Government.

(c) and (d) Central Assistance provided under the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labour till 31.03.2012 is as under:—

Name of the State	Central assistance provided (Rs. in lakh)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	865.30
Arunachal Pradesh	568.48
Bihar	548.98
Chhattisgarh	81.20
Gujarat	1.01
Haryana	5.23
Jharkhand	19.60

1	2
Karnataka	1585.48
Kerala	15.56
Madhya Pradesh	169.90
Maharashtra	10.10
Odisha	941.73
Punjab	8.80
Rajasthan	74.92
Tamil Nadu	1661.94
Uttar Pradesh	994.63
Uttarakhand	0.50
West Bengal	27.26
Total	7580.62

(e) Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, State Governments have been mandated to constitute Vigilance Committees at District and Sub-divisional level. The Vigilance Committee, inter-alia, advises the District Magistrate to ensure that the provision of the Act and Rules made thereunder are implemented properly. The Central Government has been impressing upon the State Governments from time to time to effectively implement the Act.

Setting up of an Expressway Authority

1500. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government had proposed to establish an expressway Authority under the 11th Five Year

Plan to formulate and implement a master plan for building expressways across the country and planned to acquire land and expedite construction of expressways under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-V;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any delay in the implementation of these projects, and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up a new company-National Expressways and Connectivity Corporation (NEX-COR) to speed up the development of expressways in the country in view of dismal performance of Expressways projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the expressway projects to be taken by this company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) During the 11th five year plan, it was proposed to formulate a master plan for construction of expressways and then proceed with the land acquisition. It was also proposed for consideration by the Ministry for establishing an Expressway Authority of India. Under NHDP Phase-V, only six laning of four laned stretches is permitted while under NHDP Phase-VI, construction of Expressways for 1000 km. length only is mandated.

(c) Major portion of the Expressways often are in the green field areas and therefore, require coordination with State Government and its agencies for finalization of alignment, for land acquisition and other associated issues.

(d) Yes, with a view to augment the plan for Expressways, Government has 'in-principle' decided to setup NEX-COR.

(e) As setting up of this entity (NEX-COR) is in planning stage, no details can be provided at this stage.

ISPSD

1501. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided financial assistance in the Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development (ISPSD) for purchasing machines and equipments;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated to such scheme to run the powerloom service centre, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide sufficient amount to run the ISPSD?

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

(a) The financial assistance under Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development (ISPSD) is provided for purchasing machines and equipment at Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs), functioning under this Ministry as well as Textile Research Associations/State Government Agencies.

(b) The details of financial assistance provided to the PSCs during last 4 years, State-wise is enclosed as Statement. It is informed that there is no State-wise fund allocation. The fund allocated during last 4 years under ISPSD is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Fund allocated
2008-09	8.33
2009-10	8.28
2010-11	11.10
2011-12	6.93

(c) Against Rs. 41.35 crores for 11th Plan, a raised amount of Rs. 60.00 crores is being provided for ISPSD in the 12th Plan.

Statement*Financial assistance provided to the Powerloom Service Centres during last 4 years*

Sl. No.	Location	Managing	State	Year (in Rs.)			
				2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ichalkaranji	BTRA	Maharashtra	2700335	0	400000	0
2.	Madhavnagar	BTRA		0	0	400000	0
3.	Solapur	BTRA		0	0	0	0
4.	Bhiwandi-I	SASMIRA		3994000	0	1500000	0
5..	Bhiwandi-II	SASMIRA		0	0	0	0
6.	Malegaon	Tx.C.		1248000	200000	676600	75178
Total				7942335	200000	2976600	75178
7.	Karur	SITRA	Tamil Nadu	0	1150000	0	0
8.	Komorapalayam	SITRA		0	0	0	0
9.	Palladam	SITRA		2500000	750000	0	0
10.	Salem	SITRA		0	1150000	7247000	0
11.	Rajapalayam	SITRA		0	0	0	0
12.	Somanur	SITRA		0	0	0	0
13.	Thiruchengode	SITRA		0	0	0	0
14.	Erode	Tx.C.		2700335	0	24384	382500
Total				5200335	3050000	7271384	382500
15.	Ahmedabad	ATIRA	Gujarat	1248000	0	0	0
16.	Dholka	ATIRA		1248000	0	0	0
17.	Pandesara	MANTRA		0	0	3473000	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Sanchin	MANTRA	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1748000	0
19.	Surat	Tx.C.		900000	0	22650	94500
20.	Umergaon	Tx.C.		0	0	67000	0
Total				3396000	0	5310650	94500
21.	Bengaluru	KSPDC	Karnataka	2148000	1150000	0	0
22.	Doddaballapur	KSPDC		0	0	0	0
23.	Gadag-Betagiri	KSPDC		0	0	0	0
24.	Belgaum	KSPDC		1248000	2481000	46000	0
Total				3396000	3631000	46000	0
25.	Hyderabad	Tx.C.	Andhra Pradesh	1248000	581107	0	0
26.	Nagari	Tx.C.		0	142034	0	0
Total				1248000	723141	0	0
27.	Kannur	Tx.C.	Kerala	0	0	0	76320
28.	Gorakhpur	NITRA	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0
29.	Kanpur	NITRA		0	0	0	0
30.	Meerut	NITRA		0	0	0	0
31.	Tanda	NITRA		0	0	0	0
32.	Maunath Bhanjan	Tx.C.		0	0	0	0
Total				0	0	0	0
33.	Indore	ATIRA	Madhya Pradesh	0	850000	775000	0
34.	Jabalpur	MP.S.P.C.F		0	0	0	0
35.	Burhanpur	Tx.C.		1248000	406560	0	382500
Total				1248000	1256560	775000	382500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
36	Bhilwara	NITRA	Rajasthan	0	1000000	0	0
37	Kishangarh	Tx.C.		3948335	0	0	0
Total				3948335	1000000	0	0
38	Ludhiana	NITRA	Punjab	1248000	0	0	0
39	Amritsar	Tx.C.		0	0	0	0
Total				1248000	0	0	0
40.	Panipat	NITRA	Haryana	0	5000000	0	0
41.	Ranaghat	Tx.C.	West Bengal	1248000	0	0	0
42.	Cuttack	Tx.C.	Odisha	0	0	0	0
43.	Bhagalpur	Tx.C.	Bihar	1248000	0	0	0
44.	Guwahati	IJIRA	Assam	0	0	2322500	0
Grand Total				301,23,005	148,60,701	187,02,134	10,10,998

Funds for Textile Sector

1502. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:

SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

SHRI SOMEN MITRA:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the textile industry is facing constraints and workers rendered jobless due to lack of domestic/global demand of textile products, high prices of cotton/yarn, erratic power supply and recent global slowdown;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to save the textiles industry and workforce working therein;

(c) the number of textile mills lying closed as on date in the country, State-wise and steps taken by the Government to revive these mills along with any action plan/scheme to rehabilitate these workers who were rendered unemployed;

(d) whether the Government has provided funds to promote textiles sector and their workers;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with funds allocated/utilised during the last two years and the current year including the efforts made by the Government to increase investment in the sector; and

(f) the details of funds allocated for development/upgradation of textile workers under Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) during the last two years and the current year and the number of beneficiaries under this scheme, State-wise particularly Karnataka?

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

(a) Textile Industry suffered a downturn in 2011-12, mainly due to the global economy slowdown and partially due to the high price volatility in the international and domestic cotton market. The position has eased in 2012-13 with production showing growth in both yarn and fabric through April-October as compared the same period, the previous year.

(b) Government approved a debt restructuring package of Rs. 35,000 crores in May, 2012 to help loss making textiles units, to be administered on a case by case basis by the bank within the prudential norms of the Reserve Bank of India. In the Handloom Sector which is the most vulnerable segment of the Textile Industry, it announced a loan waiver and restructuring package of Rs. 3,884 crores in November, 2011.

(c) Currently there are 568 textiles mills closed in the country, including 34 mills in Andhra Pradesh, 44 mills in Gujarat, 41 mills in Haryana, 31 mills in Karnataka, 65 mills in Maharashtra, 49 mills in Uttar Pradesh and 177 mills in Tamil Nadu. Government does not administer schemes for revival of textiles mills.

(d) Government has allocated Rs. 25,931 crores in the 12th Plan for development of textiles sector and workers. In the XIth Plan, the outlay was Rs. 14,000 crore.

(e) Government has utilized Rs. 8486 crores Plan allocations in the years 2010-11 and 2011-12. In the current year 2012-13, an BE of Rs. 7000 crores has been allocated.

(f) TWRFS is a non-plan scheme and allocations are based on demand for the year. For 2010-11 an amount of Rs. 12.28 crores for benefitting 2854 workers and in

2011-12 an amount of Rs. 4.70 crores was allocated for benefitting 470 workers. Of these Rs. 3.34 crores were spent in Karnataka in 2010-11 benefitting 658 workers and Rs. 0.93 crores in 2011-12 benefitting 294 workers.

Non-Payment of dues by Companies

1503. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

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) the action taken by the Liquidator to recover the same from the officials managing the Assets of the company;

(c) whether lots of plant machinery have been sold as scrap thereby depriving the employees of their due share in the Assets;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government as well as the liquidator to settle its claims of the employees in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (e) As the subject matter pertains to Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Flexibility in Labour Laws

1504. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI M. ANANDAN:

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

(a) whether the World Bank has commented that India needs to amend labour laws to provide flexibility to companies dealing with changes in demand pattern;

(b) if so, the details of suggestions made by the World Bank in this regard along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether due to non-flexibility in labour laws the share of informal workers in the organised sector has gone up; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to amend the Indian Contract Labour Act, 1970 and Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to help the workers and industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) The World Bank in its World Development Report, 2013: Jobs has suggested that India needs to focus on jobs and labour reforms. The report emphasizes the need to stay within the efficiency "plateau" of labour laws where labour policies are not too stringent and allow the creation of more wage employment, especially in cities and in activities connected to global markets. With the working population increasing by 7 million people each year in India, accelerating urban development and increasing labour flexibility are key to creating jobs in more productive activities, thus sustaining growth and reducing poverty. So, for India, the desirable actions to promote growth would include creating towns, reforming labour laws to allow flexibility and improving governance in general and specifically in areas that impede entrepreneurship.

As regards the reaction of Government of India, it is stated that Ministry of Labour and Employment is mandated to create a work environment conducive to achieving a high rate of economic growth with due regard to protecting and safeguarding the interests of the working class in general and those constituting the vulnerable sections of the society in particular. Accordingly, the Ministry of Labour and

Employment reviews/updates various Labour Laws from time to time which is a continuous process.

(c) and (d) There is no evidence to show that the share of informal workers in the organized sector has gone up due to non-flexibility in Labour Laws. However, the Ministry reviews labour laws as a continuous process and makes amendments as and when considered necessary to help the workers and industry in the country.

Delay in Cadre Review of IFS

1505. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been delay in the periodic cadre review of the Indian Forest Service (IFS) in some States leading to serious stagnation in the Indian Forest Service in the country;

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

(c) whether some States have not filled the vacancies in the higher grades even after six months of fixation of revised cadre strengths by the Government;

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

(e) the remedial steps taken by the Government under the powers vested in them as per IFS Cadre rules and instructions issued by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Cadre reviews are undertaken, under Rule 4(2) of Indian Forest Service (Cadre) Rules, 1966, after the proposal is received from State Government. There has been no delay on the part of Ministry of Environment and Forest in processing these proposals.

(c) and (d) No such instances have come to the notice of the Ministry.

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

Registration of Cotton Mills

1506. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made mandatory for all cotton ginning and pressing units to be registered with the Textile Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof and number of units complied with the orders; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against those units which are not complying with the orders?

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

(a) to (c) No, Madam. There is no statutory provision under any Act and Rule for mandatory registration of Cotton Ginning and Pressing units with the Textile Commissioner.

Flexible Staffing Formats

1507. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and percentage of contract labour engaged in both public and private sector jobs;

(b) whether the Government has noted discrepancies in flexi staffing which is one form of contract employment prevalent in many sectors including retail, telecom, manufacturing, pharma, hospitality and agriculture;

(c) whether the Government has also looked into the various issues arising due to flexi staffing in agriculture sector when such staffing patterns are used in consumer oriented service industries;

(d) if so, the details of any study being conducted

with regard to the practice of flexible staffing formats; and

(e) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) The Central Government is the appropriate Government in respect of the establishments falling in central sphere. The private companies in non-Government sector and unorganized sector come in State sphere. In this regard no Centralized data of contract worker engaged in both public and private sector jobs is maintained. However, contract workers are being engaged in every sector and as per the study conducted by V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, the estimated number of contract workers in the country is about 36 million. Out of it total estimated contract labour of licensed contractors under Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 is approximately 6 million.

(b) to (e) All the issues of contract workers are dealt with under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and there is no sector-wise demarcation. Social security aspects of contract workers under Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952 and Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 are enforced by the Employees Provident Fund organization and Employees State Insurance Corporation respectively provided the establishments in which outsourced workers are working are covered under the said Acts.

In the context of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, the Government has neither reviewed the said Act particularly from the view point of flexi staffing in agriculture sector nor conducted any study with regard to the practice of flexible staffing formats.

Shipbuilding Yards under PPP

1508. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up shipbuilding yards under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in the country, including Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which such yards are likely to be completed State-wise; and

(c) the extent to which the same is likely to create additional employment opportunities in the country?

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

(a) and (b) Private investors have set up shipyards in the country. On the West Coast, Pipavav Shipyard has come up with sufficient capacity to build large ships including Very Large Crude Carriers (VLCC). On the East Coast, M/s L&T has built a large shipyard near Chennai. The Government of India's stake in the form of equity or grant or loan has not been sought by any of these shipyards.

(c) Shipbuilding and repair industry is an assembly industry, which not only generates employment in the core shipyard but also generates large scale employment in the ancillary industries which are set up around a shipyard. A study conducted in 2007 estimated employment multiplier to be over 6 which means that for every person employed in a shipyard, 6 new jobs are created in ancillary and downstream industries.

[Translation]

Assistance to NGOs for Workers

1509. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided any financial assistance to non-governmental organisations to start projects for the benefit of workers in various parts of the country including Uttar Pradesh during the past three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing National Child Labour Project

(NCLP) and Grant-in-Aid (GIA) Schemes for elimination and rehabilitation of child Labour and awareness generation among the Women Labour. Under the NCLP Scheme, about 7311 Child Labour special schools are in operation in 267 districts for which funds are released to the NCLP Project Society chaired by District Magistrate, who in turn allocates the funds to the Child Labour special schools. Wherever the NCLP Scheme is not in operation, GIA Scheme is implemented. Under GIA Scheme, funds are directly released by Central Government to the NGOs to run Child Labour special schools.

The Grant-in-Aid Scheme for Women Labour is also being operated through NGOs, under which financial assistance to an extent of 75% of the project cost is provided to the NGOs for undertaking awareness generation campaign in relation to organizing working women, educating them about their rights and duties, legal aid to working women and conducting seminars and workshops to raise the consciousness of society about the problems of women labour.

The details of funds released under the GIA Scheme for Child Labour and Women Labour during last three years are given at Statements-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

(1) Funds released under NCLP Schemes

Year	Allocated Budget Estimated (Rupees in crore)	Financial Assistance (Rupees in crore)	Financial Assistance to Uttar Pradesh under the Scheme (Rupees in crores) out of Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2009-10	92.63	92.37	16.27
2010-11	135.00	92.57	17.73
2011-12	143.00	142.66	16.00

(2) Financial Assistance under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme

Year	Allocated Budget Estimated (Rupees in crore)	Financial Assistance (Rupees in crore)	Number of NGOs received Financial Assistance	Financial Assistance to NGOs in Uttar Pradesh under the Scheme (Rupees in lakh) out of Col. (3)	Number of NGOs in Uttar Pradesh who received Financial Assistance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2009-10	1.00	1.00	30	24.35	9
2010-11	1.00	0.88	20	4.20	2
2011-12	1.00	0.74	18	7.79	3

Statement-II*Financial Assistance given in Grants-in-Aid Scheme for Women Labour*

Year	Funds sanctioned (Rupees in crore)	Funds released (Rupees in crore)	Number of NGOs received Financial Assistance
2009-10	46.00	15.03	20
2010-11	75.00*	13.51	21
2011-12	68.00*	15.28	39

*Combined allocation to Women Cell and Planning Unit of Ministry of Labour and Employment.

No financial assistance was received by any NGO in Uttar Pradesh under the Grants-in-Aid Scheme for Women Labour during the last three years.

Production and Sale of Jute Products

1510. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:
SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being implemented by the Government to increase the production and export of jute in the country;

(b) whether the jute industries in the country particularly in West Bengal are facing problems due to decrease in the use of jute bags by the recent instruction of Union Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the jute mills owners are not agree to buy jute from the jute producers of the country with a Minimum Support Price (MSP);

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to address the problem of the growers and measures taken to provide MSP to the jute growers in the country;

(f) whether the State Government of West Bengal has requested the Union Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the details of jute mills which have been modernised by the Government during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and mill-wise?

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

(a) Government are implementing various schemes to increase the production and export of jute in the country. Some of the important schemes are as under:—

- (i) Government of India has launched the Jute Technology Mission (JTM) as a major initiative for overall development of the jute industry and growth of the jute sector with a total outlay of Rs. 355.55 crores. Under the JTM, several schemes are operational under the Mini Mission-I, II, III and IV for the overall growth of jute 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 most harvesting phase Under Mini-Mission-II, market linkage of raw jute is provided in all jute growing States. Mini-Mission-IV provides for modernization of jute industry, upgradation of skills, market promotion and exports which helps to increase demand of raw jute.
- (ii) Minimum Support Price (MSP) for raw jute and mesta is fixed very year to encourage farmers to grow more jute.
- (iii) In order to encourage jute production, Government provides for compulsory packaging of certain percentage of foodgrains and Sugar in jute under Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory use in packaging commodities), 1987.

(b) and (c) Keeping, inter-alia, in view, the capacity to produce jute bags and the best track record of the jute industry, the Ministry of Textiles has provided for a minimum of 90% of the production of foodgrains and

40% of sugar would be packed in jute packaging material. The jute industry is not facing any difficult on this account.

(d) and (e) The jute mill owners are not liable to buy jute from the jute producers at Minimum Support Price (MSP). The millers are free to buy raw jute from the producers as well as other parties as per market price. In order to protect the interest of the jute growers and to ensure that the raw jute producers receive Minimum Support Price, The Jute Corporation of India (JCI), a PSU under the Ministry of Textiles undertakes support price operations for raw jute from farmers at MSP.

(f) Requests from the Government of West Bengal have been received for increase in purchase of raw jute under Minimum Support Price (MSP) by Jute Corporation of India. Steps have been taken by the Jute Corporation of India (JCI) to ensure that jute growers do not suffer by distress sale and whatever quantity or quality of raw jute is offered by them in purchased at MSP by 171 Departmental Purchase Centers located in different jute growing areas.

(g) The Government of India has taken up revival/modernization of following three jute mills under the National Jute Manufacturers Corporation Limited (NJMC):—

- (i) Khardah (West Bengal)
- (ii) Kinnison (West Bengal)
- (iii) RBHM (Bihar)

Under the scheme: "Modernisation and Upgradation of Technology in Jute Mills — Capital Subsidy, subsidy is released for modernization and/or upgradation effected in jute mills/units producing jute diversified products. Since inception (1st March, 2007), 297 claims were settled and subsidy of Rs. 73.74 crore has been released against investment for modernization of Rs. 363.09 crore, 99 units have received subsidy under the scheme. Around 75.93% of the investments have been for Mill-side machinery meant for processes preparatory to spinning/winding. 17.74% of the investments have been for weaving to finishing processes of manufacturing. Remaining 6.33% was for Material handling and other miscellaneous machinery.

State-wise status — West Bengal 67 units, Andhra Pradesh 16 units, Bihar 2 units, Haryana 3 units, Chhattisgarh 1 unit, Kerala 1 unit, Odisha 2 units Gujarat 1 unit and NER (Assam) 6 units availed of the benefits.

[English]

Expansion of Naval Base

1511. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has decided to expand Naval base at Karwar in Karnataka;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the stringent eligibility criteria has not been met by any Indian Company; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d) A proposal to augment infrastructure at Naval Base Karwar is currently under consideration of the Government. The plan for augmentation of the Base with requisite infrastructure is in line with the strategic concerns and operational readiness and the eligibility criteria have been made accordingly. No Indian firm has met the eligibility criteria regarding financial strength, experience in execution of similar projects or requisite expertise as specified in the global notice for Expression of Interest.

[Translation]

Criteria for Foreign Investment

1512. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

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

(a) the details of criteria/norms to be followed by investment of the foreign companies in the country and the benefited are likely to be accrued to the domestic companies;

(b) whether the Union Government has allowed Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) from South Asian countries particularly from Bangladesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the same;

(d) whether the Government has allowed FDI in print medica and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government has sought views of the States on FDI;

(f) if so, the details thereof and response of the States in this regard; and

(g) the details of companies involved in carrying out business of single brand/multi-bran retail along with their investment involved in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) The details of the norms and procedure for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in India are contained in 'Circular 1 of 2012-Consolidated FDI Policy', released on 10th April, 2012, which is available in the public domain, on the website of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. Further, FDI is subject to applicable laws/sectoral rules/regulations/security conditions.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) complements and supplements domestic investment. Domestic Companies are benefited through FDI, by way of enhanced access of supplementary capital and state-of-the-art technologies; exposure to global managerial practices and opportunities of integration into global markets.

(b) and (c) A non-resident entity can invest in India, subject to the FDI Policy. A citizen of Bangladesh or an entity incorporated in Bangladesh can invest only under the Government approval route. A citizen or Pakistan or

any entity incorporated in Pakistan can invest, only under the Government approval route, in sectors/activities other than defence, space and atomic energy and sectors/activities prohibited for foreign investment.

(d) As per extant FDI policy, as contained in 'Circular 1 of 2012-Consolidated FDI policy' referred to above, FDI is permitted in Print Media subject to specified conditions, as under:—

Sl.No.	Sector/Activity	% of FDI Cap/Equity	Entry Route
1	2	3	4
6.2.8	Print Media		
6.2.8.1	Publishing of Newspaper and periodicals dealing with news and current affairs	26% (FDI and investment by NRIs/PIOs/FII)	Government
6.2.8.2	Publication of Indian editions of foreign magazines dealing with news and current affairs	26% (FDI and investment by NRIs/PIOs/FII)	Government
6.2.8.2.1	Other Conditions:		
	(i) 'Magazine', for the purpose of these guidelines, will be defined as a periodical publication, brought out on non-daily basis, containing public news or comments on public news.		
	(ii) Foreign investment would also be subject to the Guidelines for Publication of Indian editions of foreign magazines dealing with news and current affairs issued by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on 4.12.2008.		
6.2.8.3	Publishing/printing of Scientific and Technical Magazines/specially journals/periodicals, subject to compliance with the legal framework as applicable and guidelines issued in this regard from time to time by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	100%	Government
6.2.8.4	Publication of facsimile edition of foreign newspapers	100%	Government
6.2.8.4.1	Other Conditions:		
	(i) FDI should be made by the owner of the original foreign newspapers whose facsimile edition is proposed to be brought out in India.		
	(ii) Publication of facsimile edition of foreign newspapers can be undertaken only by an entity incorporated or registered in India under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.		

1	2	3	4
	(iii)	Publication of facsimile edition of foreign newspaper would also be subject to the Guidelines for publication of newspapers and periodicals dealing with news and current affairs and publication of facsimile edition of foreign newspapers issued by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on 31.3.2006, as amended from time to time.	

(e) and (f) FDI policy is within the purview of the Government of India. However, concerned stakeholders are consulted and their views taken into account while formulating the FDI policy for relevant sectors.

(f) A Statement on proposals approved by Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) for single brand retail trade since 2006, alongwith the proposed investment, is enclosed. No proposal has been received for FDI in multi-brand retail trading.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant (ii) foreign investor	Approved foreign equity participation in % and Proposed investment
1	2	3
1.	(i) M/s Moja Shoes, New Delhi	20%
	(ii) M/s Tano India Private Equity Mauritius	Rs. 2200.00 lakh
2.	(i) M/s LV Trading India, Mumbai	51%
	(ii) M/s Louis Vuitton Malletier (France)	Rs. 2650.00 lakh
3.	M/s Lladro Commercial S.A. Spain	26%
		Rs. 585.00 lakh
4.	M/s Fun Fashion India Pvt. Ltd.	51%
	M/s Fendi International, SA, France	Rs. 10.30 lakh
5.	(i) M/s Damro Furniture Pvt. Ltd., Chennai	51%
	(ii) M/s Damro Exports Pvt. Ltd., Sri Lanka	Rs. 17.17 lakh
6.	(i) M/s RINO Greggio Argenterie	51%
	(ii) M/s RINO Greggio Argenterie, SpA Italy	(amount not furnished)
7.	(i) M/s Mitsui Automotive Investment B.V., Netherlands	51%

1	2	3
	(ii) M/s Mitsui Automotive Investment, Netherlands	Rs. 102.00 lakh
8.	(i) M/s Ermenegildo Zegna, Italy	51%
	(ii) M/s Ermenegildo Zegna Holditalta SpA, Italy	Rs. 153.00 lakh
9.	(i) M/s Etamint, Belgium	50.01%
	(ii) M/s Etamint, Belgium	Rs. 100.00 lakh
10.	(i) M/s Lee Cooper International Ltd.	50%
	(ii) M/s Lee Cooper International Ltd., U.K.	Rs. 153.00 lakh
11.	(i) M/s Fabindia Overseas Pvt. Ltd.	51%
	(ii) M/s Fabindia Inc., USA	
	(iii) M/s WCP Mauritius Holdings, Mauritius	Rs. 127.50 lakh
12.	(i) M/s Socomec SA	50%
	(ii) M/s Socomec SA, France	(amount not furnished)
13.	(i) M/s Grotto SPA, Italy	50%
	(ii) M/s Grotto SPA, Italy	Rs. 1850.00 lakh
14.	(i) M/s Mahtani Fashions Pvt. Ltd.	51%
	(ii) M/s Sin Rong Pvt. Ltd., Singapore	US \$ 5 million
15.	(i) M/s WahLuen Electronic Tools Co. Ltd., China	51%
	(ii) M/s WahLuen Electronic Tools Co. Ltd., China	Rs. 102.00 lakh
16.	(i) M/s Signature Kitchens India Pvt. Ltd.	32%
	(ii) M/s Signature Kitchen, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Rs. 38.40 lakh
17.	(i) M/s Christian Dior Trading India Private Limited,	51%
	(ii) M/s Christian Dior Coutoure, Pairs, France	Rs. 250.00 lakh
18.	(i) M/s Forever New Apparels Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi	51%
	(ii) M/s Forever New Clothing Pvt. Ltd., Australia	Rs. 51.00 lakh

1	2	3
19.	(i) M/s Khanna Speciality Retail Distributors Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi	51%
	(ii) M/s Hermes International France	Rs. 458.15 lakh
20.	(i) M/s Trio Sports Wear Pvt. Ltd.	33.3%
	(ii) M/s Trio Selection Inc., Canada	US \$ 4,00,000
21.	(i) M/s Tod's Retail India Pvt. Ltd.	51%
	(ii) M/s Tod's Hong-Kong Ltd. Hong Kong	Rs. 570.00 lakh
22.	(i) M/s Diesel Fashion India Arvind Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad	51%
	(ii) M/s Diesel International BV Netherlands	Euro 927,628
23.	(i) M/s Dolce and Gabbana Italy	51%
	(ii) M/s Dolce and Gabbana, Milan, Italy	Rs. 3650.00 lakh
24.	(i) M/s LA Sovereign Bicycles Pvt. Ltd.	51%
	(ii) M/s LA Bicycles (Thailand)	
	(iii) M/s Indus Trading Co., Thailand	Rs. 89.25 lakh
25.	(i) M/s Crystal Ball Fashion Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	50%
	(ii) M/s Rene Derhy, France	Rs. 150.00 lakh
26.	(i) M/s Crocs Inc., USA	51%
	(ii) M/s Crocs Asia Pvt. Ltd. Singapore	Rs. 204.00 lakh
27.	(i) M/s Richmond Services BV	51%
	(ii) M/s Richmond Service	US \$ 50,000
28.	(i) M/s Power Plate India Pvt. Ltd., N.	50%
	(ii) M/s Power Plate India Holding BV, Netherlands	Rs. 50.00 lakh
29.	(i) M/s Giorgio Armani Holding, BV, N	51%
	(ii) M/s Giorgio Armani Holding BV, Netherlands	Rs. 102.00 lakh
30.	(i) M/s Giordano Fashions (I) Pvt. Ltd.	50.09%
	(ii) M/s Giordano Mauritius Ltd., Mauritius	Rs. 509.00 lakh

1	2	3
31.	(i) M/s Pearle Europe, Netherlands	50%
	(ii) M/s Pearle Europe, Netherlands	(amount not furnished)
32.	(i) M/s Marks and Spencer PLCU.K.	51%
	(ii) M/s Marks and Spencer PLCU.K.	Rs. 51,000
33.	(i) M/s Hallmark Group Ltd., UK	51%
	(ii) M/s Hallmark Group Ltd., UK	US \$ 50,000
34.	(i) M/s Piquadro S.P.A., Italy	51%
	(ii) M/s Piquadro S.P.A., Italy	Rs. 153.00 lakh
35.	(i) M/s Ferragamo International B.V.	51%
	(ii) M/s Ferragamo International B.V., Netherlands	Rs. 3000.00 lakh
36.	(i) M/s Aran Kitchen World Pvt. Ltd. Chennai	49%
	(ii) M/s Aran Kitchen World, Italy	Rs. 245.00 lakh
37.	(i) M/s Celio International, Belgium	50.01%
	(ii) M/s Celio International	Rs. 1200.00 lakh
	(iii) M/s Celio International, Belgium	
38.	(i) M/s S. Oliver Bernd Freiher Germany	50%
	(ii) M/s S. Oliver Bernd Freiher Germany	Rs. US \$ 5 million
39.	(i) M/s Louis Vuitton, France	100%
	(ii) M/s Louis Vuitton, France	Rs. 1.5 billion
40.	(i) M/s Doral Capital S.A. Luxembourg	51%
	(ii) M/s Doral Capital S.A. Luxembourg	Rs. 229.50 lakh
41.	(i) M/s Reliance Paul and Shark Fashions Pvt. Ltd.	50%
	(ii) M/s DAMA S.P.A., Italy	US \$ 1,00,000
42.	(i) M/s Toy Watch India (P) Ltd. Mumbai	51%
	(ii) M/s Cool Toy Watch Srl, Italy	US \$ 1,00,000
43.	(i) M/s Austria Puma Austria	51%
	(ii) M/s Austria Puma Austria	Rs. 76.50 lakh

1	2	3
44.	(i) M/s Lerros Fashion (I) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi (formerly wear international)	40%
	(ii) M/s Lerros Moden Gmbh, Netherlands	Rs. 1680.00 lakh
45.	(i) M/s Poltrona Frau S.P.A. Frau, Italy	50%
	(ii) M/s Poltrona Frau S.P.A. Frau, Italy	Rs. 2150.00 lakh
46.	(i) M/s Indo Prime Visual Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	50%
	(ii) M/s Indo International S.A. Spain	Rs. 17.00 lakh
47.	(i) M/s Nokia Corporation Finland	51%
	(ii) M/s Nokia Corporation Finland	Rs. 25.50 lakh
48.	(i) M/s Damas LLC, Dubai, UAE	51%
	(ii) M/s Damas LLC, Dubai, UAE	Rs. 18000.00 lakh
49.	(i) M/s Oviessa S.P.A. Italy	51%
	(ii) M/s Oviessa S.P.A. Italy	(amount not furnished)
50.	(i) M/s Industria de Diseno Textil Sociedad Anonima (Inditex S.A.)	51%
	(ii) M/s Industria de Diseno Textil Sociedad Anonima (Spain)	Rs. 2358.75 lakh
51.	(i) M/s L'Occitane Singapore Pvt. Ltd.	51%
	(ii) M/s L'Occitane Singapore Pvt. Ltd., Singapore	(amount not furnished)
52.	(i) M/s FIAMM S.P.A. Italy	49%
	(ii) M/s FIAMM S.P.A. Italy	Rs. 24.50 lakh
53.	(i) M/s Luxury Goods Retail Ltd.	51%
	(ii) M/s Gucci Group NV Netherlands	Rs. 104.55 lakh
54.	(i) M/s Burberry International Holdings Ltd., U.K.	51%
	(ii) M/s Burberry International Holdings Ltd., U.K.	Rs. 1672.55 lakh
55.	(i) M/s Mothercare U.K. Ltd. U.K.	30%
	(ii) M/s Mothercare U.K. Ltd., U.K.	Rs. 2587.50 lakh

1	2	3
56.	(i) M/s Early Learning Centre Ltd.	30%
	(ii) M/s Early Learning Centre Ltd., U.K.	Rs. 475.00 lakh
57.	(i) M/s Verve Hearing Systems AG, Switzerland	51%
	(ii) M/s Verve Hearing Systems AG, Switzerland	Rs. 11.22 lakh
58.	(i) Mr. Matteo Basso, Mr. Daniele Cesaro, Mrs. Beatrice Basso, Italy	49%
	(ii) Mr. Matteo Basso, Mr. Daniele Cesaro, Mrs. Beatric Basso, Italy	Rs. 49.00 lakh
59.	(i) M/s C&J Clark International Ltd.	50%
	(ii) M/s C&J Clark International Ltd., UK	Rs. 1900.00 lakh
60.	M/s Delsey S.A. France	51%
		Rs. 450.00 lakh
61.	M/s Christian Louboutin S.A. France	51%
		Rs. 255.00 lakh
62.	M/s Timex Garments Pvt. Ltd., Sri Lanka	50%
		Rs. 50.00 lakh
63.	M/s Canali Holding S.A.	51%
		Rs. 765.00 lakh
64.	M/s Pavers England Ltd.	100%
	M/s Pavers Foresight Smart Ventures Ltd.	US \$ 200 million
65.	M/s Brooks Brothers Group Inc. USA	51%
		Rs. 622.20 lakh
66.	M/s Damiani India Pvt. Ltd.	51%
	M/s Damiani International Holland	Rs. 35.70 lakh

[English]

Location of Air Crashes

1513. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is facing difficulty in locating air crashes;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to procure new generation search and rescue systems;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal to procure new search and rescue systems for civilian aircraft also;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) 'In principle' approval for procurement of new generation Search and Rescue equipment for the three Services has been accorded by the Government.

(d) to (f) There is no proposal in Ministry of Defence to procure new search and rescue systems for civilian aircraft. Airports Authority of India, under Ministry of Civil Aviation, coordinates with the three Services, State administration and other resource agencies for Search and Rescue operations.

Spending on Procurement

1514. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Air Force (IAF) proposes to spend on capital procurements during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds demanded by the IAF and the funds allocated to them for Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(d) whether IAF proposes to acquire medium multi role combat aircraft to boost its air combat power;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether IAF has initiated any commercial negotiations for such acquisitions; and

(g) if so, the details thereof along with the present status?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. IAF proposes to spend on Capital procurements during the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) which includes new inductions like Su-30MKI, Light Combat Aircraft (LCA), Medium Multi-Role Combat Aircraft (MMRCA), Very Heavy Transport Aircraft (VHETAC), Attack Helicopters, Heavy Lift Helicopters (HLH), Medium Lift Helicopters (MLH) and different missile systems among others.

(c) Funds are allocated specifically for each Financial Year and not for the entire Plan period. The funds demanded by the IAF for the Financial Year 2012-13 was Rs. 36,950/- crore and against this the amount allocated was Rs. 30,514.45 crore.

(d) to (g) Yes, Madam. The proposal for procurement of 126 Medium Multi-Role Combat Aircrafts (MMRCA) is presently at contract negotiation stage with M/s Dassault Aviation, France, who emerged as L1 vendor.

Defence Terrain Research Laboratory

1515. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Terrain Research Laboratory has been successful in developing tools to manage landslides in the North-East region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes a plan to utilise these advancements?

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

(a) and (b) Defence Terrain Research Laboratory (DTRL), a laboratory of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has prepared an Atlas of landslide hazard zonation and landslide hazard management maps along eight National Highways of North-East region. The following maps have been delivered to Border Road

Organisation (BRO) as the work was taken up to meet their requirements:—

- (i) Terrain Information and Landslide — Part of Sikkim: Handed over on 26th October, 2004.
- (ii) Terrain Information and Landslide North-East India: Handed over on 06.06.2007.

(c) BRO has communicated to DRDO that it is intended to distribute these maps down the level for better understanding and formulation of remedial measures. It has also been communicated that Landslide Atlas prepared by DTRL for Sikkim has been perused and found to be extremely useful in monitoring landslides and planning new roads and alignments in the region.

[Translation]

Employees in ESI Hospitals

1516. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of employees working in the Employees State Insurance (ESI) Hospitals at present in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;
- (b) whether the ESIC prepares an action plan each year to add to the present infrastructure and to include maximum members of eligible beneficiaries;
- (c) if so, the total number of such hospitals/dispensaries likely to be opened in the country including Bihar;
- (d) the total amount released and spent for the said purpose; and
- (e) the steps being taken by the Government to fill the vacant posts of doctors, nurses and other medical employees in the ESI Hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) The total number of employees working in the Employee's State Insurance (ESI) Hospitals and Dispensaries in the country is 43,449 as on 31.03.2012.

Out of these 2,994 and 265 employees are working in the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Hospitals and Dispensaries in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar respectively.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) A total of 19 Hospitals and 20 Dispensaries are planning to be set up by ESI Corporation. However, there is no hospital/dispensary proposed to be set up in Bihar.

(d) A total of Rs. 149 crore have been sanctioned for ESI Hospital at Ankleshwar, Gujarat and Tirunvelveli, Tamil Nadu. Other proposed hospitals are at various stages of planning.

(e) So far as filling up of vacant posts in ESI hospitals and dispensaries is concerned, the ESI Corporation has been making regular recruitment for this purpose. Further, the ESI Corporation has been requesting the State Governments to fill the vacancies in the hospitals and dispensaries run by the State Government.

To overcome shortage of specialists/super specialists in State ESI hospitals, the ESI Corporation is appointing part-time Specialists/Super Specialists directly on the request of State Government till it makes regular appointments.

[English]

Survey on Drug Abuse

1517. SHRI M. ANANDAN:

SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted/proposes to conduct a survey on drug abuse in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any efforts have been taken by the Government to curb the menace of drug abuse;
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard including launching of awareness campaign through the various organisations working in the field along with

the coordinated efforts of the other ministries/departments of the Government;

(e) whether a number of social/Governmental organisations/NGOs have been set up for de-addiction;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the financial assistance provided to them under the Central Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse;

(g) whether the Government has received any proposals from various State/Union Territories including Madhya Pradesh seeking funds for setting up of drug de-addiction-cum-rehabilitation centres during the last three years and the current year; and

(h) if so, the details thereof along with the amount allocated to the States/UTs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) had conducted a national survey on drug abuse in the country in the year 2000-2001. The Report was published in 2004 wherein it was estimated that about 732 lakh persons in India were users of alcohol and drugs. However the sample size being small (40,697 males only) *vis-à-vis* the country's population, the estimates can at best be taken as indicative only. A considerable time has since passed, therefore, NSSO has been requested to carry out an advanced pilot survey in 3 States viz. Punjab, Maharashtra and Manipur to test the efficacy of the sampling design and survey instruments for a National Survey.

(c) and (d) To tackle the problem of drug abuse, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse. The Ministry also collaborated with the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangthan (NYKS), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, and the National Bal Bhavan (NBB), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, for awareness generation campaign about the ill effects of alcoholism and drug abuse. The NYKS through its network of volunteers has created awareness among the youths in 3750 villages of Punjab and Manipur through door to door campaign, wall writings, candle march,

poster campaigns, street plays etc. The NBB has conducted a series of activities like poster making, creative writing, lecture, rally, nukkad natak etc. at local, zonal and national level among the children of the age group of 12 to 16 years. Besides, the Ministry has undertaken the following activities for awareness generation:—

- On 26th June every year i.e. International Day against Illicit Trafficking and Drug Abuse, National Drug Awareness Day is observed in collaboration with other central Ministries/ Departments and special campaign is undertaken to spread awareness. State Governments are also requested to observe this day in a befitting manner.
- The National Institute of Social Defence in collaboration with Regional Resource and training Centres (RRTCs) and other collaborating partners organizes sensitization programmes in Schools and Colleges.

(e) to (h) Under the Ministry's Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse, financial assistance is given to the implementation agencies viz. non-governmental organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangthan, etc. for running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA) on the basis of the recommendation of the State level Grant-in-aid Committee along with satisfactory inspection report furnished by the concerned State Government.

Funds are not released to State Governments under the Scheme. However, State/UT-wise notional allocation is made based on the number of ongoing projects, performance during previous years and the problem of substance (drugs) abuse in the States/UTs, and communicated to all the States/UTs with a request to send the proposals of the implementing agencies. Proposals received from the States/UTs Governments are examined as per the guidelines of the scheme and funds are released directly to the eligible organizations under intimation to the States/UTs Governments.

State/UT-wise funds allocated, funds released and number of projects assisted, during the last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		NA	Amount Released	No. of projects assisted	NA	Amount Released	No. of projects assisted	NA	Amount Released	No. of projects assisted	NA	Amount Released	No. of projects assisted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	140	76.82	9	190	133.63	16	190	156.81	18	200	36.73	6
2.	Bihar	130	47.19	5	150	105.37	10	140	150.11	12	150	20.90	2
3.	Chhattisgarh	30	12.66	2	30	7.80	2	30	35.61	2	30	9.42	1
4.	Goa	10	8.89	1	15	7.50	1	15	10.46	1	15	3.52	1
5.	Gujarat	50	37.21	4	50	22.66	3	40	55.46	3	50	0.00	0
6.	Haryana	150	90.76	10	200	98.34	13	200	92.26	11	150	19.84	3
7.	Himachal	30	14.19	4	50	4.35	1	50	37.37	3	40	8.15	1
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	20	8.89	1	20	0.00	0	20	20.00	1	20	0.00	0
9.	Jharkhand	10	0	0	10	1.40	1	15	4.91	2	30	6.00	1
10.	Karnataka	250	274.67	26	290	246.50	27	270	270.28	29	270	7.76	1
11.	Kerala	190	176.44	20	220	190.73	21	200	164.10	21	200	50.09	8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	170	66.28	8	215	38.60	5	210	143.73	15	210	31.50	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13. Maharashtra	410	327	39	410	398.35	45	410	401.09	40	420	68.49	13	
14. Odisha	210	233.74	26	250	226.18	27	240	260.55	27	250	14.67	2	
15. Punjab	130	53.4	11	210	283.12	14	300	151.04	14	245	55.91		
16. Rajasthan	110	64.32	8	180	124.65	13	170	103.80	12	170	39.36	6	
17. Tamil Nadu	230	279	24	290	253.12	23	290	234.70	27	290	6.50	1	
18. Uttar Pradesh	410	61	10	410	188.85	22	400	264.77	26	400	159.25	25	
19. Uttarakhand	40	31.26	4	50	43.38	4	50	30.16	3	40	10.40	1	
20. West Bengal	130	65.09	7	200	62.42	6	200	161.76	11	190	16.65	3	
21. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	0	0	10	0.00	0	10	0.00	0	5	0.00	0	
22. Chandigarh	10	0.77	1	10	0.00	0	10	0.00	0	5	0.00	0	
23. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	0	0	10	0.00	0	10	0.00	0	5	0.00	0	
24. Delhi	90	60.55	7	100	80.91	9	100	140.03	11	100	1.20	1	
25. Daman and Diu	10	0	0	10	0.00	0	10	0.00	0	5	0.00	0	
26. Lakshadweep	10	0	0	10	0.00	0	10	0.00	0	5	0.00	0	
27. Puducherry	10	0	0	10	0.00	0	10	0.00	0	5	0.00	0	
Total (ROC)	3000	1990.13	227	3600	2517.86	263	3600	2889.00	291	3500	566.34	80	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Arunachal Pradesh	22	9.32	1	20	9.78	1	15	9.95	1	10	0.00	0	0	0
2. Assam	70	25.07	3	90	33.55	5	80	128.86	16	115	0.00	0	0	0
3. Manipur	200	172.39	19	180	238.76	19	240	250.45	21	205	97.34	13	13	13
4. Meghalaya	22	6.35	2	30	11.25	1	20	20.06	2	20	3.84	1	1	1
5. Mizoram	100	43.77	6	90	65.75	7	70	145.80	10	90	83.62	11	11	11
6. Nagaland	60	21.94	3	65	48.97	5	55	74.99	6	45	26.78	4	4	4
7. Tripura	15	0	0	15	0.00	0	10	0.00	0	5	0.00	0	0	0
8. Sikkim	11	9.95	1	10	4.98	1	10	14.93	1	10	0.00	0	0	0
Total (NE)	500	288.79	35	500	413.04	39	500	645.04	57	500	211.58	29	29	29
Grand Total	3500	2278.92	262	4100	2930.90	302	4100	3533.45	348	4000	777.92	109	109	109

NA — Notional Allocation

[Translation]

Protection to Environment

1518. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a)

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent loss of lives and property due to use of arms, for maintaining environmental balance and preventing several diseases caused by pollution due to use of arms in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The information is being collected.

[English]

Toll on Roads under BoT Mode

1519. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether commuters have to pay toll tax till 20 years or as per agreement on the roads constructed under the Build, Operate and Transfer (BoT) Mode;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the distance clarified regarding collection of toll tax on the same road;

(c) whether the Government has put in place any mechanism to do away with the inconveniences caused to the commuters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per NH (Fee for the use of National Highways Sections and Permanent Bridge- Public Funded Projects) Rules, 1997, user fee is to be collected in perpetuity. However as per

the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Second Amendment Rules, 2008, rate of fee shall be reduced to 40% after recovery of Capital Cost on completion of concession period. The distance between two toll plazas is given in the Rule 8 of the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and collection) Rules, 2008, as amended from time to time. However in the NH (Fee) Rules, 1997 there is no provision regarding distance between two fee plazas. Further location of a fee plaza on any National Highways is finalized keeping in view the norms provisioned in the Fee Rules applicable at the time of establishing a particular plaza, optimum revenue accruals to Government, minimum hardship to road users and local residents. Availability of the land, highway geometry and diversions from the highway are also deciding factors in location of a fee plaza on any section of a National Highway.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Government has initiated a plan for implementation of Electronic Toll Collection for seamless movement on National Highways.

[Translation]

Export Policy for Agriculture Products

1520. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a long-term consistent and predictable export-import policy of agricultural products;

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

(c) the details of effect of inconsistent agricultural export policy on the farmers along with the steps taken/ being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to allow a minimum level of quantity for export of select agri-commodities to help India become a stable force in the global market to overcome inconsistencies in farm export-import-policy;

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

(f) whether the Government have received several presentations requesting for lifting ban imposed on the various agricultural products and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The export of agricultural products depends on various factors including availability of surplus over and above the requirement of buffer stocks including strategic reserve, concerns of food security, diplomatic /humanitarian considerations, international demand and supply situation, quality standards in the importing countries, varieties traded and price competitiveness, need to strike a balance between remunerative prices to the growers and availability of agricultural products to common man at affordable prices etc. The Government takes into account the above factors before deciding on the export and import of agricultural commodities.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Yes, the Government have received several representations including VIP references requesting for lifting ban imposed on the various agricultural products. In view of the demand from various quarters and sufficient availability of many agricultural products in domestic market, Government has allowed the export of wheat, non-basmati rice, Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) and Whole Milk Power (WMP) under Open General License (OGL) during last one year. The Government has also allowed the export to Sugar and Casein under some restrictions during the same period. The permitted quantity of export of edible oil

in small consumer packs of upto 5 kgs. has also been increased.

Toll on NH-24

1521. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of toll plazas located on NH-24 where toll is being collected;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding collection of toll tax on those toll plazas which have been permanently closed;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the action taken by the Government on these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) Presently, there are 7 toll plazas where toll is being collected:

(i) Dasna at km. 29/30

(ii) Shahjahanpur bridge at km. 326

(iii) Sitapur bridge at km. 409

(iv) Kali Nadi at km. 60

(v) Brijghat at km. 88.50

(vi) Joya at km. 122

(vii) Moradabad bypass (BOT concessionaire) at km. 155-156.

(b) to (d) For Kali Nadi-Two complaints received, one in 2011 and one in 2012. However, the complaints have no legal bases. The toll collection at Kali Nadi Toll Plaza for bridge at km. 60.00 on NH-24 have been closed on

account of start of new toll plaza at Brijghat in km 88.50 on NH-24 for 4 lane section from km. 58.00 to km 93.00 (Hapur to Garhmukteshwar), as the toll in km. 60.00 for Kali Nadi was overlapping on start of new toll in km. 88.500 on NH-24.

[English]

Corporate Social Responsibility

1522. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector steel companies have allocated the funds under the head—Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);

(b) if so, the details of the funds allocated and utilised under this head by these companies during each of the last three years and the current year, across the country, State-wise;

(c) the nodal agencies through which these funds are being utilised;

(d) the details of projects being undertaken and their present status, State-wise;

(e) whether there have been instances of misappropriation and irregularities in the utilisation of funds; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Scheme, the Public Sector steel companies namely Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) are allocating funds for the CSR activities as per the guidelines prescribed by the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE). The details of funds allocated and utilised by these

companies under CSR during each of the last three years and current year is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	SAIL		RINL	
	Funds Allocated	Funds Utilized	Funds Allocated	Funds Utilized
2009-10	8000	7879.44	900	937
2010-11	9400	6895.27	1540	1173
2011-12	6400	6125.00	1200	1062
2012-13	4200	1833.00 (upto Sept.'12)	75 (upto Oct.'12)	727

Funds under the scheme of CSR are not allocated state-wise.

(c) CSR fund is utilised for undertaking various projects through different nodal agencies such as Government departments, PSUs, NGOs etc.

(d) Projects under the CSR scheme are generally undertaken as per the guidelines prescribed by DPE. The projects implemented under the CSR relate to water supply arrangement, construction of school buildings, supply of educational materials in schools, electricity facility, solar lighting system, health and family welfare, irrigation facilities, sanitation and public health, relief to victims of natural calamities, imparting vocational training etc. Some of the projects have been completed and some are at various stages of completion. Some CSR activities are of ongoing nature. These projects are located in the States of Chhattisgarh, Odisha, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar etc.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Four Lane Tunnel on NH-72A

1523. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved new four lane tunnel adjoining existing tunnel in Km. 34 on NH-72A (New NH No. 307) at Dat Ki Devi;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the project; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Modernisation of Ports

1524. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various measures initiated by the Government for the modernisation of ports during the last three years and the current year including the progress on such projects so far;

(b) whether the Government has a proposal to corporatise these ports and convert them into companies for greater autonomy and improved efficiencies;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is considering to build new ports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):
(a) to (c) The Government has undertaken the following measures to modernize the Ports through:—

(i) Construction of new berths/terminals

(ii) Various expansion/upgradation projects for berths

(iii) Installation of new and modern cargo handling equipment

(iv) Computer aided systems to automate in port operations

(v) Installation of Vessel Traffic Management System (VTMS) for smooth movement of vessels.

(vi) Implementation of Web-based Port community system.

34 important capacity augmentation projects have been awarded in the last three years and the current year. No final decision has been taken regarding Corporatisation of Major Ports.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Government has decided to build one Major Port each in the States of Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal.

[Translation]

Ordnance Factory

1525. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the modern machines and techniques are used in the ordnance factories in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether modernisation process has been initiated in the Khamaria Ordnance Factory at Jabalpur; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Modernisation of OFB is a continuous process based on User's requirement, technological upgradation and available resources. In the 11th Plan on investment of Rs. 2953/- crores has been made on modernisation and capacity augmentation of different Ordnance Factories.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Modernisation has been carried out in Ordnance Factory Kamaria at Jabalpur involving an investment of Rs. 33.18 crores in the 11th Plan.

**Employment to Youths in Naxal
Affected Areas**

1526. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to provide employment to youths in the naxal affected regions of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has started skill

development programme in all the schools in the naxal affected States;

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

(e) if not, the time by which the said scheme is likely to cover the entire country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (e) Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and Employment has not formulated any scheme to provide employment to youth in the naxal affected regions of the country. However, a scheme titled "Skill Development in 34 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism" has been formulated for

(i) establishment to 34 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and 68 skill Development Centers (SDCs); and

(ii) providing skill training to local youth in existing industrial training institutes/advanced training institutes in long-term, short-term and instructor training courses, for three years to enhance employability of youth in the naxal affected 34 districts in the country.

The details of the scheme and fund released are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Name of the Scheme	:	Skill Development in 34 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism'
Cost of Scheme	:	Rs. 241.65 crore
Duration	:	From 29th March, 2010 to 31st March, 2014
Covered Area	:	34 Districts in 9 States as given below:

Sl.No.	State	No. of District	Name of District
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	Khammam
2.	Bihar	6	Jamui, Gaya, Aurangabad, Rohtas, Jehanabad, Arwal

1	2	3	4
3.	Chhattisgarh	7	Dantewada, Bastar, Kanker, Surguja, Rajnandagon, Bijapur, Narayanpur
4.	Jharkhand	10	Chatra, West Singhbhum, Palamau, Garhwa, East Singhbhum, Bakaro, Lohardaga, Gumla, Latehar, Hazaribagh
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1	Balaghat
6.	Maharashtra	2	Gadchiroli K, Gondia
7.	Odisha	5	Gajapati, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Deogardh, Sambalpur
8.	Uttar Pradesh		Sonebhadra
9.	West Bengal	1	Paschim Midnapur (Lalgarh Area)
10.	Total	34	

Objective:

- Establishing one ITI and two Skill Development Centres (SDCs) in each district.
- To run demand driven vocational training courses in long-term, short-term and Instructor training courses.

Components:

(i) Skill training programmes for:—

- 1000 youth in Long-Term Training @ 30 per district
- 4000 youth in Sort-Term Training @ 120 per district
- Train 340 youth in Instructor Training @ 10 per district

(ii) Additional infrastructure will be created for:—

- 34 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) @ one ITI per district
- 68 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) @ two SDCs per districts

Achievements:

- An amount of Rs. 8657.03 lakh Central share has been released to nine States as per Table below.

Sl. No.	States	Find released so far (Rs. in lakh)								
		2011-12			2012-13			Total		
		Skill Training	ITIs & SDCs	Total	Skill Training	ITIs & SDCs	Total	Skill Training	ITIs & SDCs	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	355.84	355.84	0.00	355.84	355.84
2.	Bihar	0.00	376.77	376.77	0	319.15	319.15	0.00	695.92	695.92
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	1881.12	1881.12	0	281.73	281.73	0.00	2162.85	2162.85
4.	Jharkhand	81.83	1587.17	1669.00	108.44	242.81	351.25	190.27	1829.98	2020.25
5.	Madhya Pradesh	29.32	257.75	287.07	9.73	45.32	55.05	39.05	303.07	342.12
6.	Maharashtra	58.64	511.80	570.44	19.5	90.63	110.13	78.14	602.43	680.57
7.	Odisha	100.16	1372.45	1472.61	48.74	187.93	236.67	148.90	1560.38	1709.28
8.	Uttar Pradesh	29.32	269.64	298.96	9.74	39.83	49.57	39.06	309.47	348.53
9.	West Bengal	29.32	256.90	286.22	9.74	45.71	55.45	39.06	302.61	341.67
Total		328.59	6513.60	6842.19	205.89	1608.95	1814.84	534.48	8122.55	8657.03

- A total of 1964 trainees in 6 States completed/undergoing training in various skill training programme as per table below:—

Sl. No.	States	Total No. of District	Proposed		Persons undergoing Skill Training			
			SDC	ITI	Long-Term	Short-Term	Instructor	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
2.	Bihar	6	0	3	0	0	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	7	14	7	0	0	0	0
4.	Jharkhand	10	18	9	170	436	60	666
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1	2	1	30	120	10	160

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Maharashtra	2	4	2	60	240	20	320
7.	Odisha	5	10	5	150	330	18	498
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1	2	1	30	120	10	160
9.	West Bengal	1	2	1	30	120	10	160
Total		34	54	30	470	1366	128	1964

Disposal of Plastic Wastes

1527. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether plastic waste is dumped in huge quantities in various parts of the country including Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Central Pollution Control Board has conducted any study on dumping of plastic wastes at Railway Stations and Airports particularly in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the shortcomings mentioned in the said study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) Based on an estimation by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), it has been observed that approximately 15,722 tonnes of plastic waste is generated in the country per day. Plastic waste is littered/ visible quite often in cities/town including Delhi due to improper collection, segregation, transportation and disposal of such waste. Central Pollution Control Board has conducted a study and reported the same in 2010 titled "Assessment of Plastic Waste and in Management at Airports and Railway Stations in Delhi". The study has brought out the following:—

(i) The quantity of plastic waste generation in three major railway stations in Delhi is 6758 kilograms per day.

The quantity of plastic waste generation from domestic and international airports in Delhi is 4130 kilograms per day.

(ii) The per capita plastic waste generation is approximately 9 gm/day in the railway stations and 69 gm/day in the airports.

(iii) While collection of solid waste, including plastic waste, at the airports in Delhi is being organized through a private contractor, only the value added plastic wastes such as PET bottles, plates, spoons, tumbler etc. are being collected by unorganized sector at the railway stations. The non-recyclable plastic waste such as multi-layered and metalized pouches which are not collected at the railway stations, remain littered.

CPCB has communicated the findings and recommendations of the study to Railways and Airport Authorities for better management of plastic waste at Railway Stations and Airports in Delhi.

[English]

Ban on Pvt. Contractors

1528. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to ban engagement on private contractors who use defence venues at higher rates to private parties for social functions;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to

permit use of these venues only by defence personnel and their immediate families;

(c) the criteria being adopted for awarding contracts to private parties;

(d) whether the Government plans to impose immediate blanket ban on private contractors particularly in bordering and naxalite areas in view of threat from neighbouring countries;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the preventive measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Foreign Countries in IITF

1529. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign countries that have participated in the India International Trade Fair, 2012;

(b) whether the trade has increased this year in comparison to the last year;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Twenty six foreign countries participated in the India International Trade Fair, 2012.

(b) to (d) The number of foreign participants has increased compared to last year. The number of visitors during the business days has also increased. However, the trade data is not available.

[Translation]

Inclusion of Dhadi Caste into SC Category

1530. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people belonging to Dhadi caste are registered as a sub-caste of Dusadh in the schedule caste list;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Bihar to register this caste as an independent caste in the list of scheduled castes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) In the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 as amended from time to time, Dusadh, Dhari, Dharhi caste has been specified as a Scheduled Caste in relation to the State of Bihar at Sl.No. 11. Dhadi caste however, does not figure in the said entry.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Private Ship Operators

1531. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether various private limited companies are operating ships on different ports/harbours in the country;

(b) if so, the type of transportation being done by such ships;

(c) whether various shipping companies have not been provided with their due subsidy;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years; and

(e) the time by which the due subsidy is likely to be paid to the shipping companies by the Government?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Indian ships carry various types of general cargo, containers, crude oil, break bulk and dry bulk commodities etc. Further, Indian ships are also engaged in providing support services at major, non-major ports as well as at the off-shore sector i.e. oil field work, research work etc. besides passenger ships engaged in carrying passengers.

(c) to (e) Shipping companies are not eligible for any subsidy.

[English]

Encroachments of Grand Trunk Road

1532. DR. AJAY KUMAR:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding encroachments at many places on Grand Trunk Road Particularly in Ghaziabad districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the name of the agency responsible for keeping the National Highways congestion free; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to clear congestion on the said highway road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) No complaint has been received regarding encroachment on Grand Trunk Road in Ghaziabad District. However, a complain was received for encroachment of Government land in front of School of Dadri in Gautam Buddh Nagar in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) The concerned Highways Administration is responsible for keeping the National Highways congestion free.

(d) Capacity augmentation of Grand Trunk Road from Ghaziabad to Kanpur has been undertaken to address traffic congestion.

[Translation]

Irregularities in NMDC

1533. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been instances of irregularities and neglect of rules resulting in huge losses to the National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC);

(b) if so, the number of cases that have been reported during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the action taken by the Government against the erring officials of the NMDC and the contractors; and

(d) the corrective measures being taken by NMDC to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (d) As and when complaints relating to irregularities in NMDC Limited are received, they are examined thoroughly and referred to the concerned authorities for taking appropriate action including corrective

measures, if warranted. Recently, draft observations have been made by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) during the course of its Performance Audit relating to modalities of iron ore pricing by NMDC Limited. Necessary clarifications to these observations have been provided to the CAG. No further comments have been received from CAG.

[English]

Craftsmen Training Scheme

1534. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fund earmarked for craftsmen training scheme during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of results of achievement under the scheme during the said year, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the reaction of the Government with regard to the achievement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) The Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) is implemented by respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The role of Central Government is in formulation of policy, setting norms and standards, granting affiliation, conducting All India Trade Tests (AITT) and certifications, conducting All India skill competitions, etc. Directorate General of Employment and Training under Ministry of Labour and Employment is responsible to carryout above activities for which funds under Non-Plan scheme for CTS are provided to it. The details of funds provided in the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) During the end of financial year 2008-09 the total number of Government and Private Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) across the country was 6906 with seating capacity of 9.54 lakh which has increased to 10,341 with seating capacity of 14.54 lakh as on 25.09.2012. The details of State-wise results of achievement under the scheme in terms of increase in number of ITIs and seating capacity are enclosed Statements-II and IIA, B, C and D.

(c) The number of ITIs has doubled in the last five years from 5114 in 2006-07 to 10,341 in 2012. Similarly, seating capacity has also doubled from 7.42 lakh to 14.54 lakh.

In order to improve quality of training, Directorate General of Employment and Training has operationalized following schemes to modernize the training infrastructure and introduce new courses in ITIs throughout the country:—

- (i) Upgradation of 100 ITIs into Centres of Excellence through domestic funding
- (ii) Upgradation of 400 ITIs through World Bank assistance
- (iii) Upgradation of 1396 ITIs through PPP

Performance Evaluation of Industrial Training Institutes was done by Quality Council of India in year 2011. The study has shown that placement in ITIs upgraded under above schemes have increased to a level of 81% to 99%.

The curricula of all the trades covered under CTS have been revised recently with active participation of concerned industrial sectors.

For active involvement of industry in day to day functioning of ITIs, Institute Managing Committees have been constituted in all Government ITIs.

Statement-I

Fund earmarked for craftsmen training scheme during the last three years and the current year

(Rs. in thousands)

Non-Plan Schemes

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2009-10 Budget Estimate	2010-11 Budget Estimate	2011-12 Budget Estimate	2012-13 Budget Estimate
1.	National Council for Training in Vocational Trades	2180	2180	3045	3654
2.	Progressive Trade Test	7912	7410	7150	7615
3.	All India Skill Competitions for ITIs	700	700	700	700
Total – Training of Craftsmen		10792	10290	10895	11969

Statement-II

The number of Government and Private Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) with seating capacity for last three years and current year (2012-13)

FY	No of ITIs			Seating Capacity			Increase	
	Government ITIs	Private ITIs	Total ITIs	Government ITIs	Private ITIs	Total	ITIs	Seating capacity
2009-10	2133	5906	8039	432006	683622	1115628	1133	161744
2010-11	2217	6583	8800	457794	769038	1226832	761	111204
2011-12	2244	7203	9447	472738	862750	1335488	647	108656
2012-13 (as on 30.09.2012)	2271	8070	10341	486386	967406	1453792	894	118304

Statement-II(A)

Number of Government and Private ITIs/ITCs with Seating Capacities in various States/Union Territories as on 01.04.2010

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Number of Government ITIs	Seating Capacity (Government)	Number of Pvt. ITCs	Seating Capacity (Private)	Total ITIs/ ITCs	Total Seating Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Region							
1.	Chandigarh	2	968	0	0	2	968
2.	Delhi	16	11132	57	4140	73	15272
3.	Haryana	82	20824	85	9128	167	29952
4.	Himachal Pradesh	70	8260	82	7004	152	15264
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	4087	1	110	38	4197
6.	Punjab	94	19316	153	15008	247	34324
7.	Rajasthan	114	13264	668	76671	782	89935
8.	Uttar Pradesh	300	31500	564	63886	864	95386
9.	Uttarakhand	59	6395	29	2534	88	8929
Sub-Total		774	115746	1639	178481	2413	294227
Southern Region							
10.	Andhra Pradesh	109	22510	506	97644	615	120154
11.	Karnataka	150	25682	1046	78814	1196	104496
12.	Kerala	36	15916	482	52890	518	68806
13.	Lakshadweep	1	96	0		1	96
14.	Puducherry	6	1352	9	508	15	1860
15.	Tamil Nadu	60	21832	627	62590	687	84422
Sub-Total		362	87388	2670	292446	3032	379834

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Eastern Region							
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	512	0	0	5	512
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	273	0	0	1	273
18.	Assam	28	5696	3	80	31	5776
19.	Bihar	34	11433	225	32569	259	44002
20.	Jharkhand	20	4672	95	24232	115	28904
21.	Manipur	7	540	0	0	7	540
22.	Meghalaya	5	622	2	320	7	942
23.	Mizoram	1	294	0	0	1	294
24.	Nagaland	8	944	0	0	8	944
25.	Odisha	26	8464	495	84100	521	92564
26.	Sikkim	2	516	0	0	2	516
27.	Tripura	8	944	0	0	8	944
28.	West Bengal	51	12700	22	1320	73	14020
Sub-Total		196	47610	842	142621	1038	190231
Western Region							
29.	Chhattisgarh	87	10224	29	3376	116	13600
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	228	0	0	1	228
31.	Daman and Diu	2	388	0	0	2	388
32.	Goa	10	3264	4	380	14	3644
33.	Gujarat	153	56172	350	20744	503	76916
34.	Madhya Pradesh	160	24862	75	9954	235	34816

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	Maharashtra	388	86124	297	35620	685	121744
Sub-Total		801	181262	755	70074	1556	251336
Grand Total		2133	432006	5906	683622	8039	1115628

Statement-II(B)

Number of Government and Private ITIs/ITCs with Seating Capacities in various States/Union Territories as on 31.03.2011

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Number of Government ITIs	Seating Capacity (Government)	Number of Pvt. ITCs	Seating Capacity (Private)	Total ITIs/ITCs	Total Seating Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Region							
1.	Chandigarh	2	968	0	0	2	968
2.	Delhi	16	11132	57	4204	73	15336
3.	Haryana	84	21928	95	10072	179	32000
4.	Himachal Pradesh	71	9828	114	9292	185	19120
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	4087	1	110	38	4197
6.	Punjab	95	19908	184	20160	279	40068
7.	Rajasthan	114	14064	682	79839	796	93903
8.	Uttar Pradesh	312	32348	714	81038	1026	113386
9.	Uttarakhand	59	6523	31	2838	90	9361
Sub-Total		790	120786	1878	207553	2668	328339
Southern Region							
10.	Andhra Pradesh	137	24686	509	100084	646	124770
11.	Karnataka	163	27090	1171	90638	1334	117728

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Kerala	38	16284	485	53402	523	69686
13.	Lakshadweep	1	96	0	0	1	96
14.	Puducherry	8	1416	9	508	17	1924
15.	Tamil Nadu	60	22168	637	64014	697	86182
Sub-Total		407	91740	2811	308646	3218	400386

Eastern Region

16.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	512	0	0	5	512
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	273	0	0	1	273
18.	Assam	30	5744	4	208	34	5952
19.	Bihar	34	11433	354	50041	388	61474
20.	Jharkhand	20	4672	113	28072	133	32744
21.	Manipur	7	540	0	0	7	540
22.	Meghalaya	5	622	2	320	7	942
23.	Mizoram	1	294	0	0	1	294
24.	Nagaland	8	944	0	0	8	944
25.	Odisha	26	9984	562	94644	588	104628
26.	Sikkim	4	580	0	0	4	580
27.	Tripura	8	1088	0	0	8	1088
28.	West Bengal	51	12716	25	1896	76	14612
Sub-Total		200	49402	1060	175181	1260	224583

Western Region

29.	Chhattisgarh	90	10992	46	5120	136	16112
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	228	0	0	1	228
31.	Daman and Diu	2	388	0	0	2	388
32.	Goa	10	3264	4	380	14	3644
33.	Gujarat	154	56940	376	22280	530	79220
34.	Madhya Pradesh	173	25518	85	10962	258	36480
35.	Maharashtra	390	98536	323	38916	713	137452
Sub-Total		820	195866	834	77658	1654	273524
Grand Total		2217	457794	6583	769038	8800	1226832

Statement-III(C)

Number of Government and Private ITIs/ITCs with Seating Capacities in various States/Union Territories as on 24.02.2012

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Number of Government ITIs	Seating Capacity (Government)	Number of Pvt. ITIs	Seating Capacity (Private)	Total ITI's	Total Seating Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Region							
1.	Chandigarh	2	968	0	0	2	968
2.	Delhi	16	11132	59	4332	75	15464
3.	Haryana	85	22696	96	10376	181	33072
4.	Himachal Pradesh	73	10132	118	10364	191	20496
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	4087	1	110	38	4197
6.	Punjab	97	20292	243	28784	340	49076
7.	Rajasthan	114	14128	682	79823	796	93951
8.	Uttar Pradesh	314	32364	936	114990	1250	147354

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Uttarakhand	59	6555	38	3974	97	10529
Sub-Total		797	122354	2173	252753	2970	375107

Southern Region

10.	Andhra Pradesh	141	25982	536	107796	677	133778
11.	Karnataka	174	28962	1234	96654	1408	125616
12.	Kerala	40	16444	489	53786	529	70230
13.	Lakshadweep	1	96	0	0	1	96
14.	Puducherry	8	1432	9	508	17	1940
15.	Tamil Nadu	60	22488	646	66958	706	89446
Sub-Total		424	95404	2914	325702	3338	421106

Eastern Region

16.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	512	1	96	6	608
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	273	0	0	1	273
18.	Assam	30	5744	4	208	34	5952
19.	Bihar	34	11433	459	67689	493	79122
20.	Jharkhand	20	4672	138	31160	158	35832
21.	Manipur	7	540	0	0	7	540
22.	Meghalaya	5	622	2	320	7	942
23.	Mizoram	1	294	0	0	1	294
24.	Nagaland	8	944	0	0	8	944
25.	Odisha	27	9984	570	95060	597	105044
26.	Sikkim	4	580	0	0	4	580

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Tripura	8	1088	0	0	8	1088
28.	West Bengal	51	13452	38	3352	89	16804
Sub-Total		201	50138	1212	197885	1413	248023

Western Region

29.	Chhattisgarh	90	10992	46	5216	136	16208
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	228	0	0	1	228
31.	Daman and Diu	2	388	0	0	2	388
32.	Goa	10	3264	4	380	14	3644
33.	Gujarat	156	57436	383	22792	539	80228
34.	Madhya Pradesh	173	25806	106	13170	279	38976
35.	Maharashtra	390	106728	365	44852	755	151580
Sub-Total		822	204842	904	86410	1726	291252
Grand Total		2244	472738	7203	862750	9447	1335488

Statement-II(D)

Number of Government and Private ITIs/ITCs with Seating Capacities in various States/Union Territories as on 25.09.2012

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Number of Government ITIs	Seating Capacity (Government)	Number of Pvt. ITIs	Seating Capacity (Private)	Total ITI's	Total Seating Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Region							
1.	Chandigarh	2	968	0	0	2	968
2.	Delhi	16	11132	62	4860	78	15992

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Haryana	89	23720	105	11400	194	35120
4.	Himachal Pradesh	75	11572	122	11244	197	22816
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	4087	1	110	38	4197
6.	Punjab	98	21044	248	31712	346	52756
7.	Rajasthan	115	15568	725	89103	840	104671
8.	Uttar Pradesh	315	32428	1377	159598	1692	192026
9.	Uttarakhand	59	7083	48	4790	107	11873
Sub-Total		806	127602	2688	312817	3494	440419
Southern Region							
10.	Andhra Pradesh	148	28286	581	116788	729	145074
11.	Karnataka	179	30594	1285	101550	1464	132144
12.	Kerala	40	16460	492	54042	532	70502
13.	Lakshadweep	1	96	0	0	1	96
14.	Puducherry	8	1432	9	508	17	1940
15.	Tamil Nadu	61	23288	651	67790	712	91078
Sub-Total		437	100156	3018	340678	3455	440834
Eastern Region							
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	512	1	96	6	608
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	273	0	0	1	273
18.	Assam	30	5776	4	208	34	5984
19.	Bihar	34	11433	557	78825	591	90258
20.	Jharkhand	20	4672	157	34248	177	38920
21.	Manipur	7	540	0	0	7	540

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Meghalaya	5	622	2	320	7	942
23.	Mizoram	1	294	0	0	1	294
24.	Nagaland	8	944	0	0	8	944
25.	Odisha	28	11200	588	98884	616	110084
26.	Sikkim	4	580	0	0	4	580
27.	Tripura	8	1120	0	0	8	1120
28.	West Bengal	52	13580	51	5416	103	18996
Sub-Total		203	51546	1360	217997	1563	269543
Western Region							
29.	Chhattisgarh	92	11104	50	5632	142	16736
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	228	0	0	1	228
31.	Daman and Diu	2	388	0	0	2	388
32.	Goa	10	3264	4	380	14	3644
33.	Gujarat	157	57596	391	23688	548	81284
34.	Madhya Pradesh	173	25966	173	19154	346	45120
35.	Maharashtra	390	108536	386	47060	776	155596
Sub-Total		825	207082	1004	95914	1829	302996
Grand Total		2271	486386	8070	967406	10341	1453792

Highway Projects

1535. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds spent and utilized by State Governments for highway projects under implementation in

the country during the last three years and the current year along with the present status of these projects;

(b) whether the Government has decided upon the extent upto which toll should be charged on the highways built under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) Funds for highways are allocated under various schemes, such as, National Highways (Original), Maintenance and Repair, Permanent Bridge Fee Fund (PBFF), Central Road Fund (CRF), Economic Importance and Inter State Connectivity and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) schemes. Besides, funds are also allocated under Special Accelerated Development Programme for North East (SARDP-NE) for development of roads in the north-east part of the

country. Allocation under this scheme is not made State-wise. The State-wise details of funds allocated and expended/released under these schemes during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statements-I to V. The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. The projects sanctioned under these schemes are under various stages of development.

(b) to (d) Toll is collected in perpetuity. Toll on the highway projects built under Public Private Partnership (Toll) mode is collected by the concessionaire up to the concession period.

Statement-I

Statement of allocation and expenditure under National Highways (Original)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-2013 (upto October, 2012)	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	342.48	342.48	248.41	248.41	110.00	119.36	189.47	51.07
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	0.00
3.	Assam	205.62	205.62	173.76	173.76	210.00	197.04	225.22	7.93
4.	Bihar	238.00	238.00	194.98	194.98	227.00	231.25	296.41	58.33
5.	Chandigarh	2.95	2.95	8.81	8.81	1.00	0.81	2.80	0.49
6.	Chhattisgarh	77.62	77.62	51.64	51.64	50.00	50.36	69.33	25.03
7.	Delhi	17.21	17.21	52.58	52.58	6.50	5.70	1.42	0.10
8.	Goa	33.16	33.16	30.14	30.14	5.00	4.79	23.26	0.21
9.	Gujarat	146.05	146.05	110.94	110.94	90.00	88.82	139.74	37.41
10.	Haryana	152.16	152.16	143.69	143.69	100.00	98.16	56.96	20.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Himachal Pradesh	80.46	80.46	95.72	95.72	110.00	121.15	188.50	31.12
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Jharkhand	117.90	117.90	112.70	112.70	92.00	97.14	113.64	37.34
14.	Karnataka	301.61	301.61	274.01	274.01	315.00	302.27	296.27	117.34
15.	Kerala	118.34	118.34	85.45	85.45	156.00	147.35	166.58	9.55
16.	Madhya Pradesh	132.18	132.18	106.39	106.39	78.00	76.07	108.06	11.34
17.	Maharashtra	321.34	321.34	246.42	246.42	266.00	276.60	211.41	100.12
18.	Manipur	19.65	19.65	63.88	63.88	50.00	47.09	61.61	12.43
19.	Meghalaya	61.54	61.54	79.08	79.08	83.50	82.76	101.76	9.98
20.	Mizoram	5.52	5.52	24.23	24.23	40.00	40.81	107.51	7.17
21.	Nagaland	30.46	30.46	26.94	26.94	21.00	19.63	85.15	2.40
22.	Odisha	333.00	333.00	230.58	230.58	287.00	272.75	208.45	78.11
23.	Puducherry	9.22	9.22	3.93	3.93	4.50	4.73	8.93	3.61
24.	Punjab	187.32	187.32	111.86	111.86	110.00	112.74	111.26	36.95
25.	Rajasthan	140.07	140.07	147.30	147.30	110.00	110.47	196.79	54.93
26.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Tamil Nadu	165.40	165.40	179.61	179.61	156.00	157.67	180.64	102.06
28.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Uttar Pradesh	425.38	425.38	430.90	430.90	300.00	294.94	350.67	136.40
30.	Uttarakhand	153.58	153.58	128.93	128.93	80.00	48.81	80.69	42.86
31.	West Bengal	147.00	147.00	120.61	120.61	292.00	282.93	177.76	97.24
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	1.89	1.89	2.13	2.13	38.37	1.00

Statement-II*Statement of allocation and expenditure under Maintenance and Repair*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-2013 (upto October, 2012)	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56.25	61.32	67.06	64.14	53.68	18.52	109.24	0.43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.91	0.90	26.53	27.07	21.41	0.00	56.30	0.00
3.	Assam	78.85	64.45	111.36	99.04	46.07	22.25	100.41	0.54
4.	Bihar	69.51	50.70	93.84	79.06	70.42	28.35	64.97	13.80
5.	Chandigarh	0.75	0.67	0.66	0.31	0.68	0.34	1.08	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	33.40	31.94	22.66	22.66	23.24	5.66	64.54	2.20
7.	Delhi	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.73	0.00	1.65	0.00
8.	Goa	5.35	4.89	4.85	1.66	10.58	0.73	12.39	0.03
9.	Gujarat	43.03	41.67	82.74	82.21	62.41	50.06	76.90	27.94
10.	Haryana	18.97	18.61	30.06	28.15	16.47	13.22	18.89	7.61
11.	Himachal Pradesh	31.37	26.43	22.25	21.69	24.79	16.27	83.78	21.51
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Jharkhand	28.97	17.51	33.20	32.92	17.08	1.79	53.23	1.97
14.	Karnataka	64.76	60.57	77.61	61.43	42.82	24.32	116.04	17.07
15.	Kerala	28.50	32.60	52.08	41.88	24.85	1.90	56.99	6.73
16.	Madhya Pradesh	57.15	54.30	45.39	43.30	19.09	5.67	60.85	10.27
17.	Maharashtra	66.98	62.24	104.40	99.50	82.98	48.44	117.02	4.04
18.	Manipur	7.24	7.57	18.68	17.46	16.61	0.04	16.65	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Meghalaya	14.78	13.01	48.92	44.93	27.18	6.32	31.09	1.60
20.	Mizoram	3.58	2.22	39.69	37.44	18.23	2.81	42.97	2.55
21.	Nagaland	12.30	9.31	14.57	12.77	14.80	9.66	29.86	0.00
22.	Odisha	59.50	61.83	80.77	80.77	34.00	12.90	94.86	26.74
23.	Puducherry	1.63	0.89	3.46	1.65	1.27	0.00	2.80	1.63
24.	Punjab	23.00	26.86	21.38	16.13	19.36	11.84	39.95	8.19
25.	Rajasthan	76.53	48.39	85.72	77.30	65.16	31.01	127.60	22.64
26.	*Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Tamil Nadu	32.62	36.47	54.36	53.91	38.16	21.72	66.47	25.74
28.	*Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Uttar Pradesh	73.93	84.83	97.50	97.11	99.68	44.71	129.69	7.04
30.	Uttarakhand	25.31	21.64	73.59	59.45	52.12	17.72	62.76	7.64
31.	West Bengal	27.15	27.43	57.65	54.75	22.89	7.45	54.74	0.64
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.41	0.00	10.20	0.00

Statement-III

*Allocation and release of funds to States under Permanent Bridge Fee Fund (PBFF)
for the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 as on 31.10.12	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	413.45	591.00	636.00	636.00	398.94	44.00	689.29	379.00
2.	Assam	203.78	67.00	388.00	388.00	342.99	314.00	336.20	144.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
3.	Bihar	1293.43	744.00	417.00	417.00	2053.90	231.00	2777.12	244.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	375.72	203.00	189.00	189.00	604.97	259.00	1163.85	47.00
5.	Gujarat	459.24	421.00	66.00	66.00	403.00	0.00	918.82	0.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.00	32.44	0.00
7.	Karnataka	381.97	380.00	264.00	264.00	1331.45	1079.00	530.19	329.00
8.	Kerala	852.88	2289.00	2355.00	2355.00	982.49	631.00	200.53	88.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2009.42	1798.00	2785.00	2785.00	868.56	0.00	2572.7	0.00
10.	Maharashtra	795.34	484.00	1911.00	1911.00	2830.01	2830.00	1701.65	1207.00
11.	Manipur	13.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.67	0.00	26.6	0.00
12.	Meghalaya	79.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.27	0.00	137.5	0.00
13.	Odisha	207.27	70.00	13.00	13.00	627.72	19.00	675.88	44.00
14.	Punjab	211.90	117.00	314.00	314.00	510.66	449.00	43.50	0.00
15.	Rajasthan	376.64	16.00	1.00	1.00	963.34	646.00	1368.87	458.00
16.	Tamil Nadu	185.44	300.00	252.00	252.00	236.76	232.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	874.00	782.00	2165.00	2165.00	2485.57	2485.00	1200.98	556.00
18.	Uttarakhand	266.53	733.00	190.00	190.00	346.27	291.00	330.92	312.00

*Allocation and release of funds to States under Left Wing Extremism for the years
2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13*

1.	Andhra Pradesh		124.43	124.43	271.00	289.47	350.00	107.03
2.	Bihar		169.93	169.93	200.00	205.00	198.00	68.28
3.	Chhattisgarh		163.46	163.47	260.00*	264.96	300.00*	120.73
4.	Jharkhand		38.60	38.60	115.00*	110.00	200.00*	70.15
5.	Madhya Pradesh		19.50	19.51	35.00	28.79	66.00	5.69
6.	Maharashtra		86.26	86.26	135.00	105.12	180.00	23.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
7.	Odisha			102.83	102.83	160.00	147.79	244.00	53.08
8.	Uttar Pradesh			13.04	13.05	24.00	16.30	12.00	00
	SARDP-NE#	1200	667.60	1500	1046.71	1950	1939.98	2000	703.02

*These funds were allocated under Tribal Sub-Plan Scheme.

#Allocation for this scheme is not done State-wise.

Statement-IV

*Details of the fund accruals and released of States/UTs out of Central Road fund (CRF)
for the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (upto 31.10.12)	
		Accrual	Release	Accrual	Release	Accrual	Release	Accrual	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	148.91	175.05	170.33	172.20	191.06	187.65	196.09	32.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.38	18.44	35.42	35.72	40.24	55.36	41.49	0.00
3.	Assam	35.05	32.87	38.91	45.47	44.42	33.53	46.02	17.06
4.	Bihar	46.28	50.49	53.61	48.30	62.00	20.17	64.61	20.72
5.	Chhattisgarh	58.43	22.19	66.39	64.99	74.97	46.31	77.30	0.00
6.	Goa	5.87	2.82	6.19	17.02	6.60	0.00	6.57	1.10
7.	Gujarat	107.48	0.00	119.81	208.03	135.00	132.58	139.42	0.00
8.	Haryana	47.55	18.16	55.36	50.57	66.17	64.99	67.56	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	24.81	12.06	27.48	17.44	31.22	26.04	32.19	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	86.81	86.81	96.97	97.79	110.59	108.61	113.58	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	39.44	32.64	44.13	40.88	50.56	16.28	52.14	0.00
12.	Karnataka	105.84	120.30	118.45	96.01	133.67	131.28	138.29	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Kerala	36.54	49.27	40.26	80.49	45.29	0.00	46.47	7.75
14.	Madhya Pradesh	133.63	45.76	152.33	281.58	173.02	233.87	179.55	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	174.92	72.97	199.75	256.82	225.57	0.00	234.63	39.11
16.	Manipur	8.90	2.20	10.07	5.28	11.43	5.84	11.56	5.95
17.	Meghalaya	10.40	3.04	11.81	16.76	13.41	16.50	13.83	0.00
18.	Mizoram	8.20	6.73	9.29	3.10	10.55	6.90	10.88	0.00
19.	Nagaland	6.61	4.63	7.35	2.17	8.57	11.53	8.84	0.00
20.	Odisha	70.56	70.56	79.74	91.50	91.46	110.47	94.53	0.00
21.	Punjab	48.69	68.69	50.71	80.35	57.82	105.32	57.36	31.86
22.	Rajasthan	158.91	158.91	117.30	178.79	201.16	196.92	207.43	56.69
23.	Sikkim	2.99	3.41	3.48	2.48	3.96	4.05	4.08	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	93.98	54.89	109.16	203.01	123.78	160.10	128.77	21.46
25.	Tripura	4.62	5.27	5.22	7.95	5.94	9.81	6.12	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	25.74	8.01	28.84	34.49	33.19	0.00	34.01	34.01
27.	Uttar Pradesh	140.65	161.07	157.93	189.87	180.28	177.06	184.76	184.76
28.	West Bengal	53.02	53.02	59.23	67.51	66.62	63.33	68.92	34.46
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.50	1.21	3.94	2.18	4.47	1.32	4.61	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	3.75	3.19	4.23	0.00	4.81	1.57	4.95	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.75	0.32	1.98	0.00	2.25	0.00	2.32	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	1.33	0.00	1.50	0.00	1.70	0.00	1.75	0.00
33.	Delhi	51.78	0.00	58.40	58.40	66.32	0.00	68.39	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.13	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.17	0.00
35.	Puducherry	8.11	0.00	9.15	3.14	10.39	0.00	10.72	1.79

Statement-V

Details of the fund allocated and released to States/UTs out of Economic Importance and Interstate Connectivity Scheme for the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (upto 31.10.12)	
		Allocated	Release	Allocated	Release	Allocated	Release	Allocated	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.55	9.55	10.27	10.27	46.27	41.29	15.73	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.90	11.36	4.70	4.70	9.61	5.00	0.00	0
3.	Assam	1.62	1.00	2.23	2.23	0.47	0.99	0.00	0
4.	Bihar	6.44	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	5.86	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.97	0.00	3.50	3.50	1.32	0.89	0.00	0
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
7.	Gujarat	16.98	0.00	22.62	22.62	8.60	0.00	15.06	0
8.	Haryana	6.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.73	8.70	0.00	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.82	0.00	0.00	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	12.95	12.95	13.06	12.77	0.00	0
11.	Jharkhand	14.13	6.36	17.91	17.91	6.85	6.26	7.66	0
12.	Karnataka	10.27	9.06	14.95	14.95	9.66	5.65	0.00	0
13.	Kerala	11.34	10.84	0.85	0.85	4.44	4.44	4.13	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6.07	0.00	41.28	41.28	15.27	0.00	11.61	0
15.	Maharashtra	2.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.94	0.00	0.00	0
16.	Manipur	4.80	2.80	3.51	3.51	4.70	0.00	0.00	0
17.	Meghalaya	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.00	0
18.	Mizoram	2.85	0.00	4.21	4.21	1.74	5.65	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Nagaland	4.75	1.50	29.58	29.58	15.97	11.43	0.00	0
20.	Odisha	14.87	10.20	5.00	5.00	0.59	0.00	5.63	0
21.	Punjab	4.05	8.68	5.54	5.54	0.47	0.00	0.00	0
22.	Rajasthan	5.57	0.00	6.68	6.68	13.61	9.08	25.16	14.98
23.	Sikkim	9.32	9.00	13.96	13.96	12.48	12.13	0.00	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	13.64	12.39	4.00	4.00	19.35	16.27	10.48	0
25.	Tripura	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
26.	Uttarakhand	5.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6.15	6.15	4.48	4.48	13.39	33.19	18.47	0
28.	West Bengal	1.49	2.10	0.00	0.00	2.16	0.00	8.07	0
Union Territories									
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.00	5.00	0
30.	Chandigarh	0.50	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.72	1.00	1.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0

Provision of Funds to Eco-clubs

1536. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI RAMKISHUN:

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

(a) whether the Eco-clubs are functioning in the country;

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

(c) whether any financial assistance has been

granted to these clubs under National Green Club Programme or under any other scheme/programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A list showing State-wise number of Eco clubs is placed at enclosed Statement-I and location-wise is placed at enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Yes, Madam. The financial assistance has been granted to these Eco clubs under National Green Corps Programme of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

(d) The details of the financial assistance provided under National Green Corps Programme is placed at enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise number of Eco-clubs

Sl. No.	State	Eco-Clubs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5750
2.	Assam (NE)	5207
3.	Bihar	8871
4.	Chhattisgarh	4000
5.	Delhi (NCT)	1796
6.	Haryana	5250
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3000
8.	Jharkhand	2842
9.	Kerala	3500

1	2	3
10.	Madhya Pradesh	12500
11.	Maharashtra	8905
12.	Manipur (NE)	1750
13.	Mizoram (NE)	1235
14.	Nagaland (NE)	2280
15.	Odisha	7500
16.	Punjab	5000
17.	Rajasthan	8250
18.	Tamil Nadu	8000
19.	Tripura (NE)	750
20.	West Bengal	3912
Total		100298

Statement-II

Details of location-wise number of Eco-clubs

State — Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Eco-clubs proposed by State Nodal Agency
1	2	3
1.	Adilabad	250
2.	Nizamabad	250
3.	Medak	250
4.	Karimnagar	250
5.	Warangal	250
6.	Nalgonda	250

1	2	3
7.	Hyderabad	250
8.	Ranga Reddy	250
9.	Khammam	250
10.	Mahbubnagar	250
11.	Kurnool	250
12.	Ananthapur	250
13.	Kadapa	250
14.	Chittoor	250
15.	Nellore	250
16.	Prakasam	250
17.	Guntur	250
18.	Krishna	250
19.	West Godavari	250
20.	East Godavari	250
21.	Visakhapatnam	250
22.	Vizianagaram	250
23.	Srikakulam	250
Total		5750

State — Assam

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Eco-clubs proposed by State Nodal Agency
1	2	3
1.	Kokrajhar	100
2.	Barpeta	250
3.	Kamrup (Metro)	250

1	2	3
4.	Morigaon	250
5.	Nagaon	100
6.	Jorhat	250
7.	Golaghat	250
8.	Tinsukia	248
9.	Dibrugarh	250
10.	Darrang	250
11.	Sonitpur	250
12.	Dhemaji	250
13.	Hailakandi	250
14.	N.C. Hills	250
15.	Karbi-Anglong	250
16.	Goalpara	100
17.	Karimganj	126
18.	Dhubri	102
19.	Lakhimpur	250
20.	Nalbari	250
21.	Sivasagar	140
22.	Bongaigaon	141
23.	Cachar	250
24.	Kamrup (Rural)	100
25.	Udalguri	100
26.	Baksa	100
27.	Chirag	100
Total		5207

State — Bihar

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Eco-clubs proposed by MoEF
1	2	3
1.	Patna	250
2.	Nalanda	250
3.	Baksar	250
4.	Kaimur	250
5.	Rohtas	250
6.	Bhojpur	151
7.	Gaya	250
8.	Jahanabad	250
9.	Nabada	203
10.	Arval	250
11.	Aurangabad	250
12.	Shekhpura	101
13.	Munger	250
14.	Lakhisarai	250
15.	Jamui	250
16.	Begusarai	250
17.	Khagdia	250
18.	Bhagalpur	250
19.	Banka	250
20.	Purnia	250
21.	Katihar	250

1	2	3
22.	Araria	213
23.	Kishanganj	250
24.	Saharasha	150
25.	Supaula	250
26.	Madhepura	250
27.	Madhubani	250
28.	Shivhar	250
29.	Darbhanga	250
30.	Samastipur	151
31.	Mujaphharpur	250
32.	Sitamadi	250
33.	East Champaran	250
34.	West Champaran	250
35.	Vaishali	250
36.	Sivaan	250
37.	Gopalganj	250
38.	Saran	152
Total		8871

State — Chhattisgarh

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Eco-clubs proposed by State Nodal Agency
1	2	3
1.	Raipur	250
2.	Durg	250

1	2	3
3.	Kabirdham	250
4.	Rajnandgaon	250
5.	Korba	250
6.	Janjgir Champa	250
7.	Raigarh	250
8.	Ambikapur	250
9.	Koria	250
10.	Jashpur	250
11.	Dhamtari	250
12.	Mahasamund	250
13.	Bilaspur	250
14.	Jagdalpur	250
15.	South Bastar Dantewada	250
16.	North Bastar Kankor	250
Total		4000

State — Delhi

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Eco-clubs proposed by State Nodal Agency
1	2	3
1.	East	200
2.	North East	175
3.	North	148
4.	North West	243
5.	West	247

1	2	3
6.	South	230
7.	South West	220
8.	New Delhi	192
9.	Central	141
Total		1796

State — Haryana

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Eco-clubs proposed by State Nodal Agency
1	2	3
1.	Ambala	250
2.	Bhiwani	250
3.	Faridabad	250
4.	Fatehabad	250
5.	Gurgaon	250
6.	Hissar	250
7.	Jhajjar	250
8.	Jind	250
9.	Karnal	250
10.	Kaithal	250
11.	Kurukshetra	250
12.	Mohindergarh	250
13.	Mewat	250
14.	Panipat	250
15.	Palwal	250

1	2	3
16.	Panchkula	250
17.	Rohtak	250
18.	Rewari	250
19.	Sonepat	250
20.	Sirsa	250
21.	Yamunanagar	250
Total		5250

State — Himachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Eco-clubs proposed by State Nodal Agency
1.	Bilaspur	250
2.	Chamba	250
3.	Hamirpur	250
4.	Kangra	250
5.	Kullu	250
6.	L&S	250
7.	Mandi	250
8.	Sirmour	250
9.	Solan	250
10.	Una	250
11.	Kinnuar	250
12.	Shimla	250
Total		3000

State — Jharkhand

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Eco-clubs proposed by State Nodal Agency
1	2	3
1.	Ranchi	150
2.	West Singhbhum	150
3.	Chatra	100
4.	Dhanbad	142
5.	Jamtara	150
6.	Pakur	100
7.	Dumka	150
8.	Gumla	150
9.	Saraikela Kharasawan	List not recovered
10.	Latehar	100
11.	Bokaro	150
12.	Doeghar	100
13.	Palamu	150
14.	Sahibganj	150
15.	Hazaribagh	150
16.	Godda	150
17.	Simdega	100
18.	Garhwa	150
19.	Giridih	150
20.	East Singhbhum	150
21.	Koderma	150

1	2	3
22.	Lohardaga	100
23.	Ramgarh	New District
24.	Khunti	New District
Total		2842

State — Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Eco-clubs proposed by State Nodal Agency
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	250
2.	Kollam	250
3.	Kottayam	250
4.	Alappuzha	250
5.	Pathanamthitta	250
6.	Eranakulam	250
7.	Idukki	250
8.	Thrissur	250
9.	Palakkad	250
10.	Kozhikode	250
11.	Wayanad	250
12.	Malappuram	250
13.	Kannur	250
14.	Kasaragod	250
Total		3500

State — Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Eco-clubs proposed by State Nodal Agency
1.	Anoopur	250
2.	Alirajur	250
3.	Ashok Nagar	250
4.	Badwani	250
5.	Balaghat	250
6.	Betul	250
7.	Bhind	250
8.	Bhopal	250
9.	Burbanpur	250
10.	Chhatarur	250
11.	Chhindwara	250
12.	Damoh	250
13.	Datia	250
14.	Dewas	250
15.	Dhar	250
16.	Dindori	250
17.	Gwalior	250
18.	Guna	250
19.	Harda	250
20.	Hoshangabad	250
21.	Indore	250

1	2	3
22.	Jabalpur	250
23.	Jhabua	250
24.	Katni	250
25.	Khandwa	250
26.	Khargone	250
27.	Mandla	250
28.	Mandsaur	250
29.	Morena	250
30.	Narsinghpur	250
31.	Neemuch	250
32.	Panna	250
33.	Raisen	250
34.	Rajgarh	250
35.	Ratlam	250
36.	Rewa	250
37.	Sagar	250
38.	Satna	250
39.	Sehore	250
40.	Seoni	250
41.	Shahdol	250
42.	Shajapur	250
43.	Sheopur	250
44.	Shivpuri	250

1	2	3
45.	Sidhi	250
46.	Singrauli	250
47.	Tikamgarh	250
48.	Ujjain	250
49.	Umaria	250
50.	Vidisha	250
Total		12500

State — Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Eco-clubs proposed by State Nodal Agency
1	2	3
1.	Nagpur	250
2.	Wardha	250
3.	Chandrapur	250
4.	Bhadara	250
5.	Gadchiroli	250
6.	Gondia	250
7.	Amravati	250
8.	Akola	250
9.	Yavatmal	250
10.	Buldhana	250
11.	Washim	250
12.	Aurangabad	250
13.	Jalna	250

1	2	3
14.	Hingoli	196
15.	Beed	250
16.	Parbhani	250
17.	Latur	250
18.	Osmanabad	250
19.	Nanded	250
20.	Nashik	250
21.	Jalgaon	250
22.	Dhule	250
23.	Nandurbar	250
24.	Pune	250
25.	Ahmednagar	250
26.	Solapur	250
27.	Kolhapur	250
28.	Sangli	250
29.	Satara	250
30.	Ratnagiri	250
31.	Sindhudurga	209
32.	Mumbai (N)	250
33.	Mumbai (S)	250
34.	Mumbai (W)	250
35.	Thane	250
36.	Raigad	250
Total		8905

State — Manipur

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Eco-clubs proposed by State Nodal Agency
1.	Bishnupur	200
2.	Chandel	200
3.	Churachandpur	200
4.	Imphal West	200
5.	Imphal East	200
6.	Tamenglong	200
7.	Ukhrul	200
8.	Thoubal	200
9.	Senapati	150
Total		1750

State — Mizoram

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Eco-clubs proposed by State Nodal Agency
1.	Serchhip	90
2.	Champhai	121
3.	Lawangtlai	153
4.	Mamit	92
5.	Kolasih	178
6.	Lunglei	169
7.	Saiha	79
8.	Aizawl	353
Total		1235

State — Nagaland

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Eco-clubs proposed by State Nodal Agency
1.	Dimapur	250
2.	Peren	174
3.	Kohima	227
4.	Phek	193
5.	Zunheboto	238
6.	Mokokchung	250
7.	Longleng	148
8.	Kiphire	218
9.	Wokha	176
10.	Mon	201
11.	Tuensang	205
Total		2280

State — Odisha

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Eco-clubs proposed by State Nodal Agency
1	2	3
1.	Angul	250
2.	Balasore	250
3.	Bhadrakh	250
4.	Bargarh	250
5.	Bolangir	250
6.	Boudh	250

1	2	3
7.	Cuttack	250
8.	Deogarh	250
9.	Dhenkanal	250
10.	Ganjam	250
11.	Gajapati	250
12.	Jagatsinghpur	250
13.	Jharsuguda	250
14.	Jajpur	250
15.	Kandhamal	250
16.	Kalahandi	250
17.	Khurda	250
18.	Koraput	250
19.	Kendrapara	250
20.	Keonjhar	250
21.	Malkangiri	250
22.	Mayurbhanj	250
23.	Naupada	250
24.	Nayagarh	250
25.	Nabarangpur	250
26.	Puri	250
27.	Rayagada	250
28.	Sambalpur	250
29.	Sonepur	250

1	2	3
30.	Sundergarh	250
Total		7500

State — Punjab

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Eco-clubs proposed by State Nodal Agency
1	2	3
1.	Amritsar	250
2.	Barnala	250
3.	Bathinda	250
4.	Faridkot	250
5.	Fatehgarh Sahib	250
6.	Ferozepur	250
7.	Gurdaspur	250
8.	Hoshiarpur	250
9.	Jalandhar	250
10.	Kapurthala	250
11.	Mansa	250
12.	Moga	250
13.	Muktsar	250
14.	Nawashahr	250
15.	Patiala	250
16.	Ropar	250
17.	Sangrur	250

1	2	3
18.	Sas Nagar	250
19.	Tarn Taran	250
Total		5000

State — Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Eco-clubs proposed by State Nodal Agency
1	2	3
1.	Ajmer	250
2.	Bhilwara	250
3.	Nagour	250
4.	Tonk	250
5.	Bikaner	250
6.	Churu	250
7.	Hanumangarh	250
8.	Jhunjhunu	250
9.	Shri Ganganagar	250
10.	Bharatpur	250
11.	Dholpur	250
12.	Karouli	250
13.	Sawai Madhopur	250
14.	Alwar	250
15.	Dausa	250
16.	Jalpur	250
17.	Sikar	250

1	2	3
18.	Barmer	250
19.	Jaisalmer	250
20.	Jalore	250
21.	Jodhpur	250
22.	Pali	250
23.	Sirohi	250
24.	Baran	250
25.	Bundi	250
26.	Jhalwar	250
27.	Kota	250
28.	Banswara	250
29.	Chittorgarh	250
30.	Pratapgarh	250
31.	Dungarpur	250
32.	Rajsamand	250
33.	Udaipur	250
Total		8250

State — Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Eco-clubs proposed by State Nodal Agency
1	2	3
1.	Chennai	250
2.	Cuddalore	250
3.	Coimbatore	250

1	2	3
4.	Dharmapuri	250
5.	Dindigul	250
6.	Erode	250
7.	Karur	250
8.	Kanchipuram	250
9.	Kanyakumari	250
10.	Kishnagiri	250
11.	Madurai	250
12.	Nagappattinam	250
13.	Namakkal	250
14.	Niligiris	250
15.	Pudukkottai	250
16.	Perambalur	250
17.	Ramanathapuram	250
18.	Salem	250
19.	Sivagangai	250
20.	Thanjavur	250
21.	Thiruvallur	250
22.	Thirunelveli	250
23.	Thoothukudi	250
24.	Theni	250
25.	Thiruvarur	250
26.	Trichy	250
27.	Thiruvannamalai	250

1	2	3
28.	Vellore	250
29.	Villupuram	250
30.	Virudhunagar	250
Total		7500

Newly formed districts

1.	Ariyalur	250
2.	Tiruppur	250
Total		500

A. State — Tripura

Sl. No.	Name of District	District-wise existing Eco-clubs
1.	West Tripura	250
2.	South Tripura	141
3.	Dhalai District	66
4.	North Tripura	143
Total		600

B. State — Tripura

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Eco-clubs proposed for new Schools
2.	South Tripura	59
3.	Dhalai District	34
4.	North Tripura	57
Total		150
(A+B)		750

State — West Bengal

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Eco-clubs proposed by State Modal Agency	No. of Eco-clubs proposed by MoEF
1.	Bankura	248	248
2.	Birbhum	240	240
3.	Burdwam	413	250
4.	Cooch Behar	138	138
5.	Dakshin Dinajpur	141	141
6.	Darjeeling	171	171
7.	Hooghly	236	250
8.	Howrah	231	231
9.	Jalpalguri	150	150
10.	Kolkata	364	250
11.	Malda	153	153
12.	Murshidabad	236	236
13.	Nadia	213	213
14.	North 24 Parganas	540	250
15.	Paschim Medinipur	319	250
16.	Purba Medinipur	286	250
17.	Purulia	130	130
18.	South 24 Parganas	330	250
19.	Uttar Dinajpur	111	111
Total		4750	3912

Statement-III*Details of financial assistance under
NGC Programme*

Sl. No.	State	Amount (Rs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15697500
2.	Assam (NE)	14102125
3.	Bihar	24283875
4.	Chhattisgarh	10911500
5.	Delhi (NCT)	4950750
6.	Haryana	14300000
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8107976
8.	Jharkhand	3507481
9.	Kerala	9555000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	34125000
11.	Maharashtra	23714781
12.	Manipur (NE)	4780000
13.	Mizoram (NE)	3451875
14.	Nagaland (NE)	6273125
15.	Odisha	20193734
16.	Punjab	13650000
17.	Rajasthan	22522154
18.	Tamil Nadu	21744654
19.	Tripura (NE)	2055000
20.	West Bengal	10767750
Total		268694280

Installation of Radars

1537. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to install Coastal Static Radars in coastal areas in the country;

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

(c) the details of funds allocated and expenditure likely to be incurred in installation of such radars; and

(d) the time by which the work of installation of such radars will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) and (b) The State-wise details of approved Coastal Radar Stations are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The contract for this project has been concluded with M/s BEL, Bangalore at a total cost of Rs. 601,75,89,745/-, which also includes all inclusive annual maintenance contract (AIAMC) charges for 10 years on completion of 2 years warranty period.

(d) The implementation of this project is envisaged to be completed by March, 2013.

Statement*State-wise details of approved Radar Stations*

Sl. No.	Name of Coastal States/UTs	No. of Radar Stations Phase-I
1	2	3
1.	Gujarat	06
2.	Daman an Diu	02
3.	Maharashtra	05

1	2	3
4.	Goa	01
5.	Karnataka	02
6.	Kerala	04
7.	Lakshadweep and Minicoy Islands	06
8.	Tamil Nadu	06
9.	Puducherry	01
10.	Andhra Pradesh	06
11.	Odisha	02
12.	West Bengal	01
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	04
Total		46\

Retrenchment of Contract Workers

1538. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of contract workers are being retrenched in many parts of the country including Chandrapura Thermal Power Station of Damodar Valley Corporation;

(b) if so, whether the retrenchment of such workers violets Contract Labour Regulation and Abolition Act, 1970; and

(c) if so, the action being taken by the Government against such corporation which violates the contract labour act particularly with reference to the above thermal power station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. However, there is no provision of regularisation under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. In so far as Chandrapura Thermal Power Station of Damodar Valley Corporation is concerned, after the completion of the project, the said contract workers were discontinued.

No such complaints against discontinuance of contract workers in respect of Chandrapura Thermal Power Station of Damodar Valley Corporation received by the field offices of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central).

In the Central sphere, the Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) has been entrusted with the responsibility of enforcing the provisions of the Act and rules made thereunder. Aggrieved workers may raise their issues, if any, before the Appropriate Authority under Labour laws.

Criteria For NCLP

1539. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion adopted by the Government to include districts under the National Child Labour Project (NCLP);

(b) the State-wise details of districts included in the said project during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government is considering the inclusion of any other district in the country including the 6 districts of Odisha (Bhadrak, Kandhamal, Boudh, Kendrapara, Puri and Jagatsinghpur) which are currently not under the said project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL

SURESH): (a) The Government of India is implementing National Child Labour Project Scheme in the area of high concentration of Child Labour. The Scheme is in operation in 266 districts against sanctioned 271 districts by Planning Commission. To include a new district under the National Child Labour Project (NCLP), State Government conducts survey to identify Child Labour working in the hazardous occupations and processes. After receiving the survey report, in detail, from the State Government alongwith a concrete action plan including the number of special school required to be run for the rehabilitation of identified children in the age group 9-14 years working in hazardous occupations and processes, the Ministry examines the proposal and sanctions special schools based on number of identified child labour in the district with the approval of Labour and Employment Minister and within the overall limit of 271 sanctioned districts approved by the Planning Commission.

(b) During the last three years, 21 India-US (INDUS) district projects which were earlier jointly funded by Ministry of Labour and Employment (Government of India) and Department of Labour, United States of America (USDOL) in the 5 States viz., Delhi, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, have been merged with the National Child Labour Project (NCLP). At present, the National Child Labour Project is in operation in 266 districts of 20 States in the country. The State-wise details of the NCLP districts are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) The Government considers inclusion of any district under NCLP Scheme only after receiving recommendation from State Government alongwith detailed survey report. No such proposal has been received from the Government of Odisha in respect of Bhadrak, Kandhamal, Boudh, Puri and Jagatsinghpur districts for inclusion the NCLP.

Statement

List of Districts where Special Schools are in Operation

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Districts	Name of the Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20	Ananatapur, Chittor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Kurnool, Khammam, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Rangareddy, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Vishakhapatnam, Warangal, West Godavari, Mehbubnagar, Adilabad and Krishna
2.	Assam	3	Nagaon, Kamrup and Lakhimpur
3.	Bihar	24	Nalanda, Saharsa, Jamui, Katihar, Araria, Gaya, East Champaran, West Champaran, Madhepura, Patna, Supaul, Samastipur, Madhubani, Darbhanga. Muzaffarpur, Nawada, Khagaria, Sitamarhi, Kishanganj, Begusarai, Banka, Saran, Purnia and Bhagalpur
4.	Chhattisgarh	7	Durg, Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja, Raigarh, Raipur and Korba

1	2	3	4
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, Barwani, Rewa, Dhar, East Nimar (Khandwa), Rajgarh, Chhindwara, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Guna, Shajapur, Ratlam, West Nimar (Khargon), Jhabua, 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.	Odisha	24	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bolangir, Cuttack, Deogarh, Gajapati (Udayagiri), Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonapur, Jajpur, Keonjhar, Kendrapada, Khurda, Nayagarh and Sundergarh.
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 Barmer, Dausa, Hanumangarh, Kota, Baran.
16.	Tamil Nadu	17	Chidambaranar (Tuticorin), Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Vellore, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli, Krishnagiri, Chennai, Erode, Dindigul, Theni, Kanchipuram, Thiruvannamallai, Tiruvallur, Nammakkal and Virudhunagar

1	2	3	4
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 Bareli, Unnao, Sultanpur, Fatehpur, Shravasti, Pratapgarh, Basti, Sonebhadra, Mau, Kaushambi, Banda, Ghaziabad, Jaunpur, Rampur, Bareilly, Lucknow, Meerut, Etawah, Agra, Ghazipur, Mathura, Etah, Moradabad, Allahabad, Kanpur Nagar, Aligarh and Ferozabad.
18.	Uttarakhand	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, Hugli, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Bihar, East Midnapore.
20.	Delhi	1	NCT of Delhi
Total		266	

Noise Pollution by Fire Crackers

1540. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI M. ANANDAN:

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

(a) whether the Government undertook any survey to assess the fire crackers available in the country regarding their noise level limits;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Central Government for strict compliance of noise level limits by the fire cracker manufacturers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Central Pollution Control Board

and State Pollution Control Boards have carried out monitoring of noise levels of firecrackers. As per the reports, during 2010-2011, some of the fire cracker manufacturers failed to meet the noise level standards prescribed for the firecrackers' manufacturing level in different States including Delhi, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. The Government has notified the noise standards for fire crackers and the Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees are monitoring the noise levels of fire crackers.

[Translation]

Defence Agreements

11541. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has entered into defence agreements with foreign countries during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the countries; and

(c) the details of the defence material likely to be supplied by these countries to India as per the agreement?

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

(a) to (c) Intergovernmental agreements on defence cooperation have been concluded in the last three years with Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Mongolia, Spain and Thailand. These agreements are in the nature of enabling, framework agreements and do not involve supply of defence material.

Ultra-Modern Products Export Promotion Scheme

1542. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of products covered under Ultra-Modern Products Export Promotion Scheme;

(b) whether the benefit of duty credit is being provided for import of certain items; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) There is no Scheme named "Ultra-Modern Products Export Promotion Scheme" in the Foreign Trade Policy.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Production of Handloom

1543. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain products are still reserved for exclusive production by the handloom industry and applicable under the Handloom (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the products reserved for exclusive production by the handloom industry during the current year along with the status of implementation of the said Act;

(c) whether the Government has coordinated with the States for strict implementation of the said Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government against those who are not implementing the said Act;

(e) whether the powerloom products which are mass produced and cheaper, have affected the livelihood of several handloom weavers across the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with any action plan in this regard chalked out by the Government in a holistic manner?

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

(a) and (b) Eleven textiles article are reserved for exclusive production by handlooms. These 11 items with certain technical specifications are (1) Saree, (2) Dhoti, (3) Towel, Gamcha and Angawastaram, (4) Lungi, (5) Khes, Bedsheet, Bedcover, Counterpane, Furnishing, (including tapestry, upholstery), (6) Jamakkalam Durry or Durret, (7) Dress Material, (8) Barrack Blankets, Kambal or Kamblies, (9) Shawl, Loi, Muffler, Pankhi etc., (10) Woollen Tweed, (11) Chaddar, Mekhala/Phanek.

(c) and (d) The State Governments are the implementing agencies for enforcement of the Handlooms Reservation Act in their States. The Government of India coordinates with States and provides financial assistance to the State Governments for setting up of Enforcement Machinery at State level for effective implementation of the Act. As per the reports received from the State

Governments, 2,78,276 Powerlooms were inspected during 2011-12 and 29 FIRs were lodged for violation of the Act. During the current year till October, 1,47,014 Powerlooms have been inspected and 63 FIRs have been lodged for violation of the Act.

(e) and (f) The Government is aware that handlooms weavers face stiff competition from Powerlooms and Mill Sector due to technological constraints and lower productivity of handlooms in comparison to Powerlooms. For the overall and holistic development of handloom sector, the Government of India is implementing following 5 plan schemes:—

- (i) Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme
- (ii) Handloom Weaver Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
- (iii) Market and Export Promotion Scheme
- (iv) Mill Gate Price Scheme
- (v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme

The Government has also taken following steps for handloom sector:—

- (i) In order to clear the choked credit lines of handloom sector, the Government has approved a Financial Package for loan waiver for handloom sector. It includes one-time waiver of overdue loans and interest of eligible handloom cooperative societies and individual weavers as on 31st March, 2010.
- (ii) To enabling handloom weavers to access the subsidized credit, the Government has approved Weavers Credit Card and is providing margin money assistance @ (Rs. 4200/- per weaver, 3% interest subvention and credit guarantee to such loan by CGTMSE.
- (iii) To ensure the availability cheap yarn to handloom weavers is order to compete with

powerlooms and mill sector, Government is providing 10% price subsidy on cotton and silk yarn to handloom weavers and their Cooperative Societies.

Special Facility Package for SC/ST

1544. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received proposals from various States Governments regarding special facility package for the development of Scheduled Castes dominated regions in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of projects sanctioned/approved/pending for approval with the Government, State-wise; and
- (d) the time by which the pending projects are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (d) No such specific proposals have been received. However, the Government has launched a Centrally sponsored pilot scheme called 'Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Garm Yojana', for integrated development of 1000 villages having more than 50% Scheduled Castes population. Presently, the Scheme aims to ensure the integrated development of these villages:—

- (i) primarily through convergent implementation of existing Central and State Schemes; and
- (ii) through 'Gap-filling' Central assistance @ Rs. 20 lakh per village on an average (with States expected to provide a matching contribution), for meeting such requirement of the selected villages as can not be met through (i) above.

At present the scheme is being implemented in five

States namely Assam (100 villages), Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu (225 villages each).

Full admissible Central assistance on account of 'gap-filling' component has been released to the States. State-wise details of Central assistance released are as follows:—

Sl. No.	State	Central Assistance released (Rs. in crore)
1.	Assam	20.100
2.	Bihar	45.225
3.	Himachal Pradesh	45.225
4.	Rajasthan	45.225
5.	Tamil Nadu	45.225
Total		201.000

The targets under the Scheme are expected to be achieved within 3 years.

Acquisition of Forest Land

1545. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the law related to acquisition of Forest Land in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the cultivable lands of farmers adjacent to forests are being acquired by the Government as a result of which there is much resentment among farmers in the country; and

(d) if so, the time by which the said law is likely to be amended?

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

NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no such proposal in this regard.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forest has no role in acquisition of the cultivable lands of farmers which comes the purview of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and dealt with by the Ministry of Rural Development.

[English]

Defence Technology

1546. SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has developed any new technology in missiles, materials, naval system, advanced computing, simulation and life sciences;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is taking steps for the super technology in the field of naval system, advanced computing, missiles equivalent to that of super-power countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has developed a number of state-of-the-art/new technologies in the field of propulsion, navigations, control and guidance, special materials, simulation technique, bio-defence, radars, sonars, electronic warfare systems, propellant and explosives, laser gyro, life support systems, etc. required for development of missiles, materials, naval systems, armaments, aero systems, life science systems, combat vehicles, etc. for use in various weapon systems/platforms based on threat perceptions and requirements of Armed Forces.

(c) and (d) DRDO has always been working towards the development of latest/futuristic technologies in all the above mentioned fields relevant to national threat perception and plans and capabilities of our adversaries. Technological capabilities of super-power countries are viewed as reference for our development.

[Translation]

Check on Sea Erosion

1547. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the coastal areas have become more insecure in terms of erosion of sea/sea costs, as a result of global warming in the country;
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether any study is being conducted in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any scheme has been introduced to control the erosion; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Scientific studies and relevant assessments recognize possible threats to coastline and beaches from global warming and likely impacts of sea level rise. The key impacts of sea level rise include coastal erosion, saline intrusion into freshwater lanes, and increased flooding from the sea.

(b) Vulnerability of Coastal areas in India has been engaging the attention of Government. Government has been attempting to address this issue through science-based assessments of the vulnerability, while coordinating adaptation actions at the national and State level.

(c) and (d) Indian Network for Climate Change Assessment (INCCA) launched by Ministry of Environment and Forests in 2009 undertook a scientific assessment of this problem through a '4x4 Assessment — A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s' The report analyses *inter-alia* the impacts of projected rise in temperature, pattern of precipitation, cyclone, storm surges and sea level rise on

the coastal regions. As per the report, a variation of precipitation in the coastal belt is indicated from 6-8% with respect of 1970. Assessments based on existing data indicate that the sea level along the Indian coast has been rising at the rate of about 1.3 mm/year on an average.

(e) and (f) The Government of India has notified the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification in 2011 with an aim of protecting livelihoods of fisher folk communities, preservation of ecology and promotion of economic activity in coastal areas.

Further, the Government has initiated, with the assistance of the World Bank, a project on 'Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan' for mapping of a hazard line along the coastal areas of the country taking into account the sea level rise and other parameters such as, shoreline change, tides and wave.

Government of India is also implementing the National Mission on Sustainable Habitat under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which includes activities for managing the coastal zone.

[English]

Industrial Disputes

1548. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of industrial disputes, strikes and lockouts of various companies, public and private during the last five years, year-wise and company-wise along with the reasons therefor;
- (b) the reasons for industrial disputes being on the rise during the last couple of year;
- (c) whether there is a coordination between the Industry, Government and the workers;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure the welfare and security of labourers

and for the smooth functioning of the industries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) As per statistics compiled by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the details of Strikes and Lockouts during the last five years are as under:—

Year	Strike	Lockout	Total
2008	240	181	421
2009 (Provisional)	205	186	391
2010 (Provisional)	261	168	429
2011 (Provisional)	189	84	273
2012 (Provisional) (January to September)	164	18	182

Company-wise statistics of industrial disputes are not maintained. The above statistics does not indicate an increasing trend in industrial disputes.

(c) to (e) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 facilitates intervention, mediation and conciliation by the Industrial Relation Machinery of the appropriate Government for resolution of industrial disputes. The conciliation officers of the Central Government and State Governments take steps in their respective jurisdictions, to intervene, mediate and resolve Industrial disputes. In the event of receipt of Failure of conciliation, the appropriate Government concerned takes a view on referring the dispute for adjudication. In a few important matters, the Government may also intervene at an appropriate level to resolve the conflict. The Ministry of Labour and Employment also holds tripartite consultations with the stakeholders to ensure violence-free work place and to maintain industrial peace.

Maritime Development Projects

1549. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of National Maritime Development Programme (NMDP) being implemented by the Government;

(b) whether the Government has identified any port in Kerala and Tamil Nadu including Beypore and Mangalore Port for expansion and modernisation under the NMDP;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the number of projects including the funds required and released project-wise during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether such projects will be implemented directly or through Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode; and

(e) if so, the details of steps taken by the Government to identify the Private partners?

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

(a) The National Maritime Development Programme (NMDP) was formulated by the Government for the development of Major Ports for the period 2005-12. 275 projects were identified for the Major Port Sector and 111 projects were identified for the Shipping Sector.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. However, in New Mangalore Port, 5 projects under NMDP have been completed at the cost of Rs. 389.41 crore and 03 projects at the estimated cost of Rs 394.85 crore are under progress.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Private partners for the projects are identified through competitive bidding.

SC Status to Poor People

1550. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is envisaging any plan for uplifting of extremely poor and down trodden sections of country by giving them Scheduled Caste status;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a caste 'Mal' in Jharkhand deserves this recognition; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) Specification of a caste etc. as a Scheduled Caste is done in relation to a State/ Union Territory, as per provisions of Article, 341 of the Constitution. The criteria followed in this regard is extreme social, economic and educational backwardness arising out of the traditional practise of untouchability. As per the Modalities approved by the Government in June, 1999 (as modified in June, 2002), the proposal for any modification in the list of Scheduled Castes, is required to be made by the concerned State/Union Territory Administration and agreed to by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC).

(c) and (d) The Government of Jharkhand vide their letter dated 28.09.2012 has recommended inclusion of Mal (Mal Kshatriya) caste in the list of Scheduled Castes. In accordance with approved Modalities, the said proposal has been referred to the RGI on 15.10.2012 for comments.

Placement Agencies

1551. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of misleading advertisements by unscrupulous placement agencies which indulge in fleecing of innocent unemployed youths in the country;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received against such agencies during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against them along with the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) Reports in some sections of media have come to the notice of the Government. However, complaints, if any, are received by the respective State Government/UT Administration and action against the private placement agencies is taken by them under various provisions of relevant laws. Information about unscrupulous private placement agencies which indulge in malpractices and fraudulent activities is not maintained centrally.

However, in order to safeguard the interest of job-seekers, Ministry of Labour and 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 their local needs. A Tripartite Committee has been constituted to examine the issue pertaining to private placement agencies and publishing of eye catching/misleading advertisements for various kinds of job opportunities. State Governments have also been advised to take necessary steps for registering placement agencies providing domestic workers.

[Translation]

Increasing Minimum Wages

1552. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) whether the Government has hiked or has any proposal to increase the minimum wages for labourers in the unorganised sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 was

enacted to protect the interest of workers mainly from unorganized sector. Under the Act, basic Minimum rates of wages for different scheduled employments are revised from time to time. Besides this, in order to protect the minimum wages against inflation in the intervening period, the Central Government and most of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have adopted the system of Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA) by which the Minimum Wage is revised/hiked based on increase in the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers. VDA is generally revised twice a year.

(c) The question does not arise.

[English]

Tiger Reserve

1553. SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has sent any proposal to the Union Government for declaring 'Kudremukh National Park' and 'Bhadra' as a 'Tiger Reserve' in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Based on a proposal received from the State Government, approval has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for notifying the Kudremukh National Park as a tiger reserve, under section 38V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. The State Government of Karnataka has already notified the Bhadra Tiger Reserve during the year 2007.

Conservation of Green Areas

1554. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Rajasthan regarding 'Harit Rin Yojana' for environment conservation and expansion of green areas 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) No, Madam.

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

Illegal Export of Iron Ore

1555. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been instances of illegal export of iron ore from the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the quantum of iron ore exported illegally during each of the last three years and the current year, value-wise; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) and (b) While there have been instances of illegal mining activities especially for iron ore, there is no data on quantum of ore allegedly exported out of such activities.

(c) Government has made it mandatory under Rule 45 of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 for miners, traders, stockists, end-users and exporters to register with Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) and report entire transactions in minerals for proper end to end accounting of minerals. The online reporting system for all the iron ore mines has commenced since 29th March, 2012. In order to ensure that minerals are transacted only through

registered persons, State Governments have been requested to issue transit passes for mineral movement to such registered persons with IBM only. Thus, the system, is sufficiently enabled to ensure accountability of mineral transactions, including exports.

With tighter regulatory regimes at the State level and with restrictions imposed by the Supreme Court in Karnataka, the issue of illegal mining is being effectively addressed. Iron ore exports have drastically come down to 61.74 million tonnes in 2011-12 from 97.66 million tonnes in 2010-11. In 2012-13 (April-September), exports are provisionally estimated at 14.44 million tonnes only.

[Translation]

Bokaro Steel Plant

1556. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the Bokaro Steel Plant was established;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the issues of the people displaced in Jharkhand due to the setting up of steel factories, particularly Bokaro Steel Plant;

(c) the total number of people provided with compensation and employment along with the number of pending cases;

(d) whether the Bokaro Steel Plant proposes to return the unutilised land to the original land owners;

(e) if so, the time by which it is likely to be returned and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the policy being adopted by the Government in such matters?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) Bokaro Steel Limited (BSL) was incorporated as a limited Company on 29th January, 1964.

(b) and (c) The land of setting up of public sector

steel plants is acquired by concerned State Government as per the provisions of Land Acquisition Act. The Rehabilitation/Compensation and other issues of displaced persons are dealt with by the competent authority under the Land and Rehabilitation policies of the concerned State Government.

The number of families displaced at the time of setting up of BSL during 1972 was 6019. However, due to fragmentation in families, the Director, Project Land and Rehabilitation increased the number of displaced families and as on 31.5.1988 the number of displaced families was 13309. The BSL has so far provided employment to more than 16000 displaced persons which is more than the numbers of families displaced at the time of setting of the plant. The employment of displaced persons is being regulated in terms of guidelines which have been upheld by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India whereby other things being equal, displaced persons are considered and given preference for employment.

At present, there are no cases satisfying the eligibility criteria pending for compassionate appointment at the Bokaro Steel Plant.

(d) to (f) Bokaro Steel Plant does not have any surplus land. The available land of Bokaro Steel Plant has been used for the existing Plant, Township and related facilities including its ongoing expansion projects and further land would be needed for meeting future expansion plans.

[English]

Increase in Honorarium of Teachers in Special Schools

1557. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal to enhance the honorarium of teachers working in special schools meant for mentally retarded children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of grant released to such schools during each of the last two years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Keeping in view the requests for enhancement of honorarium for technical and non-technical posts in respect of the projects funded under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) including special schools for mentally retarded children, a Committee under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, consisting of representatives of Non-Governmental Organizations, State Governments and concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government was constituted on 2nd August, 2012. The Committee has submitted its report on 16.11.2012.

(c) A Statement indicating details of grants released to special schools for mentally retarded children under DDRS is enclosed.

Statement

Details of grants released to special schools for mentally retarded children under DDRS

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 29.11.2012)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1195.06	1360.91	249.98
2.	Assam	34.81	35.20	—
3.	Bihar	—	49.86	9.01
4.	Chhattisgarh	—	13.05	2.72
5.	Delhi	24.57	8.82	7.54

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Gujarat	81.74	10.06	3.72
7.	Haryana	63.52	47.55	25.04
8.	Himachal Pradesh	05.07	6.72	1.00
9.	Karnataka	293.39	298.40	—
10.	Kerala	722.48	784.07	74.31
11.	Madhya Pradesh	61.89	120.12	11.85
12.	Maharashtra	38.71	5.40	—
13.	Manipur	151.42	86.82	4.90
14.	Meghalaya	13.80	7.16	—
15.	Mizoram	31.18	14.83	—
16.	Odisha	160.31	217.76	0.73
17.	Punjab	74.82	35.44	2.87
18.	Rajasthan	89.03	18.04	1.60
19.	Tamil Nadu	92.31	152.93	40.54
20.	Tripura	1.19	4.60	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	128.35	176.31	40.38
22.	Uttarakhand	47.06	24.02	2.49
23.	West Bengal	338.15	319.92	38.27
Total		3648.86	3797.99	516.95

[Translation]

**Repairing and 4/6 Laning of NHs
in Maharashtra**

1558. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(a) the details of NHs passing through the State of Maharashtra along with the details of NHs where upon repairing and four-laning/six-laning works are going on in the state;

(b) whether these works have been taken up by private companies; and

(c) if so, the names of these companies/contractors; and

(d) whether these companies have been collecting toll on these NHs; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (d) The details of National Highways (NHs) passing through the State of Maharashtra in placed at enclosed Statement-I. The details of repairing work in progress on these NHs are placed at enclosed Statement-II. The details of four — laning/six-laning works, the details of private companies who have taken up these works along with location of toll plaza and date of start of toll collection are placed at enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of NHs passing through the State of Maharashtra are as under:

NH No.	Description	Length Km.
1	2	3
3	Mumbai – Agra	388
4	Thane (Mumbai) – Chennai	409
4B	Palaspe – JNPT	27
6	Surat – Kolkata	797
7	Varanasi – Kanyakumari	270

1	2	3
8	Delhi – Mumbai	121
9	Pune – Hyderabad	353
13	Solapur – Mangalore	30
16	Nizamabad – Jagdalpur	57
17	Panvel – Cochin	475
50	Nasik – Pune	208
69	Nagpur – Obedullaganj	59
204	Kolhapur – Ratnagiri	126
211	Dhule – Solapur	453
222	From NH-3 (near Kalyan)– Ahmednagar Pachegaon (NH-211) Majalgaon-Parbhani- Nanded to Maharashtra border	615
360	From NH-3 (Chnadwad) to Ganddevi in the State of Gujarat	66
Total length		4453 km.

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Category	Nos.	Cost in Rs. crore
1.	Works under Improvement to Riding Quality Programme	21	236.69
2.	Works under Periodical Renewal	7	45.69
Total		28	282.38

Statement-III**Details of 4/6 Laning Projects under Implementation in the State of Maharashtra**

Sl. No.	Project	4/6 Laning	Name of Concessionaires/ Contractors/Toll Collecting Agency	Toll Plaza Location	Date of start of Toll collection
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Zarap to Patra Devi 0/00 to 21/500 on NH-17	4	M/s SMS Infrastructure Ltd., Nagpur	No toll is being collected	–
2.	Pune Hodapsar City Limit 8/800 to 14/00 on NH-9	4	M/s Manisha Construction Khed, Maharashtra	No toll is being collected	–
3.	Four laning of 5/500 to 8/00 on NH-6	4	M/s P.M.A. Construction Nagpur, Maharashtra	No toll is being collected	–
4.	Vadape – Gonde (Km. 539.50 – Km. 440.00) on NH-3	4	M/s Mumbai Nashik Expressway	(1) Ghoti at km. 455/485 (2) Arjunali at Km. 532.690	29.05.2010 02.09.2011
5.	Pimpalgaon–Nashik–Gonde (Km. 380.000 to Km. 440.000) on NH-3	6	M/s Pimpalgaon Nashik Gonde Tollways Ltd., Nashik	Pimpalgaon (B), Km 390/450	02.10.2012
6.	Dhule-Pimpalgaon (Km. 265.00 – Km. 380.00) on NH-3	4	M/s Ircon – Soma Tollways Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	(1) Chandwad at Km. 356/690 (2) Laing at Km. 268/600	25.10.2009 15.04.52010
7.	MP/IMH Border – Dhule sections of NH-3 from (Km. 168/500 – Km. 265/000)	4	M/s Dhule Palesner Tollways Ltd.	(1) Shirpur Phata Km. 203/400 (2) Songir Dhule (Sarwad) Km. 236/800	11.02.2012

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Six laning of Pune – Satara section of NH-4 from km. 725 to Km. 865.350 on DBFOT basis	6	M/s PS Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.	(1) Anewadi toll plaza (2) Khedshivapur toll plaza	01.10.2010
9.	Four laning of Pune – Solapur section of NH-9 from Km. 40 to Km. 144/400 on DBFOT basis	4	M/s Pune Solapur Expressways Pvt. Ltd.	Tolling yet to start	–
10.	4-Laning from Km. 9.200 to km. 50.000 in Nagpur – Kondhali section of NH-6	4	M/s Balaji Tollways Pvt. Ltd.	Gondkhairi at Km. 20/400	22.09.2011
11.	4-Laning of Kondhali to Talegaon section km. 50 to 100 of NH-6	4	M/s Oriental Pathways Pvt. Ltd.	Karanja at Km. 76/130	24.04.2008
12.	4-Laning Km. 100.000 to 166.725 in Talegaon – Amravati Section of NH-6	4	M/s IRB Talegaon Amravati Tollways Pvt. Ltd.	Tolling yet to start	–
13.	Construction of Amravati bypass	4	M/s Indrajeet Construction Co. Ulhasnagar (Tolling on behalf of NHAI)	(1) Rahatgaon at Km. 151/100 (2) Badnera at Km. 166/1.00	15.02.2004
14.	Amravati – Jalgaon District Border from km. 166.725 to 441.000 section of NH-6	4	M/s L & T East West Tollways Ltd.	Tolling yet to start	–
15.	Jalgaon District Border to MH/ Gujarat Border section of NH-6	4	M/s L & T East West Tollways Ltd.	Tolling yet to start	–

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	4-Laning of Nagpur-Wainganga Bridge Section of NH-6	4	M/s Wainganga Expressways Pvt. Ltd.	Tolling yet to start	-
17.	4-Laning from Chhattisgarh/ Maharashtra Border to Wainganga Bridge	4	M/s Ashoka Highways (Bhandara) Ltd.	Toll plaza Km. 449.26 (near Shandur)	21.10.2010
18.	NS-29 (MH) Butibori ROB from Km. 22.865 to Km. 24.650 of Nagpur – Hyderabad section on NH-7	4	M/s JSR Construction Pvt. Ltd.	Not Applicable	-
19.	NS-22 (MH) Borkhedi – Jam From Km. 36.600 to Km. 64.000 of Nagpur – Hyderabad section on NH-7	4	M/s JSR-KCL (JV)	No tolling in progress	-
20.	Construction of Bridge across Waghadi Nalla at Km. 58/800 of NH-7	4	M/s Borle Buildcon Pvt. Ltd. (Tolling on behalf of MoRT&H)	Waghadi at Km. 58/800 (For Bridge on Wadhadi Nallah	07.02.2002
21.	NS-59 (MH) Jam to Wadner from Km. 64.000 to 94.000 of Nagar – Hyderabad Section on NH-7	4	M/s IRB Pvt. Ltd.	No tolling in progress	-
22.	NS-59-A(MH)-Hinganghat ROB	4	M/s K. Venkata Raju Engineers and contractors	Not Applicable	-
23.	(NS-60 (MH) Wadner to Devdhari from Km. 94.000 to Km. 123.000 of Nagpur – Hyderabad section on NH-7	4	M/s Roman Tarmat Ltd.	No tolling in progress	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	NS-61 Deodhari to Kelapur from Km. 123.00 to 153.00 of NH-7	4	M/s MEP Infrastructure Development Pvt. Ltd. (Tolling on behalf of NHAI)	Kelapur at Km. 150/00	30.04.2012
25.	NS-62 (MH) Kelapur to Pimpalkhutti from Km. 153.000 to Km. 175.000 of Nagpur - Hyderabad section on NH-7	4	M/s Prasad-MKS Constro (JV)	No tolling in progress	-
26.	NS-62-A (MH) - Pimpalkhuti ROB	4	M/s K. Venkata Raju Engineers and Contractors	Not Applicable	-
27.	4-Laning from Km. 689.000 Km. 723.000 in Kamptee - Kanhan and Nagpur Bypass of MP/MH Border - Nagpur Section of NH-7 including Nagpur - Hyderabad section from km. 14.000 to km. 36.600	4	M/s Oriental Nagpur Byass Pvt. Ltd.	(1) Check Toll Plaza at km. 2.00 of Nagpur Bypass (2) Check Toll Plaza at km. 2.00 of Kamptee-Kanhan Bypass (3) Mansar Toll Plaza at Km. 690.600 (4) Borkhedi Toll Plaza at Km. 35.600	11.07.2012 10.11.2012
28.	4-laning] from Nagpur-Saoner-Pandhurma-Betul in Km. 3.000 to Km. 59.300 in Maharashtra and km. 137.000 to Km. 257.000 in Madhya Pradesh	4	M/s Oriental Nagpur Betul Highway Pvt. Ltd.	Tolling yet to start	-
29.	4-Laning from Panvel to Indapur from Km. 0.000 to Km. 84.000	4	M/s Supreme Panvel Indapur	Tolling yet to start	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	JNPT Package-I for Km. 5.000 to Km. 26.987 and from Km. 0.000 to Km. 4.440 of NH-4B and Km. 106.000 to Km. 109.500 of NH-4 in the State of Maharashtra	4	M/s. MEP Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd. (Tolling on behalf of NHAI)	(1) Km. 13.050 (Chirle Toll Plaza) (2) Km. 23.250 (Karanjade Toll Plaza)	11.08.2005 11.08.2005
31.	JNPT Package-II – for widening/improvement in Km. 6/400 to 14/550 of SH-54 and Km. 0/000 to 6/202 of Amra Marg including construction of new six lane bridge on Panvel creek in the State of Maharashtra	4	M/s MEP Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd. (Tolling on behalf of NHAI)	Km. 9/100 (Toll Plaza near Dastan Village)	25.11.2010
32.	4-Laning Km. 144.000 to 249.000 in Pune-Solapur (Package-II)	4	M/s. Pune Solapur Road Development Company Ltd.	Tolling yet to start	–

[English]

List of blacklisted NGOs

1559. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

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

(a) whether the Government has prepared any list of blacklisted NGOs in consultation with Intelligence Bureau (IB), Central Economic Intelligence Bureau (CEIB) and (ED);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a sub-group comprising officials of various intelligence agencies has been set up to track remittance of suspect NGOs in coordination with RBI; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) No such list of blacklist NGOs has been prepared by the Ministry in consultation with Intelligence Bureau (IB), Central Economic Intelligence Bureau (CEIB) and Enforcement Directorate (ED).

(c) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has not set up any such sub-group.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Resurfacing of NH-65

1560. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the

National Highways which are in dilapidated condition and unmotorable in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether resurfacing of National Highway No. 65 between the stretch of Gothayan and Ladnu has been done during the last three years and the current year;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to renovate National Highway No. 65 from the border of Haryana to Salasar and construct a bye-pass and Rail Over Bridge there; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said works are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) The development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process. Towards this during the current financial year 2012-13 (as on October, 2012), 157 proposals with estimated cost of Rs. 1,536.20 crore under NH (Original) and 190 proposals with estimated cost of Rs. 708.14 crore under Maintenance and Repair (M&R) have been sanctioned.

(c) and (d) Periodical Renewal (PR) works were sanctioned in selected stretches of Gothayan and Ladnu section of NH-65 for a total length of 36.50 km. with an estimated cost of Rs. 7.81 crore during the last three years. Out of this, works on 34.70 km. have been completed. During the current financial year 2012-13, PR works have been sanctioned in the above stretch of NH-65 for a total length of 23.00 km. with an estimated cost of Rs. 8.24 crore. All these works are targeted to be completed by March, 2013.

(e) and (f) The section of NH-65 from the border of Haryana to Salasar, including construction of bypasses at Churu-Ratan Nagar and Rajgarh and Railway Over Bridges (ROBs) at Churu, Dudhwa Khara and Rajgarh is proposed to be developed under Phase-IV of National Highways Development Project (NHDP). The letter of award to the selected bidder has been issued. The project is targeted to be completed in two and half years from the appointed date.

[English]

Handing Over of ESI Hospitals

1561. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to hand over the 14 Employees State Insurance (ESI) hospitals and all service dispensaries along with all the affairs of ESI scheme in Maharashtra to ESI Corporation, New Delhi;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be materialized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) approved by the Government of Maharashtra was not as per the terms and conditions of Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) for taking over of ESI Scheme from the State Government. A final decision on taking over of ESI Scheme (ESIS) by the ESI Corporation can be taken only after finalization of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and terms and conditions of absorption of employees serving in the ESI Scheme (ESIS).

Child and Bonded Labour

1562. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the number of child labourers and bonded labourers identified in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has made any observations in this regard;

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

(d) the total number of child and bonded labourers rescued and rehabilitated during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has launched any publicity or special drive against the practice of child and bonded labour in the country including in the rural areas;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the measures taken by the Government for the eradication of child and bonded labour in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) The State-wise details of working children as per NSSO Survey 2009-10 and bonded labourers identified, released and rehabilitated under Centrally Sponsored Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The issue relating to bonded labourers has been taken up in the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the form

of Public Interest Litigations and the Supreme Court has been giving necessary directions from time to time for proper implementation of the provision of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 like conducting of fresh survey periodically and submitting of report to National Human Rights Commission timely, formation of Vigilance Committee, cooperation with local bodies for identifying the bonded labourers and enhancement of rehabilitation package etc. The Government is implementing the various directions given by the Supreme Court in this regard.

(d) number of child labourers rescued, rehabilitated and mainstreamed through National Child Labour Project scheme during the last three years and current year, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) to (g) The Government is following a robust multi-pronged strategy to tackle the problem of child labour. It comprises of statutory and legislative measures, rescue and rehabilitation, universal primary education alongwith social protection, poverty alleviation and employment generation schemes. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes including hazardous factories in fireworks industry. Any person who employs a child in any occupation or process where employment

of children is prohibited under the Child Labour Act, is liable for punishment with imprisonment or with fine. The Government is also implementing the National Child Labour Project Scheme since 1988. The scheme seeks to adopt a sequential approach with focus on the rehabilitation of children working in hazardous occupations and processes in the first instance. Under the Project, children rescued/withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. Further, the Ministry launches awareness generation campaigns against the evils of child labour and enforcement of child labour laws through electronic and print media at the centre as well as at the district level. As regards bonded labourers the Ministry is implementing Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act, 1976. As per the Act, no person is allowed to make an advance under or in pursuance of the bonded labour system and no one can compel any person to render any bonded labour or other forms of forced labour. As and when existence of bonded labour is detected, such persons are identified for rehabilitation. The Government is implementing Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour Scheme since 1978. Under this Scheme, rehabilitation assistance @ Rs. 20,000/- per bonded labour is provided which is equally shared by the Central and the State Government.

Statement-I

Data on Child Labour based on Employment Unemployment Survey during NSS 66th Round (2009-10)

Sl. No.	Major State all India	age group 5-14			
		Rural Male	Female	Urban Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88156	110191	20767	15548

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Assam	144655	31909	11833	757
3.	Bihar	224292	38665	11017	2548
4.	Chhattisgarh	3669	7321	636	0
5.	Delhi	—	—	18576	0
6.	Gujarat	150487	207973	15945	16282
7.	Haryana	22664	17471	28073	3988
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2300	2942	2156	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	11274	16872	1139	0
10.	Jharkhand	63684	14661	4123	0
11.	Karnataka	89796	113429	20793	2479
12.	Kerala	1182	0	0	1583
13.	Madhya Pradesh	91454	32812	57688	9063
14.	Maharashtra	66370	127996	54230	12077
15.	Odisha	54390	38288	36522	5363
16.	Punjab	16802	6433	15664	9937
17.	Rajasthan	93055	261871	43184	7826
18.	Tamil Nadu	0	13880	3471	0
19.	Uttarakhand	14810	7239	3219	2103
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1012294	546320	147820	68899
21.	West Bengal	357265	134657	31946	27716
	All India	2511101	1727271	546897	198602

Number of bonded labourers identified, released and rehabilitated under the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme upto 31.03.2012

Name of the State	Number of Bonded Labourers		
	Identified and released	Rehabilitated	Central assistance provided (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	38,141	31,687	865.30
Arunachal Pradesh	3,526	2,992	568.48
Bihar	15,395	14,577	548.98
Chhattisgarh	812	812	81.20
Gujarat	64	64	1.01
Haryana	594	92	5.23
Jharkhand	196	196	19.60

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	63,510	57,258	1,585.48
Kerala	823	710	15.56
Madhya Pradesh	13,317	12,392	169.90
Maharashtra	1,404	1,325	10.10
Odisha	50,413	47,285	941.73
Punjab	88	88	8.80
Rajasthan	7,513	6,356	74.92
Tamil Nadu	65,573	65,573	1,661.94
Uttar Pradesh	32,437	32,437	994.63
Uttarakhand	5	5	0.50
West Bengal	344	344	27.26
Total	2,94,155*	2,74,193	7,580.62

*19962 Bonded Labourers are not available for rehabilitation either they have died or left the place without leaving their addresses.

Statement-II

No. of child labourers rescued, rehabilitated and mainstreamed through National Child Labour Project scheme during the last three years and current year, State-wise

Sl. No.	State	No. of children Mainstreamed			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 upto Sept. 2012
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	3,685	274	227	10,749
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13,689	1,858	13,202	6,949

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bihar	7,998	8,552	19,673	968
4.	Chhattisgarh	1,063	5,164	4,914	2,004
5.	Gujarat	1,437	2,129	609	494
6.	Haryana	1,354	1,293	1,895	1,722
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	43	184	132
8.	Jharkhand	1,816	1,015	2,216	1,989
9.	Karnataka	3,217	135	3,761	722
10.	Maharashtra	5,150	5113	4,532	2,335
11.	Madhya Pradesh	9,692	13,344	17,589	4,700
12.	Odisha	10585	14416	13,196	10,209
13.	Punjab	1023	123	168	0
14.	Rajasthan	12326	4415	1,020	0
15.	Tamil Nadu	6321	6325	5,127	3,405
16.	Uttar Pradesh	40297	28243	29,947	3,021
17.	West Bengal	13187	2215	7,456	3,117
Total		132840	94657	125,716	53,416

[Translation]

Employment to Disabled in Private Sector

1563. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

KUMARI MAUSAM NOOR:

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

(a) the number of unemployment 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 the physically disabled persons;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with kind of vocational training being given to these persons;

(d) the targets set under the scheme and achieved during the last three years; and

(e) the action being taken by the Government for

implementation of the scheme under the United Nations Convention on the rights of disabled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): As per Census, 2001 the number of unemployed physically challenged persons in the country in the age group of 15-59 years is 60,54,299. However, specific data with regard to physically challenged unemployed youth 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, 505 (upto 30.06.2012) and 954 (upto 31.07.2012) persons with disabilities have been covered by Employees Provident Fund Organization and Employees State Insurance Corporation respectively.

(d) The targets set and achieved during the last three years alongwith the grants released under the major schemes for welfare of persons with disabilities is at enclosed Statement.

(e) Existing legislation and schemes are reviewed to bring them in consonance with the provisions of the Convention.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

	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 Estimated	Expenditure	Budget Estimated	Expenditure	Budget Estimated	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]

Widening of NH 8E and 8D

1564. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

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

(a) whether the Government has approved six-

laning of National Highway (NH) 8E under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the project;

(c) whether Jetpur-Somnath section of National Highway 8D is proposed to be converted into four-lane;

(d) if so, whether four-laning of the said National

Highways is adequate in view of heavy traffic movement on these highways; and

(e) if not, the plan for six-laning of National Highway 8D in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Out of 492.00 km. of NH-8E, 22 km. has been approved by the Government for four laning under four laning of Jetpur-Somnath project. Further, the Government has approved, in the month of July, 2012, stretches under unified National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-IV. Under this programme Gadu-Dwarka (210 km.) section of NH-8E has been considered for development with two lane with paved shoulders whereas the Bhavnagar-Veraval section of NH-8E has been considered for four/six laning. These proposals are under appraisal of the Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC).

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. The Jetpur-Somnath section of NH-8D is being converted to four lane, which is adequate as per the present traffic projections for development of NH-8D.

[Translation]

Performance of BRO

1565. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines for identification of Border Roads for construction/improvement in the country;

(b) the number of roads constructed/improved by the Border Roads Organisation (BRO) in the country during the last three years and the current year; State-wise;

(c) the amount sanctioned and utilised for these projects during the said period, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) the present status of each of the projects *vis-a-*

vis the targets to be achieved in the 12th five Year Plan; and

(e) the details of the pending projects and the schedule of their completion along with the steps taken by the BRO in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Identification of Border Roads is done based on the recommendations of various agencies like Army, ITBP, MEA. MHA and Keeping in view the strategic aspects, requirements and other factors like importance of the road from the point of view of communication link to strategic border areas of the country.

(b) Statement-I is attached.

(c) Statement-II is attached.

(d) and (e) 119 roads under Long-Term Perspective Plan (LTPP)-I and 258 roads under LTPP-II have been identified leading to borders for construction/improvement with schedule for completion by 2022. 73 Nos. of road have been identified as strategic border roads out of which 17 roads have been completed, 37 roads are scheduled for completion by 2013 and rest 19 roads by 2016. BRO has initiated following steps to expedite completion of strategic Projects:—

- Fast tracking of forest and wild life clearance projects.
- Equipment bank was sanctioned for Rs. Crore in 2010-11 for creating exclusive reserve of equipment for strategic road.
- Assured fund in the budgets at the beginning of the year.
- Enhanced allotment of funds for procurement of vehicle/equipment/Plants.
- Enhance air efforts availability.

More units (Project and Task Forces) have been inducted to focus on strategic road construction.

Statement-I

State-wise roads constructed by BRO in the country during last three years and current year

Name of State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (upto October, 2012)	
	No. of roads under construction	Formation completed (Km.)	No. of roads under construction	Formation completed (Km.)	No. of roads under construction	Formation completed (Km.)	No. of roads under construction	Formation completed (Km.)
Jammu and Kashmir Ladakh Region	63	531.58	64	685.80	62	808.34	99	304.78
Uttarakhand	8	138.8	9	195.3	10	193.50	13	97.04
Himachal Pradesh	9	125.56	10	76.57	10	75.02	9	71.66
Sikkim and West Bengal	11	69.81	10	86.00	10	63.03	16	30.55
Arunachal Pradesh	57	128.93	55	149.41	58	337.74	43	67.87
Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh	1	17.68	1	1.52	0	0.28	0	0
Rajasthan and Punjab	27	205.00	30	209.3	28	181.08	13	81.73
Assam	6	183.28	6	150.04	5	177.98	16	94.54
Nagaland	6	89.09	5	133.12	5	47.00	5	55.60
Manipur	6	40.2	6	38.155	5	72.83	5	25.54
Tripura and Meghalaya	5	25.07	4	21.67	3	11.47	5	2.11
Mizoram	9	40.02	8	38.155	7	87.38	9	10.52
Total	208	1595.02	208	1785.04	203	2055.65	233	831.43
		3175.10		2511.99		2327.12		1330.38

Statement-II

State-wise and Year-wise details of amount sanctioned and utilized the said last three years and current year

State	Amount sanctioned and utilized (Rs. in crore)							
	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Sanctioned	Utilized	Sanctioned	Utilized	Sanctioned	Utilized	Sanctioned	Utilized
Jammu and Kashmir (including Ladakh region)	1207.36	1139.07	1405.10	1422.90	1372.29	992.73	1150.21	544.81
Uttarakhand	420.25	396.62	528.69	430.35	407.84	264.82	349.41	90.95
Himachal Pradesh	401.18	397.31	566.06	532.33	427.98	202.04	366.33	135.80
Sikkim and West Bengal	182.80	176.23	209.72	195.02	210.96	147.96	190.90	45.92
Arunachal Pradesh	592.48	562.38	699.46	429.67	574.69	394.09	764.47	155.90
Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh (NH-16)	149.40	118.00	52.40	49.70	6.37	3.12	00	00
Rajasthan and Punjab	237.84	235.24	252.81	214.21	232.86	143.17	191.55	99.35
Assam	99.29	98.79	142.18	128.73	268.87	198.08	284.75	129.35
Nagaland	99.31	77.10	114.89	100.29	101.03	86.67	121.85	55.36
Manipur	188.19	199.54	209.99	184.25	195.98	159.06	119.28	38.13
Tripura and Meghalaya	124.23	117.44	155.97	117.41	242.48	110.99	216.73	38.78
Mizoram	88.88	83.87	95.10	83.96	191.03	72.39	78.67	19.67
Total	3791.21	3601.58	4432.36	3888.82	4232.38	2775.12	3834.14	1354.02

Central Road Fund

1566. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI RAJU SHETTI:

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

SHRI HARI MANJHI:

SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) the State-wise details of accruals and releases made under the Central Road Fund (CRF) Scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, along with the criteria being adopted for allocation of funds to the States/Union Territories;

(b) the number of proposals received under the Scheme during the said period, State-wise/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the details of roads approved/works undertaken from CRF especially in Maharashtra along with the time-frame fixed for completion of these works and the funds utilized by various States under the Scheme during the said period, State-wise;

(d) the State-wise details of rejected and pending proposals under the Scheme during the same period along with the reasons therefore and the time by which all pending proposals are likely to be cleared;

(e) the State-wise details of complaints received with regard a delay in allocation of funds under the

Scheme during the period along with the action taken thereon; and

(f) whether there has been a persistent demand from State Governments to undertake road projects benefitting their States and enhance funds under the Scheme and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) The funds for development of State roads under Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme are distributed to the States on the basis of 30% weightage to fuel consumption and 70% weightage to the geographical areas of the States. The funds under CRF are released to the States on the basis of Utilization Certificates (UCs) received from the States. The State-wise details of the CRF accruals and releases for the last three years and current year under CRF are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The State-wise details of proposals received and approved under CRF scheme including from the States of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) to (f) There is no delay in allocation of funds. The list of proposals submitted by the respective State Governments under CRF schemes are approved in accordance with Central Road Fund (State Road) Rules, 2007, subject to overall availability of funds and *inter-se* priority of works. However, the total cost of the schemes to be approved shall not normally exceed, at any point of time, two times of the annual accrual for the year in which the schemes are sanctioned in respect of any State.

Statement-I

*Details of the fund accruals and released of States/UTs out of Central Road Fund (CRF)
for the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (upto 31.10.12)	
		Accrual	Release	Accrual	Release	Accrual	Release	Accrual	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	148.91	175.05	170.33	172.20	191.06	187.65	196.09	32.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.38	18.44	35.42	35.72	40.42	55.36	41.49	0.00
3.	Assam	35.05	32.87	38.91	45.47	44.42	33.53	46.02	17.06
4.	Bihar	46.28	50.49	53.61	48.30	62.00	20.17	64.61	20.72
5.	Chhattisgarh	58.43	22.19	66.39	64.99	74.97	46.31	77.30	0.00
6.	Goa	5.87	2.82	6.19	17.02	6.60	0.00	6.57	1.10
7.	Gujarat	107.48	0.00	119.81	208.03	135.00	132.58	139.42	0.00
8.	Haryana	47.55	18.16	55.36	50.57	66.17	64.99	67.56	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	24.81	12.06	27.48	17.44	31.22	26.04	32.19	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	86.81	86.81	96.97	97.79	110.59	108.61	113.58	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	39.44	32.64	44.13	40.88	50.56	16.28	52.14	0.00
12.	Karnataka	105.84	120.30	118.45	96.01	133.67	131.28	138.29	0.00
13.	Kerala	36.54	49.27	40.26	80.49	45.29	0.00	46.47	7.75
14.	Madhya Pradesh	133.63	45.76	152.33	281.58	173.02	233.87	179.55	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	174.92	72.97	199.75	256.82	225.57	0.00	234.63	39.11
16.	Manipur	8.90	2.20	10.07	5.28	11.43	5.84	11.56	5.95
17.	Meghalaya	10.40	3.04	11.81	16.76	13.41	16.50	13.83	0.00
18.	Mizoram	8.20	6.73	9.29	3.10	10.55	6.90	10.88	0.00
19.	Nagaland	6.61	4.63	7.35	2.17	8.57	11.53	8.84	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Odisha	70.56	70.56	79.74	91.50	91.46	110.47	94.53	0.00
21.	Punjab	48.69	68.69	50.71	80.35	57.82	105.32	57.36	31.86
22.	Rajasthan	158.91	158.91	117.30	178.79	201.16	196.92	207.43	56.69
23.	Sikkim	2.99	3.41	3.48	2.48	3.96	4.05	4.08	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	93.98	54.89	109.16	203.01	123.78	160.10	128.77	21.46
25.	Tripura	4.62	5.27	5.22	7.95	5.94	9.81	6.12	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	25.74	8.01	28.84	34.49	33.19	0.00	34.01	34.01
27.	Uttar Pradesh	140.65	161.07	157.93	189.87	180.28	177.06	184.76	184.76
28.	West Bengal	53.02	53.02	59.23	67.51	66.62	63.33	68.92	34.46
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.50	1.21	3.94	2.18	4.47	1.32	4.61	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	3.75	3.19	4.23	0.00	4.81	1.57	4.95	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.75	0.32	1.98	0.00	2.25	0.00	2.32	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	1.33	0.00	1.50	0.00	1.70	0.00	1.75	0.00
33.	Delhi	51.78	0.00	58.40	58.40	66.32	0.00	68.39	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.13	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.17	0.00
35.	Puducherry	8.11	0.00	9.15	3.14	10.39	0.00	10.72	1.79

Statement-II

The State-wise number of proposals received and approved under Road Fund for the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (upto 31.10.12)	
		Proposals received	Proposals approved	Proposals received	Proposals approved	Proposals received	Proposals approved	Proposals received	Proposals approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	373	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	10	0	0	10	10	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	23	3	9	7	27	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0
7.	Gujarat	58	12	42	36	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	15	15	1	1	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	5	5	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	8	11	11	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	6	6	14	14	0	0	17	0
13.	Kerala	9	9	17	16	108	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	60	60	62	62	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	46	46	57	57	388	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	8	8	0	0	0	0	1	1
18.	Mizoram	7	7	0	0	1	1	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
20.	Odisha	10	3	18	8	11	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	15	11	10	10	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	72	65	100	32	0	0	3	0
23.	Sikkim	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	107	16	60	17	75	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Tripura	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	18	18	25	25	16	16	22	0
28.	West Bengal	11	5	0	0	3	0	3	2
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	14	14	0	0	1	1	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0

[English]

Diversion of Forest Land

1567. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) whether the diversion of forest land for developmental activities require prior approval of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such proposals received by the Government during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the number of proposals approved and rejected during the said period and the details of the pending projects alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which all the proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes including developmental purposes require prior approval of the Central Government under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(b) and (c) The details of proposals received by the Central Government in the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 along with details of projects approved/rejected by and under consideration of the Central Government are given in the enclosed Statement.

Detailed site inspection is required in proposals involving more than 100 ha of forest land. Quite often the proposals received are not complete in all respects and the Central Government has to seek further details/documents from the concerned State Governments. These are the main reasons of pendency of the proposals.

(d) The proposals for diversion of forest land are processed in the Ministry of Environment and Forests and

then considered by the Forest Advisory Committee constituted under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The Ministry takes a decision after considering the recommendations of the Committee. Proposals involving 100 ha. or more forest land are also inspected in detail by the officers of the concerned Regional Office of the Ministry. The Ministry takes prompt action to consider the projects for forest clearance when projects complete in all respects are received.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	No. of proposals approved	Under consideration of Government of India	Pending due to non-receipt of information sought from the State/UT Government	Closed/ Rejected/ Returned/ Withdrawn	Total Number of Proposals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Year 2010						
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	2	1	—	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	25	2	6	1	34
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	2	3	—	19
4.	Bihar	12	1	1	—	14
5.	Chandigarh	—	—	1	2	3
6.	Chhattisgarh	17	—	2	1	20
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	—	2	—	3
8.	Delhi	2	—	1	—	3
9.	Goa	3	—	2	—	5
10.	Gujarat	75	1	12	—	88
11.	Haryana	236	10	45	—	291
12.	Himachal Pradesh	144	4	44	4	196

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Jharkhand	38	3	15	—	56
14.	Karnataka	22	2	4	9	37
15.	Kerala	2	—	1	1	4
16.	Madhya Pradesh	28	1	14	3	46
17.	Maharashtra	37	2	9	2	50
18.	Manipur	4	—	4	—	8
19.	Meghalaya	2	—	—	—	2
20.	Mizoram	1	—	1	—	2
21.	Odisha	19	1	2	2	24
22.	Punjab	254	9	67	5	335
23.	Rajasthan	22	—	5	4	31
24.	Sikkim	21	—	—	—	21
25.	Tamil Nadu	10	—	1	2	13
26.	Tripura	6	—	5	—	11
27.	Uttar Pradesh	143	5	6	7	161
28.	Uttarakhand	242	3	4	84	333
29.	West Bengal	9	—	—	2	11
Total		1390	48	258	129	1825

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	No. of proposals approved	Under consideration of Government of India	Pending due to non-receipt of information sought from the State/UT Government	Closed/ Rejected/ Returned/ Withdrawn	Total Number of Proposals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Year 2011						
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	—	—	—	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Andhra Pradesh	24	6	10	5	45
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	2	5	—	20
4.	Assam	2	—	2	—	4
5.	Bihar	26	7	8	1	42
6.	Chandigarh	4	—	1	—	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	7	7	9	2	25
g.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	3	1	—	11
9.	Delhi	1	—	—	—	1
10.	Goa	—	—	—	1	1
11.	Gujarat	83	20	31	—	134
12.	Haryana	295	17	97	1	410
13.	Himachal Pradesh	84	7	64	3	158
14.	Jharkhand	8	3	4	2	17
15.	Karnataka	14	11	4	6	35
16.	Kerala	4	1	3		8
17.	Madhya Pradesh	32	9	26	3	70
18.	Maharashtra	57	4	14	2	77
19.	Manipur	—	2	—	—	2
20.	Mizoram	1	1	—	—	2
21.	Odisha	16	4	3	—	23
22.	Punjab	253	10	119	—	382
23.	Rajasthan	14	2	5	3	24
24.	Sikkim	9	1	—	—	10
25.	Tamil Nadu	7	1	1	—	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Tripura	1	—	—	—	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	114	6	11	6	137
28.	Uttarakhand	94	5	8	101	208
29.	West Bengal	4	—	—	—	4
Total		1177	129	426	136	1868

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	No. of proposals approved	Under consideration of Government of India	Pending due to non-receipt of information sought from the State/UT Government	Closed/ Rejected/ Returned/ Withdrawn	Total Number of Proposals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Year 2012

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	1	1	—	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7	8	10	1	25
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	4	5	—	9
4.	Assam	—	—	1	—	1
5.	Bihar	7	3	9	—	19
6.	Chhattisgarh	3	14	1	—	18
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	1	2	—	3
8.	Gujarat	17	42	5	—	64
9.	Haryana	46	21	15	—	102
10.	Himachal Pradesh	20	24	30	—	74
11.	Jharkhand	14	5	7	—	26
12.	Karnataka	7	4	9	—	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Kerala	–	–	2	–	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	18	10	–	30
15.	Maharashtra	13	22	3	–	38
16.	Manipur	–	–	1	–	1
17.	Meghalaya	–	1	–	–	1
18.	Mizoram	–	2	1	–	3
19.	Odisha	2	7	–	–	9
20.	Punjab	16	23	14	–	53
21.	Rajasthan	3	4	2	–	9
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	4	–	–	7
23.	Uttar Pradesh	8	15	9	–	32
24.	Uttarakhand	2	3	7	6	18
25.	West Bengal	1	1	–	–	2
Total		193	227	144	6	570

Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership

1568. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL

KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to enter into talks for creating the world's largest trade block, the

Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), comprising ASEAN members and three manufacturing giants, China, Japan and South Korea;

(b) if so, present status thereof along with the benefits likely to be accrued particularly in the field of employment generation for Indians in the member countries;

(c) the details of the other countries participating in this venture and the time by which India is likely to formally join the same;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to take other initiatives including bringing down the import duties in the process of joining the group; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the measures proposed to be taken to safeguard the interests of domestic players in the process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) India has decided to engage in the negotiations for Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) involving the ASEAN Member States and including China, Japan and South Korea.

(b) RCEP has been formally launched on 20th November, 2012 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia during the 7th East Asia Summit. The benefits that are likely to accrue would become clear only after the completion of RCEP negotiations.

(c) All the ten ASEAN Member States and ASEANs Free Trade Agreement Partners namely Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand have decided to participate in the negotiations.

(d) and (e) Negotiations for creating such a group would aim at increasing market access in Trade in Goods and Services, Investment and other mutually agreed areas by all concerned. It has always been our endeavour to safeguard the interests of domestic players in such negotiations.

Four-Laning of State Highways

1569. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) the total length of State highways and Major District Roads in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to launch a massive schemes for four-laning of State highways connecting all the districts with State capitals;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the time-frame fixed by the Government in this regard and allocation of funds for this purpose;

(d) whether the Government is considering private investment in this venture and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes a special package for development of roads in tribal areas and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (d) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The development and maintenance of State Roads are entrusted with the concerned State Governments.

As on 31st March, 2011, the total length of the State Highways (SHs) and other Public Works Department (PWD) roads in the country is 1,63,898 km. and 10,05,327 km. respectively.

(e) The development of NHs is taken up irrespective of caste, creed and religion. However, budget outlay of Rs. 500 crore has been provided under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) during 2012-13 under the scheme for development of roads in areas affected with Left Wing Extremism (LWE).

Non-Utilisation of Funds

1570. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH:

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

(a) the number of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) getting assistance from the Union Government for social upliftment under various schemes in various States including Chhattisgarh, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated to these NGOs during the last three years, State-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(c) whether there is any system to monitor and review the work done by these NGOs and to ensure the proper utilisation of funds by them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) State-wise, scheme-wise details of number of Non-Governmental Organisations and funds released to them during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Ministry ensures the utilization of funds under various schemes/programmes in the following ways :—

(i) Fresh/subsequent releases of grants to NGOs

during a year are made only on receipt of Utilization Certificate in respect of previous grants sanctioned which have become due.

(ii) Review of schemes/programmes by the officers of the Ministry during their tours to States.

(iii) The Ministry also sponsors evaluation studies from time to time through independent evaluation agencies, inter alia, to check proper utilization of funds by the implementation agencies under various Schemes/Programmes.

(iv) The Schemes/Programmes implemented through NGOs are also expected to be monitored by respective State Governments/UT Administrations.

(v) In the event of proven misappropriation of funds by an NGO, the Ministry initiates action to blacklist the NGO.

Statement

State-wise, scheme-wise number of NGOs financially assisted during the last three years

(i) Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for Scheduled Castes

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		No. of NGOs	Funds Released	No. of NGOs	Funds Released	No. of NGOs	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	114.71	18	163.1	14	123.50
2.	Bihar	1	6.32	0	0	0	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Gujarat	16	39.75	8	13.18	16	81.83
6.	Haryana	4	17.34	3	17.62	4	34.11
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3.14	1	12.84	2	6.53
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1	25.71	1	11.00
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
10.	Karnataka	16	150.6	26	359.99	21	251.30
11.	Kerala	1	1.37	1	2.04	1	2.86
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4	31.15	20	126.75	21	69.04
13.	Maharashtra	20	194.08	43	560.1	35	315.85
14.	Odisha	22	155.59	28	392.61	21	240.88
15.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	16	100.19	41	300.81	14	101.31
17.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	7.79	0	0.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	14	107.09	34	401.5	22	183.21
19.	Uttarakhand	1	5.16	4	18.19	4	36.35
20.	West Bengal	5	63.66	6	93.98	6	76.81
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
22.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
24.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
25.	NCT of Delhi	8	80.68	25	334.02	22	329.37
26.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
29.	Assam	3	18.68	10	66.79	6	28.15
30.	Manipur	6	33.28	9	43.16	8	41.59
31.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
32.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
33.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
34.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
35.	Tripura	0	0	1	3.11	1	1.71
Grand Total		155	1122.8	280	2943.3	219	1935.40

(ii) Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for Welfare of OBCs

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		No. of NGOs	Funds Released	No. of NGOs	Funds Released	No. of NGOs	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Assam	1	0.01	5	0.11	5	0.12
2.	Bihar	—	—	1	0.01	—	—
3.	Gujarat	3	0.08	2	0.05	2	0.02
4.	Haryana	1	0.02	3	0.11	1	0.05
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2	0.02	6	0.20	—	—
6.	Maharashtra	16	0.44	11	0.27	11	0.27
7.	Manipur	—	—	15	0.38	17	0.46
8.	Odisha	1	0.05	4	0.08	2	0.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Rajasthan	9	0.22	—	0.05	—	—
10.	Uttarakhand	—	—	1	0.07	—	—
11.	Uttar Pradesh	5	0.12	5	0.10	—	—
12.	West Bengal	—	—	1	—	1	0.04
13.	Delhi	—	—	6	0.21	1	0.02
Total		38	0.96	60	1.65	40	1.02

(iii) Integrated Programme of Older Persons

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		No. of NGOs	Funds Released	No. of NGOs	Funds Released	No. of NGOs	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	125	454.26	79	423.82	92	478.74
2.	Bihar	1	4.88	2	1.73	1	2.44
3.	Chhattisgarh	2	5.08	3	7.76	2	9.03
4.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Gujarat	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
6.	Haryana	22	74.40	13	56.73	11	50.73
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	1	9.51	2	4.99
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10.	Karnataka	48	213.10	35	233.40	37	237.03
11.	Kerala	0	0.00	2	21.07	2	6.90
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5	13.20	3	7.25	2	14.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Maharashtra	17	47.07	26	99.05	21	133.32
14.	Odisha	96	330.19	44	355.50	41	356.90
15.	Punjab	8	17.47	6	15.87	8	31.62
16.	Rajasthan	6	16.66	5	14.89	3	8.89
17.	Tamil Nadu	68	260.32	47	263.80	45	242.14
18.	Uttar Pradesh	31	87.09	19	118.68	13	39.29
19.	Uttarakhand	0	0.00	2	12.01	2	5.87
20.	West Bengal	57	205.04	26	142.82	22	141.43
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
22.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
24.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
25.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
26.	Delhi	3	17.88	3	25.29	3	18.76
27.	Puducherry	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	1	1.49	0	0.00
29.	Assam	29	94.58	15	102.32	13	77.48
30.	Manipur	36	118.74	24	140.73	24	121.67
31.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
32.	Mizoram	2	1.29	0	0.00	1	6.18
33.	Nagaland	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
34.	Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
35.	Tripura	3	10.85	3	13.75	3	10.81
Total		559	1972.10	359	2067.47	348	1999.01

(iv) Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		No. of NGOs	Funds Released	No. of NGOs	Funds Released	No. of NGOs	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	9	76.82	13	133.63	15	156.80
2.	Bihar	5	47.19	9	105.37	12	150.10
3.	Chhattisgarh	2	12.66	2	7.80	2	35.61
4.	Goa	1	8.89	1	7.50	1	10.46
5.	Gujarat	2	37.21	1	22.66	2	55.45
6.	Haryana	7	90.76	7	98.34	7	92.26
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3	14.19	1	4.35	2	37.36
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	8.89	0	0.00	1	20.00
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	1	1.40	2	4.90
10.	Karnataka	20	274.67	21	246.50	23	270.28
11.	Kerala	18	176.44	19	190.73	19	164.10
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7	66.28	5	38.60	15	143.72
13.	Maharashtra	37	327	41	398.35	38	401.86
14.	Odisha	20	233.74	21	226.18	24	260.54
15.	Punjab	8	53.4	10	283.12	14	151.04
16.	Rajasthan	6	64.32	9	124.65	7	103.79
17.	Tamil Nadu	21	279	23	253.12	26	234.55
18.	Uttar Pradesh	9	61	21	188.85	24	264.77
19.	Uttarakhand	3	31.26	3	43.38	3	30.16
20.	West Bengal	7	65.09	5	62.42	9	160.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
22.	Chandigarh	1	0.77	0	0.00	0	0.00
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
24.	Delhi	6	60.55	6	80.91	8	140.43
25.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
26.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	9.32	1	9.78	1	9.95
29.	Assam	3	25.07	4	33.55	15	128.86
30.	Manipur	18	172.39	18	238.76	19	250.45
31.	Meghalaya	2	6.35	1	11.25	2	20.06
32.	Mizoram	4	43.77	6	65.75	8	145.79
33.	Nagaland	3	21.94	5	48.97	5	74.99
34.	Tripura	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
35.	Sikkim	1	9.95	1	4.98	1	14.92
Total		225	2278.92	255	2930.90	305	3533.95

(v) Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		No. of NGOs	Funds Released	No. of NGOs	Funds Released	No. of NGOs	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	43.00	—	—	1	126.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Bihar	3	16.99	2	41.00	5	77.25
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	7.50	—	—	—	—
4.	Goa	—	—	—	—	1	3.00
5.	Gujarat	4	49.45	3	101.70	3	103.80
6.	Haryana	2	5.00	3	14.00	2	8.50
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	1	4.00	—	—
9.	Jharkhand	—	—	1	17.00	—	—
10.	Karnataka	1	6.00	1	21.00	1	31.00
11.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	3.00	1	6.71	—	—
13.	Maharashtra	8	111.25	9	179.34	6	115.75
14.	Odisha	5	100.75	5	198.79	5	124.00
15.	Punjab	2	5.50	2	8.33	3	21.88
16.	Rajasthan	1	331.83	2	309.00	2	302.00
17.	Tamil nadu	3	58.09	2	98.00	4	94.36
18.	Uttar Pradesh	14	156.65	11	333.01	12	280.67
19.	Uttarakhand	1	3.75	3	14.00	4	23.00
20.	West Bengal	2	21.55	4	46.36	2	23.33
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	1	3.00	1	3.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Delhi	1	91.10	2	19.00	2	16.65
26.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Puducherry	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Assam	7	317.50	8	337.48	10	180.25
30.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
33.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
34.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—
35.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		*59	1328.91	*58	1751.72	*63	1534.44

*Some of NGOs are working in more than one State.

(vi) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		No. of NGOs	Funds Released	No. of NGOs	Funds Released	No. of NGOs	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	80	15.87	94	20.64	117	25.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0.07	1	0.03	1	0.10
3.	Assam	12	0.87	15	1.85	22	1.74
4.	Bihar	7	0.45	7	1.01	19	1.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chandigarh	1	0.10	0	0.00	1	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	6	0.32	4	0.20	9	0.55
7.	Delhi	17	1.70	13	2.50	2	1.89
8.	Goa	2	0.18	1	0.14	2	0.00
9.	Gujarat	8	0.57	8	0.51	15	0.50
10.	Haryana	9	0.78	11	1.08	20	1.59
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2	0.18	5	0.52	5	0.38
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0.07	3	0.22	4	0.16
13.	Jharkhand	1	0.12	2	0.24	2	0.00
14.	Karnataka	44	8.57	58	10.58	75	11.47
15.	Kerala	38	3.87	49	7.90	60	10.06
16.	Madhya Pradesh	16	1.00	20	1.76	28	1.59
17.	Maharashtra	14	1.51	19	2.18	21	2.29
18.	Manipur	13	1.30	14	3.06	15	1.91
19.	Meghalaya	4	0.26	5	0.74	5	0.64
20.	Mizoram	1	0.07	2	0.40	2	0.22
21.	Odisha	32	4.49	35	5.91	41	6.05
22.	Punjab	4	0.35	12	1.30	15	0.97
23.	Rajasthan	17	1.69	21	1.79	25	1.44
24.	Tamil Nadu	32	3.66	40	4.21	62	4.05
25.	Tripura	2	0.21	2	0.06	2	0.11
26.	Uttar Pradesh	45	7.19	46	6.12	68	5.97
27.	Uttarakhand	5	0.54	11	1.33	10	0.64
28.	West Bengal	29	5.43	31	5.92	49	5.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Puducherry	1	0.13	1	0.07	1	0.12
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—
33.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
34.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
35.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		445	61.55	530	82.27	698	86.27

Grievances of Ex-Servicemen

1571. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI P. LINGAM:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of demands of ex-servicemen including one rank one pension, enhancement of family pension and other welfare schemes;

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

(c) whether the Government has earmarked any funds for addressing the grievances of the ex-servicemen and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has again constituted a committee to look into the complaints related to salaries and pension of defence personnel;

(e) if so, the details thereof and terms of reference under consideration of the Government; and

(f) the time by which the committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) In view of the persistent demand from the Ex-servicemen and their association, Government constituted a committee headed by Cabinet Secretary in July, 2012 to look into the Pay and Pension related issues of Armed Forces personnel and ex-servicemen. The Committee submitted its report dated 17.08.2012 on pension issues, which has been accepted by the Government. The recommendations relate to OROP- Bridging the gap in pension, Enhancement of family pension, Dual Family Pension and Family pension to mentally/physically challenged son/daughter of armed forces personnel on marriage. Implementation of the above recommendations would involve financial implication of Rs. 2300/- crores p.a. which would benefit 13 lakh

pensioners. The said amount of Rs. 2300/- crore would be met within the budgetary allocation.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) and (f) In view of (d) above, does not arise.

[Translation]

Delhi-Gurgaon Expressway

1572. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN
SINGH:

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

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and Delhi-Gurgaon Expressway operator DS Constructions have agreed for an out-of-court settlement on the toll road dispute;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the agreement signed/settlement made in this regard;

(c) whether the decisions taken as per the said settlement have been acted upon;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between NHAI, concessionaire and lenders was signed before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi on 18.09.2012 and the relevant details of MoU are placed at enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) The concessionaire is yet to implement the decisions envisaged in MoU despite having given firm commitment that it shall execute and complete the overlay

work of the Highway along with road marketing and road signs by January, 2013 at its own cost; apart from various other measures to reduce the sufferings of the public, as also detailed in the Annexure. The matter is being pursued by NHAI for early implementation by the concessionaire.

Statement

MoU between NHAI, Concessionaire and Lenders

The MoU mainly provides for the following:

- (i) To avail the concessions for local traffic, earlier the commuters (routine pliers) were paying for 60 trips per months by taking e-tag on payment of one time deposit of Rs. 1500/-. Now the commuters (routine pilers) are eligible for this concession even if they make only 40 trips in a month without payment of cost of e-tag. The revised scheme is to be implemented within 15 days. The local traffic gets a concession of 50% for personal traffic and 33% for commercial traffic. Thus the cost of monthly pass for local traffic will be reduced by 1/3rd. This will enable more and more commuters (routine pliers) to take monthly passes and avail concessions which will help in reducing the congestions at toll plazas due to less cash transaction.
- (ii) A cheaper touch card technology at a nominal price will also be introduced within four months so as to minimize cash transaction at toll booths.
- (iii) In order to reduce the congestion at the toll plazas, additional 11 lanes will be provided at km. 24 and additional 4 lanes at km. 42 in a phased manner. Handheld devices will also be used for aster clearance.
- (iv) For safe and smooth movement of traffic, modifications will be made at entry/exit locations on the project highway.
- (v) For improving traffic management, surveillance safety, CCTV cameras will be installed on the entire project highway alongwith a control room

equipped with a video wall to view all camera villages.

- (vi) IDFC and 4 other Public Sector Banks are recognized as Sr. Lenders for the project for a debt of Rs. 1203 crore by reducing their exposure/debt by Rs. 367 crore. i.e. Rs. 367 crore would be returned by the Concessionaire to the Sr. Lenders. This would be in line with the earlier refinancing permitted by NHAI in July, 2009.
- (vii) If the Concessionaire does not implement the measures as per MoU, NHAI reserved its right to terminate the Concession Agreement after giving a show cause notice.

[English]

Effect of e-Waste on Human Life

1573. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

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

- (a) whether the increasing quantum of e-waste is causing immense damage to the environment and human life in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check the hazardous effect of e-waste on human life in the country; and
- (d) the extent to which success has been achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) E-wastes are known to contain certain toxic constituents in their components, which if not handled properly, can pose risks to human health and the

environment. The Union Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the E-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 for proper management and handling of e-waste. These Rules have come into force from 1st May, 2012. These Rules prescribe threshold limits for six hazardous substances used in manufacture of electrical and electronics components. Producers are expected to achieve the reduction in use of the hazardous substances to the prescribed limit within a period of two years from the date of commencement of these rules.

The concept of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) has been enshrined in these rules. The producers of electrical and electronic equipments covered under the Rules are required to collect E-waste generated from the end of life of their products by setting up collection centers or take back systems either individually or collectively.

E-waste is required to be sent or sold to a registered or authorized recycler or re-processor having environmentally sound facilities. E-waste recycling can be undertaken only in facilities authorized and registered with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs).

After the rules have become effective from 1st May, 2012, 77 E-waste dismantling/recycling facilities have been granted registration by different SPCBs/PCCs.

[Translation]

Decline in Exports

1574. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

US \$ Billion

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

PROF. SAUGATA ROY:

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Year	Export	Percentage Growth in Exports	Trade deficit	Percentage Growth in Trade Deficit (Y-o-Y)
2009-10	178.8	-3.5	-109.6	-7.4
2010-11	251.1	40.5	-118.7	8.2
2011-12	306.0	21.8	-183.3	54.6
2012-13 (April-October)	166.9@	-6.2	-110.2@	3.2

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

(a) whether there has been considerable decline in the export leading to the increase in the trade deficit the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the World Trade Organisation has also downwardly revised its estimate for global trade for the current year and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government periodically review the schemes being operated for promotion of exports and if so, the level at which the same is reviewed along with details of the scheme being run by the Government to boost the exports;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review any of the existing schemes or introduce new schemes to boost exports and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has requested the Ministry of Finance to lower the interest rates to boost manufacturing and exports; and

(f) if so, the response of the Government thereto along with the steps taken to bridge the trade deficit and to boost the export from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) There is a mixed trend in growth of exports and trade deficit during last three years and current year. The details of export and trade deficit are as under:—

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

@ : Provisional

Y-o-Y : Year on Year basis

The global economic crisis, the sovereign debt crisis in Europe and the economic slowdown in developed economies have adversely impacted demand for our exports. The imports have also been growing both because of higher prices of importable and increased demand. Their demand also has increased. These lead to a higher value of imports. As a result the trade deficit has increased in the above said period.

(b) In its September, 2012 press release, WTO has revised downward the projected growth in world trade from 3.7 per cent to 2.5 per cent for 2012 and from 5.6 per cent to 4.5 per cent for 2013. According to the WTO, downward revision has been due to slowdown in global output and continued European sovereign debt crisis marking world trade highly sensitive to developments in this region.

(c) the Government reviews performance of export sectors at regular intervals at the level of Director General of Foreign Trade 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 and Gram Udyog Yojana. The details of these schemes are available in the DGFT website at www.dgft.gov.in.

(d) Review of export performance and schemes is a continuous process.

(e) and (f) At the request of Department of Commerce, Government has extended interest subvention scheme in certain specified sectors upto 31st March, 2013. Other steps include measures/incentives announced on 5th June, 2012 as part of the Annual Supplement to Foreign Trade Policy.

National Investment Board

1575. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

DR. AJAY KUMAR:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up National Investment Board (NIB)/Manufacturing Industry Promotion Board (MIPB) to periodically review the overall situation of the manufacturing sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with steps taken by the Government to expedite clearances to set up these Boards;

(c) whether the Government has provided any special provisions in National Manufacturing Policy to promote investment in naxal affected regions including Jharkhand;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with steps taken by the Government to promote manufacturing activities in these regions;

(e) whether the Government has allowed FDI in manufacturing industry; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with latest percentage of investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) National Investment Board has not been set up. Government has notified a Manufacturing Industry Promotion Board (MIPB) on 1st June, 2012 to periodically review the overall situation of the manufacturing sector; State-wise/sector-wise performance of the manufacturing sector; the implementation of the National Manufacturing Policy; and to deliberate upon any other policy recommendations necessary for the further growth of the manufacturing sector.

(c) and (d) The proposals in the National Manufacturing Policy are generally sector neutral and location neutral. There are no special provisions for any region including naxalite affected regions. While the National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) are an important instrumentality, the proposals contained in the Policy apply to manufacturing industry throughout the country wherever industry is able to organize itself into clusters and adopt a model of self-regulation as enunciated therein. The Policy is based on the principle of industrial growth in partnership with the States. State Governments are encouraged to adopt the instrumentalities provided in the policy. It is the prerogative of the State Government to make a proposal for NIMZ.

(e) and (f) The extant FDI policy is contained in 'Circular 1 of 2012 – Consolidated FDI Policy' dated 10th April, 2011 available in public domain on the website of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. As per para 6.2 of the above mentioned Circular, FDI, upto 100%, under the automatic route, is permitted in Manufacturing Sector, except items listed under Chapter 6 [Sector Specific Conditions on FDI] of the Circular. The FDI limits for the items listed under Chapter 6, have been stipulated in the following paragraphs of the Circular:

Sl. No.	Paragraph	Sector/Activities
1.	6.1(h)	Manufacturing of Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes
2.	6.2.5	Manufacturing of items reserved for production in Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs)
3.	6.2.6	Defence Industry (including manufacture of Defence related items)

[English]

Separate Foreign Services

1576. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

- (a) whether his Ministry proposes to create its own foreign service;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the proposal has been approved by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of External Affairs;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the details of the objections raised by each of these Ministries;
- (e) whether the Government has identified missions where it proposes to have dedicated trade officers; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (f) Does not arise.

Area under Forest Cover

1577. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has released 'India State of Forest Report' in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any study in regard to forest cover in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of funds provided and expenditure incurred for the conservation of forests in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes, Madam. The latest report 'India State of Forest Report 2011' (ISFR, 2011) was released on 7th February, 2012.

(b) The salient features of the India State of Forest Report 2011 are as follows:—

- Forest and tree cover of the country is 78.29 million hectares, which is 23.81% of the geographical area. This includes 2.76% of tree cover.

- The forest and tree cover is 25.22% after exclusion of 183135 square kilometers area above the altitude 4,000 meters from the total geographical area of the country as these areas do not support tree growth.
 - In the hill and tribal districts of the country, a decrease in forest cover of 548 square kilometers and 679 square kilometers respectively has been reported as compared to the previous assessment.
 - The north eastern States of the India account for one-fourth of the country's forest cover. There is a net decline of 549 square kilometers in forest cover as compared to the previous assessment.
 - Mangrove cover has increased by 23.34 square kilometers during the same period.
 - The total growing stock of India's forest and tree outside forests is estimated as 6047.15 million cubicmeters which comprises 4498.73 million cubicmeters inside the forests and 1548.42 million cubicmeters outside the forests.
 - The total bamboo bearing area in the country is estimated to be 13.96 million hectares.
 - The total carbon stock in the country's forests is estimated to be 6663 million tonnes.
- (c) Yes, Madam.
- (d) The scientific system of periodic Forest Cover assessment of the country is made by Forest Survey of India on biennial basis since 1987. The current report, India State of Forest Report 2011, pertains to Twelfth cycle of Forest Cover mapping. As per ISFR-2011, the forest cover is 21.05% of geographical area and is 692,027 square kilometers.
- The details of forest cover, class-wise and State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.
- (e) The details of funds released and expenditure incurred under Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS), National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and Green India Mission (GIM) for the conservation of forests in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statements-II to IV.

Statement-I

Forest cover in States/UTs in India as per India State of Forest Report, 2011

(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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bihar	94163	231	3280	3334	6845	41
Chhattisgarh	135191	4163	34911	16600	55674	-4
Delhi	1483	7	49	120	176	0
Goa	3702	543	585	1091	2219	7
Gujarat	196022	376	5231	9012	14619	-1
Haryana	44212	27	457	1124	1608	14
Himachal Pradesh	55673	3224	6381	5074	14679	11
Jammu and Kashmir	222236	4140	8760	9639	22539	2
Jharkhand	79714	2590	9917	10470	22977	83
Karnataka	191791	1777	20179	14238	36194	4
Kerala	38863	1442	9394	6464	17300	-24
Madhya Pradesh	308245	6640	34986	36074	77700	0
Maharashtra	307713	8736	20815	21095	50646	-4
Manipur	22327	730	6151	10209	17090	-190
Meghalaya	22429	433	9775	7067	17275	-46
Mizoram	21081	134	6086	12897	19117	-66
Nagaland	16579	1293	4931	7094	13318	-146
Odisha	155707	7060	21366	20477	48903	48
Punjab	50362	0	736	1028	1764	100
Rajasthan	342239	72	4448	11567	16087	51
Sikkim	7096	500	2161	698	3359	0
Tamil Nadu	130058	2948	10321	10356	23625	74
Tripura	10486	109	4686	3182	7977	-8
Uttar Pradesh	240928	1626	4559	8153	14338	-3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttarakhand	53483	4762	14167	5567	24496	1
West Bengal	88752	2984	4646	5365	12995	1
Andaman and Nagar Islands	8249	3761	2416	547	6724	62
Chandigarh	114	1	10	6	17	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	0	114	97	211	0
Daman and Diu	112	0	0.62	5.53	6	0
Lakshadweep	32	0	17.18	9.88	27	1
Puducherry	480	0	35.37	14.69	50	0
Grand Total	3287263	83471	320736	287820	692027	-367

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

Statement-II

Funds provided under Intensification of Forest Management Scheme and expenditure incurred for the conservation of forests in the country, State-wise

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10 Released	2010-11 Released	2011-12 Released	2012-13 (as on 21.11.2012) Released	Total Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	136.94	0.00	0.00	136.94
2.	Bihar	117.45	118.77	82.41	0.00	318.63
3.	Chhattisgarh	460.07	368.33	430.41	398.03	1656.84
4.	Goa	24.57	25.00	10.97	7.51	68.05
5.	Gujarat	501.81	429.83	348.23	164.12	1443.99
6.	Haryana	69.56	101.70	75.72	75.10	322.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Himachal Pradesh	282.00	287.71	246.49	226.12	1042.32
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	135.00	0.00	0.00	209.86	344.86
9.	Jharkhand	260.14	150.95	341.00	80.71	832.80
10.	Karnataka	252.15	205.61	348.64	281.60	1088.00
11.	Kerala	490.99	257.16	144.64	40.98	933.77
12.	Madhya Pradesh	715.03	379.69	697.65	709.21	2501.58
13.	Maharashtra	459.20	262.38	373.51	0.00	1095.09
14.	Odisha	122.46	229.54	133.03	149.79	634.82
15.	Punjab	74.13	76.49	0.00	0.00	150.62
16.	Rajasthan	149.98	103.76	161.15	184.30	599.19
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	143.99	245.48	141.00	530.47
18.	Uttar Pradesh	181.92	213.72	140.00	99.93	635.57
19.	Uttarakhand	317.20	134.57	229.95	342.62	1024.34
20.	West Bengal	262.36	173.12	50.86	71.09	557.43
Total		4876.00	3799.26	4060.14	3181.97	15917.37

NE and Sikkim

1.	Assam	360.02	202.65	246.64	0	809.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	314.40	325.67	261.15	0	901.22
3.	Manipur	198.42	168.21	328.58	117.51	812.72
4.	Meghalaya	165.62	121.64	161.26	144.64	593.16
5.	Mizoram	300.63	349.79	253.17	213.11	1116.70
6.	Nagaland	274.05	183.51	346.97	0	804.53
7.	Sikkim	286.43	259.33	288.61	0	834.37
8.	Tripura	138.15	188.81	60.59	323.88	711.43
Total		2037.72	1799.61	1946.97	799.14	6583.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Union Territories						
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12.00	26.22	30.36	5.49	74.07
2.	Chandigarh	0.00	60.26	34.46	0	94.72
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Daman and Diu	8.00	0.00	0.00	0	8.00
5.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
6.	New Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
Total		20.00	86.48	64.82	5.49	176.79
Grand Total		6933.72	5685.35	6071.930	3986.60	22677.60

Statement-III

Funds provided under 'National Afforestation Programme' and expenditure incurred for the conservation of forests in the country, State-wise

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (till 1.10.12)
1	2	3	4	5	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.03	10.48	15.15	2.71
2.	Bihar	7.74	5.48	6.92	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	25.12	33.25	24.74	6.17
4.	Goa	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	24.44	29.43	27.00	10.51
6.	Haryana	20.57	24.20	12.28	3.84
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3.59	3.45	3.50	1.72
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.81	3.99	6.89	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	5
9.	Jharkhand	21.06	8.73	10.42	4.69
10.	Karnataka	11.95	8.12	12.92	4.81
11.	Kerala	4.02	7.54	2.04	5.64
12.	Madhya Pradesh	22.53	30.39	21.43	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	20.53	16.17	28.51	9.12
14.	Odisha	8.82	11.20	7.30	3.10
15.	Punjab	3.01	0	0.46	0.76
16.	Rajasthan	10.67	4.94	6.23	1.88
17.	Tamil Nadu	7.98	7.21	3.08	1.70
18.	Uttar Pradesh	30.20	21.33	26.23	6.81
19.	Uttarakhand	7.00	4.47	6.61	0.00
20.	West Bengal	3.11	4.12	6.29	1.87
Total (Other States)		253.17	234.50	228.00	65.33
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.37	5.52	0.00	1.66
22.	Assam	14.48	6.08	7.95	1.47
23.	Manipur	5.93	10.37	12.74	2.60
24.	Meghalaya	2.21	8.79	4.31	1.94
25.	Mizoram	17.27	12.21	13.44	3.22
26.	Nagaland	10.67	10.11	11.69	4.46
27.	Sikkim	8.86	11.99	11.18	0.00
28.	Tripura	3.20	10.43	13.69	2.46
Total (NE States)		65.00	75.49	75.00	17.81
Grand Total		318.17	309.99	303.00	83.14

Statement-IV

Funds provided under 'Green India Mission' and expenditure incurred for the conservation of forests in the country, State-wise

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Funds proposed by the State	Funds released
1	2	3	4
1.	Maharashtra	730.20	405.77
2.	Jharkhand	156.50	147.00
3.	Kerala	300.00	194.60
4.	Tamil Nadu	98.15	72.15
5.	Gujarat	178.67	133.80
6.	Rajasthan	770.00	275.25
7.	Himachal Pradesh	600.00	126.50
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	66.00	64.00
9.	Odisha	245.50	107.50
10.	Punjab	185.00	125.50
11.	Haryana	517.00	357.00
12.	Chhattisgarh	3902.00	972.00
13.	Assam	580.00	130.00
14.	Andhra Pradesh	1488.00	89.53
15.	Manipur	80.00	40.50
16.	Nagaland	185.00	141.50
17.	Tripura	475.00	350.50
18.	Karnataka	267.00	267.45

1	2	3	4
19.	Madhya Pradesh	19208.00	823.50
20.	Uttar Pradesh	375.50	119.50
21.	Uttarakhand	813.75	51.00
Total		31221.27	4994.55

Capacity of Ports

1578. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target fixed to increase the capacity of ports in the country to more than 1000 million tonnes by the end of the current Five Year Plan or doubling port capacity in five years has been achieved;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the mechanism through which the shortfall is likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):
(a) and (b) The assessed capacity of Ports at the end of the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012) was 1234.48 million tonnes. The targeted Port Capacity at the end of the current five year plan (2012-2017) in 2686.66 million tonnes.

(c) Does not arise.

Patent Examination

1579. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI ADHI SANKAR:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) whether the Government has issued an First Examination Report in areas such as chemistry, biotech-

nology, electrical engineering and mechanical engineering in time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of patent granted for herbal medicines during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether any patent has been revoked/cancelled during the above period;

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

(f) the details of backlog of pending applications in various patent examination offices and the steps taken by the Government to clear the backlog and ensure speedy and time bound disposal of applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) The Office of Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM) issues First Examination Report (FER) in respect of patent applications only after a Request for Examination is filed by the applicant.

The details of First Examination Reports issued by the Office of CGPDTM in the fields of Chemistry, Biotechnology, Electrical engineering and Mechanical engineering during the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (till date) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The details of patents granted for herbal medicines during the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (till date) are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam.

The details of the patents revoked during the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (till date) are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(f) The details of backlog of pending applications in various patent examination offices are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

The Government has completed the process of selection of 248 Patent Examiners. Of these, 151 have joined. At present, processing of patent applications are conducted through Electronic Modules which enable achieving enhanced speed in the examination and final disposal of patent applications and has also improved transparency.

Statement-I

First Examination Report issued during the years from 2009-2010 to 2012-2013 till date

Field of Invention	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (till date)
Biotechnology	910	1203	1024	855
Chemistry	2356	4145	4405	2538
Electrical Engg.	1527	2972	2967	1617
Mechanical Engg.	1370	2905	2637	1326
Total	6163	11225	11033	6336

Statement-II

Patents Granted for Herbal Medicines during the years from 2009-2010 to 2012-13 (till date)

Sl. No.	Application Number	Patent Number	Date of Filing	Title of invention	Date of Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	543/DEL/2003	233817	31.03.2003	"An improved process for the Isolation of Andrographolides from Andrographis Paniculata"	09.04.2009

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	699/MUM/2005	234048	13.06.2005	A Novel Herbal product for treating abnormal conditions of Bones and a process for making the same	01.05.2009
3.	2141/DEL/1997	235108	31.07.1997	A Novel Synergistic Polyherbal composition, useful for treating Hepatitis non A to G Virus Infection(s) and a process for preparing such composition	25.06.2009
4.	1145/MUM/2004	236637	27.10.2004	A process for preparation of Ayurvedic Anti-Snake Venom capable of Administering Orally or Intravenous	13.11.2009
5.	1261/DELNP/2005	236752	31.03.2005	Novel Herbal composition as Memory Enhancer in Alzheimers condition	19.11.2009
6.	923/MUM/2006	237191	13.06.2006	Herbal composition for treatment of Psoriasis	09.12.2009
7.	924/MUM/2006	237192	13.06.2006	Herbal composition for treatment of Diabetes	09.12.2009
8.	107/MUMNP/2007	238006	23.01.2007	A Pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of Prostatic Hyperplasia and Prostatitis	18.01.2010
9.	603/MUM/2004	238212	28.05.2004	Safed Musli Herbal composition in ready to drink form and process for preparation thereof	25.01.2010
10.	1255/DEL/2002	238258	13.12.2002	A polyherbal preparation useful for the prevention of Atherosclerosis and Hyperlipemia	27.01.2010
11.	377/DELNP/2004	238309	20.02.2004	Novel Synergistic Herbal composition as brain tonic and method for preparation thereof	28-01-2010
12.	127/KOLNP/2006	238845	16.01.2006	A Non-Toxic Mucosal Disinfectant composition	24.02.2010
13.	3219/DELNP/2006	239346	05.06.2006	A Synergistic Antipyretic composition and a process for the preparation thereof	16.03.2010

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	91/DEL/2004	239789	19.01.2004	"Process for preparation of Pharmaceutical compositions comprising of extract of Plant <i>Ehuphorbia Prostrata</i> "	31.03.2010
15.	1286/DELNP/2005	240358	31.03.2005	Development of Novel Herbal formulation used as an Anti-Diabetic on traditional indigenous knowledge	05.05.2010
16.	1028/DEL/2004	240420	04.06.2004	"A formulation for Herbal Face Cream suitable for Oily Skin"	10.05.2010
17.	1330/DEL/2004	240422	19.07.2004	"A Herbal composition for the treatment of HIV and a process of preparing the same"	10.05.2010
18.	595/DEL/2004	240828	24.03.2004	A process for the preparation of Anti-Oxidant conserves from the roots of Indian Sarsaparilla (<i>Hemidesmus Indicus.R.BR.</i>)	03.06.2010
19.	101/DEL/2005	241184	17.01.2005	"A Herbal Namkeen Tea Powder and a process for the preparation thereof"	23.06.2010
20.	2226/DEL/2004	241827	08.11.2004	A composition for Enhancing Bio-availability of Drugs/Nutraceuticals	27.07.2010
21.	135/DEL/2003	242387	18.02.2003	Herbal health protective and promotive Nutraceutical formulation for Diabetics and process for preparing the same	25.08.2010
22.	6010/DELNP/2005	242467	22.12.2005	"A composition for the better treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis"	27.08.2010
23.	2159/MUM/2006	242722	29.12.2006	A composition and method for body weight loss	07.09.2010
24.	922/MUM/2006	243835	13.06.2006	Herbal composition for relieving pain from Joints and Bones and method thereof	09.11.2010
25.	3875/DELNP/2006	243848	05.07.2006	Formulation for treating Obesity and Associated Metabolic Syndrome	09.11.2010

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	542/DEL/2004	243944	22.03.2004	"A Medicinal composition useful in treatment of HIV/AIDS"	11.11.2010
27.	816/DEL/2004	244027	30.04.2004	"A Synergistic Herbal composition for the treatment of Animal Bite especially Snake Bite and early stages of Hydrophobia."	15.11.2010
28.	582/DEL/2003	244034	08.04.2003	"A herbal composition against Bronchial Asthma and process for preparation thereof"	15.11.2010
29.	717/DEL/2003	244133	21.05.2003	"A process of preparing a synergistic Herbal Ayurvedic Ointment "	19.11.2010
30.	833/DEL/2003	244136	23.06.2003	"A process for the preparation of Anti-Diabetic extract from Murraya Koenigii"	19.11.2010
31.	823/CAL/1999	244355	05.10.1999	Polypharmaceutical composition for the treatment of Hypertension	02.12.2010
32.	3501/DELNP/2004	245725	09.11.2004	"A Herbal composition useful for Gastro-Intestinal Disorders and Process thereof"	31-01-2011
33.	115/KOL/2008	246818	16.01.2008	Pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of Rheumatoidarthritis	16.03.2011
34.	233/MUM/2003	247575	27.02.2003	Herbal Skin-Care composition	25.04.2011
35.	858/DEL/2004	247615	11.05.2004	"A Polyherbal composition for the treatment of Viral Hepatitis"	27.04.2011
36.	2504/DEL/2004	248560	16.12.2004	"Anti-Cigarette herbal formulation as an Anti-Dote to Tobacco"	25.07.2011
37.	2507/DEL/2004	248784	16.12.2004	Development of Herbal Nutritious Chocaeate and its processing	24.08.2011
38.	478/MUM/2006	249133	29.03.2006	Herbal composition comprising extract of Root of Murraya Koenigii for treatment of Infections caused by Dermatophytes	03.10.2011

1	2	3	4	5	6
39.	215/DEL/2006	249180	25.01.2006	"A Herbal composition effective against Nazfuddam and a process for the preparation thereof"	10.10.2011
40.	218/DEL/2006	249186	25.01.2006	"A Novel Herbal composition effective against coryza and a process for preparing thereof"	10.10.2011
41.	2128/MUM/2006	249299	26.12.2006	A Synergistic Herbal formulation for the treatment of Renal condition	17.10.2011
42.	216/DEL/2006	250700	25.01.2006	"A Herbal composition effective against Arthritis and to process for the preparation thereof".	20.01.2012
43.	419/DEL/2002	250881	28.03.2002	"A Herbal Ophthalmic formulation of Curcuma Longa for delaying the Onset and Progression of Cataract"	03.02.2012
44.	1862/DEL/2006	251453	21.08.2006	"A Novel Herbal composition and a process for preparation thereof effective against constipation"	16.03.2012
45.	74/DEL/2006	251893	09.01.2006	"A process for the Isolation of compounds useful as Anti-Unlcer, from Oroxyllum Indicum	16.04.2012
46.	3362/DELNP/2007	251922	04.05.2007	"A Botanical Drug substance obtainable from Botanical Raw Material"	17.04.2012
47.	1863/DEL/2006	252163	21.08.2006	"A Novel Herbal composition and a process for preparation thereof effective against Abdominal Worm"	30.04.2012
48.	3127/DEL/2005	252316	23.11.2005	"A Herbal Health Formulation"	08.05.2012
49.	855/MUM/2006	252567	01.06.2006	A process for preparation of a Polyherbal composition and the product thereof	23.05.2012
50.	1241/DEL/1999	252596	16.09.1999	A process for extraction of Curcuminoids form Curcuma Species.	23.05.2012

Statement-III

The details of Patents revoked during the years from 2009-10 to 2012-13 (till date)

Application Number	Title of Invention	Patent Number	The section of the Patent Act, 1970 under which the Patent has been revoked	Grant
941/CHE/2003	An Apron for a Double-Apron drafting System for Spinning Machinery	207242	25(2)	2009
2279/DEL/2005	Building lifting method	219053	25(2)	2011
1782/DEL/2004	Power Interface Unit	197086	25(2)	2011
3044/CHENP/2005	Polymerisation Initiator System	229306	25(2)	2011
1076/CHE/2007	A Synergistic Ayurvedic/Functional Food Bioactive Composition (Cincata) and a process of preparation thereof	252093	66	2012
382/MUMNP/2005	A Pharmaceutical Composition	211375	25(2)	2012

In addition, Patents have been revoked by Judicial Orders, data for which is not maintained in this Department.

Statement-IV

The details of applications Pending for Examination after receiving Request for Examination

Group	Delhi	Kolkata	Mumbai	Chennai	All India
Biotechnology	3234	1396	561	2157	7348
Chemistry	11848	3772	2056	7283	24959
Electrical Engg	16562	8624	6457	17623	49266
Mechanical Engg	13881	8639	4674	10748	37942
Total	45525	22431	13748	37811	119515

Setting up of ITIs

1580. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

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

(a) the number of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)/Industrial Training centres in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open more such institutes/centres in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is also considering to modernise such training institutes in collaboration with the State Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the likely time-frame for setting up new institutes or modernisation of such training centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) There are 10,341 (Government 2271 and Private 8070) Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the Country including Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu as given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The "Vocational Training" is on concurrent list of Constitution. The Central Government is responsible for formulation of policy, laying down training standards, norms, conduct of examinations, certification, etc., whereas implementation of the training schemes including opening

of new ITIs rests with the State Government/UT Administration. However, setting up of new government and private ITIs is a continuous process. Government has decided to set up 1500 new ITIs in Public Private Partnership during XII Five Year Plan in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

(d) to (f) The following Schemes have been implemented to modernize and upgrade the Government Industrial Training Institutes during XI Plan:—

(i) Upgradation of 100 ITIs into Centers of Excellence (CoE) through domestic funding. The Scheme came to a close in March, 2010. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(ii) Upgradation of 400 ITIs under Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) has been taken up with the World Bank Assistance. The closing date of the Scheme is December, 2012. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(iii) "Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP" was operationalized for the purpose of modernization/upgradation of existing Government ITIs. The Scheme came to an end in March, 2012. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	Number of Government ITIs	Seating Capacity (Government)	Number of Private ITCs	Seating Capacity (Private)	Total ITI's/ ITCs	Total Seating Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Region							
1.	Chandigarh	2	968	0	0	2	968
2.	Delhi	16	11132	62	4860	78	15992

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Haryana	89	23720	105	11400	194	35120
4.	Himachal Pradesh	75	11572	122	11244	197	22816
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	4087	1	110	38	4197
6.	Punjab	98	21044	248	31712	346	52756
7.	Rajasthan	115	15568	725	89103	840	104671
8.	Uttar Pradesh	315	32428	1377	159598	1692	192026
9.	Uttarakhand	59	7083	48	4790	107	11873
Sub-Total		806	127602	2688	312817	3494	440419

Southern Region

10.	Andhra Pradesh	148	28286	581	116788	729	145074
11.	Karnataka	179	30594	1285	101550	1464	132144
12.	Kerala	40	16460	492	54042	532	70502
13.	Lakshadweep	1	96	0	0	1	96
14.	Puducherry	8	1432	9	508	17	1940
15.	Tamil Nadu	61	23288	651	67790	712	91078
Sub-Total		437	100156	3018	340678	3455	440834

Eastern Region

16.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	512	1	96	6	608
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	273	0	0	1	273
18.	Assam	30	5776	4	208	34	5984
19.	Bihar	34	11433	557	78825	591	90258
20.	Jharkhand	20	4672	157	34248	177	38920
21.	Manipur	7	540	0	0	7	540
22.	Meghalaya	5	622	2	320	7	942
23.	Mizoram	1	294	0	0	1	294

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Nagaland	8	944	0	0	8	944
25.	Odisha	28	11200	588	98884	616	110084
26.	Sikkim	4	580	0	0	4	580
27.	Tripura	8	1120	0	0	8	1120
28.	West Bengal	52	13580	51	5416	103	18996
Sub-Total		203	51546	1360	217997	1563	269543
Western Region							
29.	Chhattisgarh	92	11104	50	5632	142	16736
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	228	0	0	1	228
31.	Daman and Diu	2	388	0	0	2	388
32.	Goa	10	3264	4	380	14	3644
33.	Gujarat	157	57596	391	23688	548	81284
34.	Madhya Pradesh	173	25966	173	19154	346	45120
35.	Maharashtra	390	108536	386	47060	776	155596
Sub-Total		825	207082	1004	95914	1829	302996
Grand Total		2271	486386	8070	967406	10341	1453792

Statement-II

State-wise number of ITIs covered for modernization/ upgradation under the scheme 'Upgradation of 100 ITIs into Centers of Excellence' with domestic funding

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of ITIs upgraded as CoE (Domestic funding)*
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	5

1	2	3
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	0
5.	Bihar	2
6.	Chhattisgarh	4
7.	Daman and Diu	0
8.	Delhi	1

1	2	3
9.	Goa	2
10.	Gujarat	8
11.	Haryana	5
12.	Himachal Pradesh	3
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
14.	Jharkhand	1
15.	Karnataka	6
16.	Kerala	5
17.	Lakshadweep	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	8
19.	Maharashtra	12
20.	Manipur	0
21.	Meghalaya	0
22.	Mizoram	0
23.	Nagaland	0
24.	Odisha	2
25.	Puducherry	1
26.	Punjab	8
27.	Rajasthan	5
28.	Sikkim	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	5
30.	Tripura	0
31.	Uttar Pradesh	10
32.	Uttarakhand	3

1	2	3
33.	West Bengal	3
34.	Chandigarh	1
Total		100

*The scheme came to a close in March, 2010.

Statement-III

*State-wise number of ITIs identified for upgradation under the scheme World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP)**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total no. of ITIs being upgraded under World Bank assisted VTIP
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
4.	Assam	7
5.	Bihar	8
6.	Chhattisgarh	18
7.	Daman and Diu	1
8.	Delhi	3
9.	Goa	7
10.	Gujarat	29
11.	Haryana	16
12.	Himachal Pradesh	11

1	2	3	1	2	3
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	25.	Puducherry	1
14.	Jharkhand	3	26.	Punjab	27
15.	Karnataka	30	27.	Rajasthan	10
16.	Kerala	7	28.	Sikkim	1
17.	Lakshadweep	1	29.	Tamil Nadu	17
18.	Madhya Pradesh	28	30.	Tripura	1
19.	Maharashtra	87	31.	Uttar Pradesh	16
20.	Manipur	2	32.	Uttarakhand	10
21.	Meghalaya	1	33.	West Bengal	10
22.	Mizoram	1	34.	Chandigarh	
23.	Nagaland	1		Total	400
24.	Odisha	9			

*The closing date of the Scheme is December, 2012.

Statement-IV

State-wise details of ITIs covered under "Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP"

Sl. No.	States/UTs	ITIs covered				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	20	36	3	2	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	01	1	1	—
4.	Assam	06	05	5	—	1
5.	Bihar	04	04	2	1	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	01	–	–	–	–
7.	Chhattisgarh	12	10	15	4	1
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	–	01	–	–	–
9.	Daman and Diu	–	–	–	–	–
10.	Delhi	–	02	1	5	1
11.	Goa	–	–	1	–	–
12.	Gujarat	19	22	25	1	24
13.	Haryana	13	13	10	12	4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	09	11	10	2	1
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	06	05	4	7	12
16.	Jharkhand	02	02	2	–	2
17.	Karnataka	26	26	23	1	–
18.	Kerala	05	05	10	4	2
19.	Lakshadweep	–	–	–	–	–
20.	Madhya Pradesh	21	16	19	1	17
21.	Maharashtra	62	55	60	29	44
22.	Manipur	–	–	–	–	–
23.	Meghalaya	–	–	–	1	–
24.	Mizoram	–	02	–	–	–
25.	Nagaland	–	01	1	–	5
26.	Odisha	04	03	5	1	1
27.	Puducherry	–	–	1	2	1
28.	Punjab	20	19	22	7	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	Rajasthan	17	15	22	24	27
30.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Tamil Nadu	12	05	11	2	2
32.	Tripura	01	01	1	4	—
33.	Uttar Pradesh	25	18	32	5	35
34.	Uttarakhand	10	10	9	—	14
35.	West Bengal	04	12	5	4	3
Total		300	300	300	120	207
Grand Total				1227		

#The Scheme came to an end in March, 2012.

[Translation]

Check on Illegal Felling of Trees

1581. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has laid down any provision in regard to cutting of trees in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of violations made under the above provisions during the last three years and the current years State-wise;

(d) the action taken by the Government on these violation during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has reviewed the compliance of these rules; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Cutting of trees in forest areas is done in accordance with approved management/working plans as per Government policy. Unauthorised cutting of trees in forest areas in the country is regulated by the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (with State Amendments) and rules made thereunder. Cutting of trees from non-forest areas are regulated by separate State Acts promulgated for the purpose.

(c) The number of Trees illegally felled in forest areas of the country in the last three years, and the current year, State-wise is enclosed as Statement.

(d) to (f) Action is taken for violation under the provisions of Indian Forest Act, 1927 and relevant State Acts which includes prosecution and compounding of offence, seizure of illegally felled material and vehicles, tools and other articles used to commit the offence. Forest

being a concurrent subject, management of forests lies with the State Government, details of action taken in cases of violation is not collected at the level of the Ministry.

Information about violations of tree cutting regulations in non-forest area is also not collected at the level of the Ministry.

Statement

Number of Illegal Felling of Trees

Sl. No.	State	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
2.	Goa	237	207	—	—
3.	Gujarat	39771	38207	29221	24307
4.	Haryana	0	0	0	0
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2168	2691	1781	—
6.	Jharkhand	192	114	—	—
7.	Karnataka	4077	2301	—	—
8.	Madhya Pradesh	363731	326282	220355	19859
9.	Maharashtra	186189	201144	166359	107228
10.	Odisha	65221	—	—	—
11.	Rajasthan	11662	9879	8930	6994
12.	Uttarakhand	1380	1736	1282	1726
Total		674391	582561	427928	160114
North Eastern States					
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
14.	Assam	0	0	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	798	614	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
17.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Total		798	614	0	0
Union Territories					
18.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	620	602	357	339
19.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
20.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
21.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
Total		620	602	357	339
Grand Total		675809	583777	428285	160453

Construction of Old Age Homes

1582. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

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

(a) whether the Government provides any financial assistance to State Governments/NGOs for setting up and maintenance of Old Age Homes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the guidelines laid down for Construction/Maintenance of Old Age Homes for NGOs in the country;

(d) the details of old age homes running in various States during the last three years, State-wise including Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) the funds sanctioned by the Government in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (c) There is no scheme of providing assistance for setting up/construction of old age homes. Under the Ministry's Scheme of Integrated Programmes for Older Persons, financial assistance is provided to NGOs, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Local Bodies and Government recognized institutions like Nehru Yuva Kendra Sanghathan based on the recommendation of the State level Grant-in-aid Committee for, *inter-alia*, running and maintenance of old age homes.

(d) and (e) A Statement showing State/UT-wise number of old age homes assisted vis-à-vis amount released during the last three years is enclosed.

Statement*State/UT-wise number of Old Age Homes assisted under the Scheme of IPOP*

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	No. of OAH* assisted				Amount Released (Rs. in Lakhs)			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 30.11.12)	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 30.11.12)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
States									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	87	77	112	15	347.81	280.68	403.93	74.29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	1	0	1.49	0	4.08
3.	Assam	16	17	11	3	71.78	67.08	46.65	18.16
4.	Bihar	1	1	1	1	4.88	1.42	2.44	4.88
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	3	2	1	5.08	7.76	9.03	4.88
6.	Haryana	9	7	7	1	34.25	25.67	18.74	11.56
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	3	1	1	0	9.51	3.66	1.22
8.	Karnataka	45	48	50	3	207.86	216.36	208.75	15.10
9.	Kerala	0	6	2	0	0	16.03	5.72	0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5	2	4	0	9.23	6.13	14.79	7.72
11.	Maharashtra	8	15	16	7	27.69	47.06	76.28	60.29
12.	Manipur	15	18	15	1	56.80	76.20	66.35	48.21
13.	Odisha	44	38	44	12	173.17	168.15	157.97	82.95
14.	Punjab	4	2	5	1	9.29	3.76	9.98	5.79
15.	Rajasthan	4	4	2	0	11.77	13.48	7.48	0
16.	Tamil Nadu	54	49	42	3	220.70	207.60	178.85	12.76
17.	Tripura	3	3	4	0	10.85	13.75	10.81	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18. Uttar Pradesh		21	22	15	6	65.31	71.96	25.11	40.64
19. Uttarakhand		0	3	2	2	0	11.03	5.87	9.31
20. West Bengal		27	18	26	3	111.41	86.35	84.90	27.98
Union Territory									
1. Delhi		0	1	1	0	0	1.15	1.17	26.54
Total		345	338	362	61	1367.88	1332.62	1338.48	456.38

[English]

Skill Development Project with EU

1583. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

KUMARI MAUSAM NOOR:

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

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

(a) the details of various Vocational Training Programmes being undertaken under the National Skill Development Programme (NSDP) in the country including West Bengal along with the number of students being trained during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether India and the European Union (EU) have agreed to launch a project on skill development;

(c) if so, the aims and objectives of the said project;

(d) whether the Government has also identified the sectors and States in which this project will be launched;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the number of persons likely to be benefited annually under the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) National Policy on Skill Development has set a target to train 500 million persons by year 2022, out of which target of Ministry of Labour and Employment is 100 million. The Ministry has proposed to achieve this target by following three flagship schemes implemented by Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE&T), in the country including the State of West Bengal:—

(i) Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS)

(ii) Apprenticeship Training Scheme (ATS) under the Apprentices Act, 1961.

(iii) Skill Development Initiative.

The details of the schemes are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) India and European Union have launched "India-EU Skills Development Project" in February, 2012 to assist implementation of National policy on Skill Development. The aims and objectives of the above project are:—

(i) To increase the capacity of the Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE&T)

and other related institutions to efficiently implement the policy agenda in the area of skills development.

- (ii) To contribute towards substantial progress in the development and maintenance of a National Vocational Qualifications Framework for India.
- (iii) To enhance Labour Market Information system and analysis practices at the national level and at the level of State on a pilot basis.

(d) and (e) The Government has identified the Automotive sector as the first pilot for the project. In the first year, a cluster made up of three neighbouring states, namely, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have been selected for launch of the project.

(f) The project is helping in systemic improvement of Vocational Training and Skill Development System of the country. Therefore, all the persons trained under various vocational training and skill development programmes will get benefit of this project.

Statement

Three major schemes to propagate vocational training in the country

1. CRAFTSMEN TRAINING SCHEME (CTS):

CTS was started in year 1950 to ensure steady flow of skilled workers in different trades for the domestic industry. The financial control of Scheme was transferred to State Governments in year 1969. Scheme is implemented through Government and Private Industrial Training Institutes spread all over the country. The present status of scheme is as under:—

• No. of ITIs	—	10341 (Government 2271 and Private-8070)
• Seating Capacity	—	14.54 lakh
• Number of trades	—	127
• Duration of training	—	6 months to 3 years
• Entry Qualification	—	8th to 12th standard
• Age	—	14 years and above

2. APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING SCHEME (ATS) UNDER THE OF APPRENTICES ACT, 1961:

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

• Establishments covered	—	27,000
• Seats located	—	3.37 lakh
• Trades	—	252
• Duration of the courses	—	6 months to 4 years

- Entry Qualification — 8-12th standard and ITI passout
- Age (Min.) — 14 years

3. SKILL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE SCHEME THROUGH MODULAR EMPLOYABLE SKILLS (MES):

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

- Age group — 14 years and above
- Entry Qualification — 5th class and above as per trade requirement
- Modules for employable skills covering 72 sectors — 1413
- Assessing Bodies empaneled for conducting assessment — 46
- Persons trained since inception — 14.34 lakh
- No. of Vocational Training Providers (VTPs) — 7,25

Development of Roads in North-Eastern States

1584. SHRI TAKAM SANJOY:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI PREM DAS RAI:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any special programme for development/improvement of roads in North-Eastern States of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the targets fixed by the Government in this regard and the allocation of funds made for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any delay in the completion of this programme;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor along with its present status and the details of time and cost escalations caused due to delays in the said programme;

(e) the action taken by the Government to expedite completion of the programme along with the time by which it is likely to be completed; and

(f) whether the Government has commissioned construction of an alternative route into Sikkim apart from National Highway No. 31A and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) This Ministry has formulated the Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East (SARDP-NE) for the development/improvement of 10141 km. length of roads in the North-Eastern States of the Country. The programme has been divided into three parts, Phase 'A' covering 4099 km., Arunachal Pradesh Package for Roads and Highways (APPRH) covering 2319 km. and Phase 'B' covering

3723 km. The Government has so far approved implementation of 3325 km. under Phase 'A' and 2319 km. under APPRH and balance length of 774 km. under Phase 'A' has been approved in-principle. Phase 'B' of SARDP-NE has been approved for DPR preparation only. Roads included under Phase 'A' are targeted for completion by March, 2014 and roads under APPRH are targeted for completion by March, 2015. Allocation of funds is made for the entire programme and not State-wise. The allocation made during last three years and the current year is as indicated below:—

Year	Amount (Rs. crore)
2009-10	1200
2010-11	1500
2011-12	1950
2012-13	2000

(c) to (e) A road length of 919 kms. out of 3733 km. sanctioned by this Ministry, has been so far been completed under SARDP-NE. The slow progress of works under this programme has been mainly due to the delay in land acquisition, shifting of utilities and forest clearances by the concerned State Government Departments. Due to the delay in Regular reviews of the projects are being taken up at various levels in the government to review the progress of project and to resolve the issues of implementation. In addition, the Ministry has recently set up three Project Implementation Unit (PIUs) headed by a Chief Engineer in the North Eastern Region in order to expedite the implementation of the programme. All roads under the programme are targeted for completion by March, 2017.

(f) No, Madam.

Diseases due to Pollution

1585. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

SHRI RATAN SINGH:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether vehicular pollution is the main cause of increasing pollution in Delhi and other metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the estimated percentage of people getting ill due to air pollution; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to check the pollution and prevention of diseases caused thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) Vehicular pollution is one of the sources of air pollution in Delhi and other metropolitan cities. According to some epidemiological studies, health effects such as manifestation of respiratory and cardiovascular ailments etc. could be associated with air pollution. No statistical data is available regarding the number of persons suffering from respiratory disorders caused due to pollution in various cities. Steps taken by the Government to control environmental pollution include formulation of a comprehensive policy for abatement of pollution, supply of improved auto-fuel, tightening of vehicular and industrial emission norms, mandatory environmental clearance for specified industries, management of municipal, hazardous and bio-medical wastes, promotion of cleaner technologies, strengthening the network of air quality monitoring stations, preparation and implementation of action plans for major cities and critically polluted areas, public awareness etc.

[Translation]

Impact of Global Warming

1586. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

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

(a) whether India is likely to be affected most adversely most adversely by global warming;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to constitute any Expert Advisory Committee on global warming;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has made any survey or assessment and identified the places which are likely to be affected alongwith its impact on agricultural sector;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to keep check on global warming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Scientific studies in regard to the impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change for the Indian context have been made under the India's National Communication submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in May, 2012. The studies project changes in temperature, sea level and precipitation patterns due to climate change which is likely to have adverse impacts on various sectors such as water resources, agriculture, forests, natural ecosystems, coastal zones, health, energy and infrastructure.

(c) and (d) An expert committee has been set up in 2007 under the Chairmanship of the Principal Scientific

Adviser to the Government of India to assess the impacts of climate change on various sectors e.g. agriculture, methane emissions from livestock, coastal zone, health, water resources, forests and natural ecosystem.

(e) and (f) A study to assess the impact of climate change on four key sectors of Indian economy, namely Agriculture, Natural Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Water and Human Health in four climate sensitive regions of India namely the Himalayan region, the Western Ghat, the Coastal Area and the North-East region, has been undertaken and a report titled "Climate Change and India: 4x4 Assessment – A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s" was published in 2010 by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India. The report has assessed impacts of climate change on four sectors including Agriculture, and project a variable rate of change in agriculture production including losses in some crops such as mustard, peas, tomatoes, onion, wheat, sorghum, rice and garlic.

(g) The Government has released National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) on June 30, 2008 that outlines eight missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhance energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems, green India, sustainable agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change.

Modernisation of Armed Forces

1587. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of dangers posed by the neighbouring countries, the Government proposes to take immediate steps in regard to modernisation of infrastructure and the three armed forces including the Navy and the Air Force;

(b) if so, whether the budget funds allocated in the current budget for modernisation are inadequate for fulfilling the modernisation needs of the three forces;

(c) whether in view of the scarcity, the Ministry of Defence has demanded additional budget of Rs. 40,000 crore from the Government; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by the Government in view of the danger looming large on the borders of the country?

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

(a) The modernisation of the Armed Forces including the Navy and Air Force, is a continuous process based on threat perception, operational necessity, technological changes and available resources. The process is based on the 15 year Long-Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP), the five year Services Capital Acquisition Plan (SCAP) and the Annual Acquisition Plan (AAP).

(b) to (d) Budgetary allocations have been made based on the requirement projected by the Armed Forces and are found to be adequate. Depending on the utilisation of funds allocated and the progress of various Capital Acquisition schemes, additional funds, if required, are sought at the RE stage.

[English]

Coast Guard Stations in Gujarat

1588. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Coast Guard stations in south Gujarat at Dahej;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are already seven stations, one District Headquarters, one Regional Headquarters (RHQ) and one Air enclave in the State of Gujarat. Additionally, one more

station at Pipavav has been sanctioned. Besides, Marine Police stations including one at Dahej have been sanctioned under "Hub and Spoke" concept. Air assets at Daman, 80 Km. NM South of Dahej are also available for deployment, in case of any emergent requirements in the sea.

Insecticides in Yamuna Water

1589. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study in association with the National Reference Trace Organics Laboratory and the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) that high dose of harmful insecticides used in mosquito (Lindane) repellents contains in Yamuna river water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to stop the pollution and to protect the people living along the river side;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the amount spent thereon; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) to (e) Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. This Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the problem of pollution of river Yamuna by providing financial assistance to UP, Delhi and Haryana under Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) in a phased manner since 1993. The works taken up under YAP relate to sewerage/interception and diversion of drains, sewage treatment plants (STPs), low cost sanitation/community toilet complexes, electric/improved wood crematoria, etc.

Under Phase-I and II of YAP, a total of 296 schemes, including 40 sewage treatment plants, have been completed in 21 towns of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi and expenditure of Rs. 1438.34 crore (including State share) has been incurred till end of June, 2012. Sewage treatment capacity of 902.25 million litres per day (mld) has been created under these two phases of YAP. Further, the YAP Phase-III project for Delhi has been approved by the Ministry in December, 2011 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1656 crore. Besides this, two projects have also been sanctioned by the Ministry in July, 2012 at an estimated cost of Rs. 217.87 crore for taking up works for pollution abatement of river Yamuna in towns of Sonapat and Panipat in Haryana.

In addition, State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocations, are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including setting up of sewage treatment plants, in various towns under other Central sector schemes like JNNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission) and UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns) of Ministry of Urban Development.

[Translation]

Bharat-Oman Refineries

1590. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted surprise inspection on certain companies/industries including Bharat-Oman Refineries, Bina (Madhya Pradesh) in regard to non-observation of labour laws;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of irregularities noticed and the action being taken in this regard;

(d) whether such irregularities are increasing in the absence of stringent labour laws; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Surprise inspections are being conducted from time to time including Bharat Oman Refineries Limited Bina (Madhya Pradesh). The details of the inspections conducted during period from January to October, 2012 in the country are as follows:—

(i)	Total inspections conducted	:	26449
(ii)	No. of irregularities Detected	:	228184
(iii)	No. of complaint filed in the court	:	7483

The details of inspection conducted in Bharat Oman Refineries Ltd. during January of October, 2012:—

(i)	Total inspections conducted	:	35
(ii)	No. of irregularities	:	603
(iii)	No. of complaint filed in the Court	:	31

The irregularities pertains to violation of various labours laws such as the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, the Minimum Wages Act, the Payment of Wages Act etc.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Trade Relations with China

1591. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether India and China have recently evolved any mechanism to solve the issues related to the bilateral trade between both the countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures being taken by the Government to make normal trade relations between both the countries and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether India provides various concessions to goods being imported from China and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether China also provides same concessions to products exported to it from India; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for India providing concession to goods being imported from China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) India-China Joint Economic Group on Economic Relations and Trade, Science and Technology (JEG) is the highest institutional dialogue mechanism established in 1988 during visit of the then Indian Prime Minister to China to strengthen bilateral trade and economic relations. The 9th Meeting of the JEG was held in New Delhi at Ministerial level on 27th August, 2012. As per the decisions in the meeting, three Joint Working Groups (JWGs) on 'Trade and Investment including trade data reconciliation', 'Five Year Development Plan for China-India Trade and Economic Co-operation' and 'Co-operation in Trade in Services' have been constituted.

(c) With a view to reducing trade deficit, efforts are 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. At the Ministerial level, we have India-China Joint Group on Economic Relations, Trade Science and Technology (JEG) where trade related issues are taken regularly. 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 educates the Chinese importers about niche

Indian products. Business to Business relations are encouraged through schemes such as Market Access Initiative (MAI)/Market Development Assistance (MDA).

(d) to (f) India has not provided any special concessions for promoting trade of Chinese products except those that India generally makes available to all WTO member countries and those that are available to China as a signatory to the Bangkok Agreement now called the Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA). India and China both are participating States of APTA. India has offered tariff concession on 570 tariff lines to non-Least Developed Countries (LDC) members of the APTA. In turn, China has also offered tariff concession on 1,697 tariff lines to non-LDC members of APTA.

Cruise Tourism

1592. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in the country in which cruise tourism is presently available;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal for including Tuticorin in the cruise tourism destination;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Development and promotion of cruise tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Amongst the Major Ports, necessary facilities and infrastructure for cruise ships and passengers are available at Chennai, Cochin, New Mangalore, Mormugao, Tuticorin and Mumbai.

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. V.O. Chidambarnar Port in Tuticorin is already a cruise destination port and has all the required facilities for berthing of cruise ships and other related infrastructure for cruise tourism.

Labour Intensive Sector

1593. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the labour intensive sector needs measures to encourage investments and value addition; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) The Government has established Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), as statutory body under an Act of Parliament, namely the KVIC Act, 1956 for holistic development and promotion of Khadi and Village Industries (KVI).

The KVI sector provides employment to 119.37 lakh persons (2011-12 figure).

The Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises through the KVIC is also implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) from 2008-09 for generating self-employment through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities, Women, Ex-servicemen, Physically Handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to North-Eastern Region, Hill and Border Areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of project is Rs. 25 lakh in the Manufacturing Sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the Service Sector. During the period 2008-09 to 2011-12, 16.06 lakh persons have been provided employment opportunities by providing assistance for 1,64,283 projects under PMEGP utilizing a total margin money subsidy of Rs. 3067.69 crore.

PMEGP has been continued for implementation during 2012-13 with a margin money subsidy allocation of Rs. 1238.00 crore.

Revision of Toll Policy

1594. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any uniform policy for revision of toll charges on National Highways and Expressways across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of the frequent protests by road users against the present practice of multiple revision of toll rates linked to Wholesale Price Index; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to do away with the practice of multiple revision and make it an annual affair at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Government has notified the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 on 5.12.2008, as amended from time to time, for the projects taken up on or after 05.12.2008. For the stretches completed before 5th December, 2008 the fee collection is as per the National Highways (collection of Fees by any person for the use of Section of National Highways/ Permanent Bridge/Temporary Bridge on National Highways) Rules, 1997; the National Highways (Fees for the use of National Highways Section and Permanent Bridge — Public Funded Project) Rules, 1997; and the National Highways Rules, 1957 for those completed after the date of notification of these Rules. The above mentioned Rules have been notified under Section 7 of the National Highways Act, 1956. The user fee on a stretch of National Highway is collected as per the individual Notifications

published in the Official Gazette by the Central Government. In cases where a particular stretch of National Highway is entrusted to a State Government/UT, they comply with the Notifications issued by the Central Government.

(c) and (d) The revision of user fee is being done as per the provisions of applicable fee rules. For projects under NH (Fee) Rules, 1997 the revision of fee is after every five year and for projects under NH (Fee) Rules, 2008 as amended from time to time, revision of fee is being done annually.

**Renovation of Chilakaluripeta-Vijayawada
Stretch on NH-5**

1595. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any delay in the renovation of Chilakaluripeta-Vijayawada Stretch (83 Km.) on National Highway (NH) No. 5;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the present status of the project; and

(c) the cost escalations in the said project caused due to delay and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) 6-laning of Chilakaluripeta-Vijayawada stretch of NH-5 could not be completed on scheduled date of completion and the main reasons for delay in this project are delays due to acquisition of land, shifting of religious structures, utility shifting etc., poor mobilisation of resources by the concessionaire, delay in approval of Road Over Bridge (ROB), keeping of 14.5 km. stretch in abeyance due to issue of Chilakaluripeta bypass and related disputes in Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh. The project is being executed on Built-Operate-Transfer (BOT) (Toll) under Design-Built-Finance-Operate-

Transfer (DBFOT) pattern and no direct cost escalation impact is there for the Government/National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). The project is likely to be completed by May, 2014.

Subsidy to Textile Sector

1596. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States of America has accused India for wrongfully giving fresh subsidies to its textile industry and has sought bilateral discussions with India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Turkey has also expressed similar apprehensions over India's wrongful subsidy support to its textile sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether India is under obligation to phase out subsidies as mandated by World Trade Organisation Committee on subsidies and countervailing measures; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the time frame provided to India for phasing out subsidies in the textile sector under the WTO rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) In the WTO Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM) meeting held in October 2012, United States of America (US) along with Turkey have raised concerns on the fresh subsidies recently provided by India to textiles and apparel sector despite India achieving export competitiveness in this sector. US have sought bilateral consultation with India on this issue.

(e) and (f) As per provisions of Article 27.2 of Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (ASCM), developing countries like India, can maintain

export subsidies as India's GNP per capita is less than US\$ 1000 per annum. As per the calculation released by the WTO committee on SCM, India has reached GNI per capita of US\$ 926 in 2010 at constant 1990 dollars.

Further, as per provisions of Article 27.5 of ASCM, an Annex VII developing country, on achieving export competitiveness in one or more products, is under obligation to phase out the export subsidies on such products over a period of 8 years. Export competitiveness in a product exists if a developing country member's exports of that product have reached a share of at least 3.25% in world trade of that product for two consecutive calendar years. As per the WTO Secretariat's computation made available in March, 2010, India has crossed the threshold of 3.25% in 2005 and 2006 in the textile and apparel sector.

India has sought clarification from the WTO Committee on SCM on the issue of definition of product and the beginning year of the phase out period under ASCM agreement.

[Translation]

Demand of Steel

1597. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

SHRI KADIR RANA:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of steel in the country is much higher than the actual production capacity of the steel plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the total demand, the average production capacity and actual quantum of steel produced and consumed;

(c) the factors hindering the production and supply of steel in the country along with the steps taken/being

taken by the Government to till up the gap between demand and supply of steel in the country;

(d) whether the per capita consumption of steel in India is very low as compared to those in the developed countries and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any study to ascertain the per capita demand of steel in the rural areas and suggest measures to propel the demand of steel in these areas; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the measures initiated by the Government to increase the demand and production of steel in the country to bring it at par with other developed countries?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) During 2011-12, consumption of finished steel in the country was 70.92 MT as against production of 73.42 MT. As such, there is no gap between demand and supply of the steel in the country.

(d) Per capita consumption of finished steel in the country is estimated to be 59 kgs. Main reasons for lower per capita consumption of steel in India as compared to developed countries, is extensive use of steel in large scale infrastructure activities and other end-use segments of steel like manufacturing in those countries, which is also supported by their rapid economic growth/progress.

(e) and (f) In order to assess the pattern and trends of steel consumption in rural India, an all India survey was commissioned. A report of study on assessment of steel demand in rural India has been received. Keeping in view the findings in the report, necessary action has since been initiated to increase and popularize consumption of steel in the country. Several MoUs have been signed for increasing steel production capacity besides expansion/modernization of the existing steel plants.

[English]

**Four Laning of Bhubaneswar
Puri NH**

1598. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the four laning project of National Highway from Bhubaneswar to Puri has been started;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the project; and

(c) the time frame fixed for completion of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) The work of 4-laning of 67.255 km. Bhubaneswar — Puri section of NH-203 has been awarded to M/s KSS-Valecha Consortium on Built-Operate-Transfer (BOT) (Toll) mode. The Concession Agreement was signed on 30.07.2010 and the work started on 07.03.2011. 4-laning of 8.68 km. is already completed and the physical progress as on 31.10.2012 is 27.53%. The project is scheduled for completion by September, 2013.

[Translation]

**Enhanced Central Contribution
towards NGRBA**

1599. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal to increase central contribution on the various proposals proposed by Ganga River Basin Authority; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ganga basin States have proposed to increase central contribution on the various proposals under National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA). In the meetings of the NGRBA chaired by the Prime Minister, it was decided that the cost of projects will be shared in the ratio of 70:30 between the Centre and the States. In addition, the operation and maintenance (O&M) cost of assets created under NGRBA will be shared in the same ratio between the Centre and the States for five years, with a review at the end of three years.

**Investment by Private Companies in
Road Projects**

1600. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether private companies are willing to make investment in construction of roads in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any State Government has submitted such a proposal to the Union Government for obtaining sanction;

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

(e) the manner in which the private companies are likely to operate after making investment in road projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Response of private sector of Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) projects in road sector was overwhelming till 2011-12, but recent response to bids for road projects during the current financial year has been comparatively subdued. A record length of 7957 kms. of roads was awarded for strengthening/upgradation and improvement during the financial year 2011-12 under

Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mechanism and many projects were awarded even on premium. The primary reason for non-response of private sector during the current financial year is the lack of availability of finance, both debt and equity. Other reasons for delay in implementation include delay in land acquisition process and in obtaining environment and forest clearances. Government has also taken a number of steps to minimise procedural bottlenecks and delays by resorting to extensive inter-ministerial consultations including taking the matter to the Committee of Secretaries (CoS), headed by the Cabinet Secretary.

(c) and (d) No proposal for sanction of investment by private sector has been received from any State Government. However, State Governments are required to submit their proposal to the Union Government in respect of their Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects requiring Viability Gap Funding (VGF).

(e) While in BOT (Toll) projects, concessionaires are entitled to collect and retain toll revenues for the tenure of the project concession period, in the case of BOT (Annuity) projects, the competitively determined bid parameter is semi-annually payable annuity payment. In the Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) mode of delivery, the developer gets paid upfront, stage-wise, as per stipulated milestones.

NHs in Rajasthan

1601. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the number of National Highways (NHs) in Rajasthan along with their length, NH-wise;

(b) the number of national highways out of these which have been widened into four lane;

(c) the details of national highways in the State which have been connected with Golden Quadrilateral;

(d) whether there is any delay in the above construction works; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefore, and the action taken by the Government to expedite completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) There are total 30 National Highways (NHs) in the State of Rajasthan. The length of these NHs in Rajasthan are given in the enclosed Statement. Out of these about 17 km. of NH-3, 558 km. of NH-8, 231 km. of NH-11, 76 km. of NH-14, 548 km. of NH-76, 172 km. of NH-79 and 36 km. of NH-79A, 30 km. long Chittorgarh Bypass comprising of NH-79 and NH-76 and 43 km. of Swaroopganj – Bakaria section comprising of NH-76 and NH-14 have been widened to four lane.

(c) to (e) NH No. 9, 76, 79 and 79A forms part of Golden Quadrilateral in the State of Rajasthan. NH No. 11A, 11C, 11, 12, 927A, 162 Ext., 58 148D, 158 and 758 in Rajasthan are connected with Golden Quadrilateral. All the projects under Golden Quadrilateral are completed.

Statement

Length of different National Highways in the State of Rajasthan

Sl. No.	NH No.	Length (in km.)
1	2	3
1.	3	32
2.	3A (New)	66
3.	8	635
4.	11	531

1	2	3
5.	11A	145
6.	11B	180
7.	11C	53
8.	12	400
9.	14	310
10.	15	906
11.	65	450
12.	65A (New)	224
13.	71B	5
14.	76	480
15.	76A (New)	72
16.	76B (New)	160
17.	79	220
18.	79A	35
19.	89	300
20.	90	100
21.	112	343
22.	113	200
23.	114	180
24.	116	80
25.	116A (New)	266
26.	158 (New)	174
27.	162 Ext. ((New)	250

1	2	3
28.	162A	50
29.	709 Ext. (New)	60
30.	927A (New)	273

[English]

Purchase of Arms

1602. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any guidelines regarding purchase of arms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of arms the Government proposes to purchase in the coming years and time for supply of the same to the Army;

(d) whether any case/instance has taken place where the purchase of arms got outdated due to pending decision; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to simplify the procedure?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
 (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The defence capital procurements are regulated in accordance with the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). The DPP was introduced w.e.f. 31.12.2002. The DPP has been revised since then by amendments in 2003, 2005, 2006, 2008, 2009 and 2011. The objective of this procedure is to ensure expeditious procurement of the approved requirements of the Armed Forces in terms of capabilities sought and time frame prescribed by optimally utilizing the allocated budgetary resources, while striving for the highest degree of probity and public accountability, transparency in operations, competition and impartiality.

(c) and (d) The proposal for acquisition of capital assets flow from Defence Procurement Planning Process. This process covers 15 years Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP), 5 years Service Capital Acquisition Plan (SCAP) and Annual Acquisition Plan (AAP). The AAP of each Service is a two year roll-on plan for capital acquisition and consists of schemes from approved 5 years Service Capital Acquisition Plan. Besides this, the DPP also stipulates broad time frame for procurement activities to avoid delays in the procurement process.

(e) The updation of DPP for simplification of procurement procedure is a continuous process depending upon the experience gained during different stages of procurement, operational requirements of Services and feedback from the stake-holders.

National Institute of Design

1603. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give the status of Centre of Excellence to National Institute of Design (NID) bringing it at par with Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institute of Management (IIMs); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) A proposal to declare National Institute of Design as an institution of National importance for the promotion of quality and excellence in education, research and training in all disciplines relating to design is under examination in the Department.

Suicides by Weavers

1604. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the large number of weavers and their families are committing suicides due to various reasons;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to announce financial and debt-waiver packages to weavers in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period to stop such suicides?

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

(a) and (b) No State Government except the Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported suicides by Weavers. Andhra Pradesh Government has reported 45 suicides by weavers in the current calendar year i.e. 2012 due to several reasons such as family disturbances, hike in yarn prices, financial and other domestic problems.

(c) In order to clear the choked credit lines of handloom sector, the Government has approved a Financial Package for loan waiver for handloom sector. It includes one-time waiver of overdue loans and interest of eligible handloom cooperative societies and individual weavers as on 31st March, 2010. Further, to enable handloom weavers to access the subsidized credit, the Government has approved Weavers Credit Card and is providing margin money assistance @ Rs. 4200/- per weaver, 3% interest subvention and credit guarantee to such loan by CGTMSE. For the overall and holistic development of handloom sector, the Government of India is also implementing following five plan schemes:—

- (i) Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS)
- (ii) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
- (iii) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS)
- (iv) Mill Gate Price Scheme
- (v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme

[Translation]

Export of Marine Products

1605. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantum of Indian marine products is being exported to European Union and China;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with total quantity of marine products exported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether several countries in the European Union have imposed/proposed to impose restrictions on the import of marine products from India and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Indian marine products export sector is likely to face some hindrances due to these restrictions and if so, the action being taken by the Government and the Marine Products Export Development Authority in this regard;

(e) whether China has cleared all restrictions imposed on the import of marine products from India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The total export of Marine Products from India for the last 3 years and export to European Union and China is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The item-wise exports to European Union and China are given in the enclosed Statements-II and III respectively.

(c) No restriction has been imposed by European Union on the import on the Marine Products from India.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) and (f) China had not imposed restrictions specifically for imports from India. The People Republic of China has brought in new regulations with respect to seafood import from all countries including India. These are called AQSIQ Regulations. Under this all the consignments of fish and fishery products meant for export to China should accompany a Health Certificate from 01.06.2012 and therefore, overseas enterprises who desires to export seafood to China have to register with Chinese Authorities on or before 1st May, 2013.

Statement

Total Export from India for the last 3 years to EU and China

(Q: Quantity in MT, V: Value in Rs. Crore, \$: US Dollar Million)

Year	Total Exports			European Union			China		
	Q:	V:	\$:	Q:	V:	\$:	Q:	V:	\$:
2009-10	678436	10048.52	2132.84	164800	3013.33	637.40	144290	1790.89	379.70
2010-11	813091	12901.47	2856.92	170963	3459.40	765.15	159147	1977.81	440.10
2011-12	862021	16597.23	3508.45	154221	3810.44	805.38	84515	1259.23	263.30
2012-13(*) (April-Sept.)	351257	8050.21	1493.59	71174	1940.83	360.01	21516	435.70	81.00

(*) Provisional.

Statement-II*Item-wise Export of Marine Products to European Union*(Q: Quantity in MT, V: Value in Rs. Crore,
\$: US Dollar Million)

Item		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1		2	3	4
Frozen Shrimp	Q:	58601	57568	55845
	V:	1618.54	1714.17	1967.52
	\$:	342.17	379.00	415.47
Frozen Fish	Q:	10795	7839	8613
	V:	148.22	108.89	118.97
	\$:	31.36	24.16	25.13
FR Cuttle Fish	Q:	40323	41610	32506
	V:	660.25	884.86	883.63
	\$:	139.42	195.53	186.16
FR Squid	Q:	35932	44549	36359
	V:	366.45	526.62	562.51
	\$:	77.86	116.74	119.91
Dried Item	Q:	290	354	314
	V:	8.47	5.73	8.24
	\$:	1.84	1.27	1.71
Live Items	Q:	4	9	8
	V:	0.92	1.11	1.00
	\$:	0.19	0.24	0.21

		1	2	3	4
Chilled Items	Q:	1147	942	1027	
	V:	34.57	26.70	31.49	
	\$:	7.34	5.90	6.57	
Others	Q:	17706	18092	19549	
	V:	175.94	191.32	237.09	
	\$:	37.22	42.31	50.22	
Total	Q:	164800	170963	154221	
	V:	3013.33	3459.40	3810.44	
	\$:	637.40	765.15	805.38	

Statement-III*Item-wise Export of Marine Products to China*(Q: Quantity in MT, V: Value in Rs. Crore,
\$: US Dollar Million)

Item		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1		2	3	4
Frozen Shrimp	Q:	1785	2405	2426
	V:	46.92	66.49	85.67
	\$:	9.95	14.69	17.85
Frozen Fish	Q:	114209	132192	68005
	V:	820.94	1148.47	706.75
	\$:	173.90	255.87	147.53
FR. Cuttle Fish	Q:	8945	6118	1603
	V:	98.18	70.78	33.70
	\$:	20.76	15.77	7.04

	1	2	3	4
FR. Squid	Q:	8432	8919	3200
	V:	63.06	79.93	45.56
	\$:	13.39	17.66	9.86
Dried Item	Q:	2430	2353	1869
	V:	650.92	496.94	261.02
	\$:	138.13	110.65	54.80
Live Items	Q:	3404	3135	2266
	V:	62.36	62.65	52.85
	\$:	13.20	13.81	11.16
Chilled Items	Q:	903	962	944
	V:	23.90	31.60	38.93
	\$:	5.10	7.01	7.89
Others	Q:	4181	3063	4204
	V:	24.62	20.95	34.74
	\$:	5.26	4.65	7.18
Total	Q:	144290	159147	84515
	V:	1790.89	1977.81	1259.23
	\$:	379.70	440.10	263.30

[English]

Task Force for Defence Preparedness

1606. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed task force to review defence preparedness for the Twelfth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether its report has been received; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) to (d) The review of defence preparedness is an on-going process, keeping in consideration the changing nature of challenges to national security.

Child Labour Policy

1607. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether there is a project based action in areas of high concentration of child labour in the Child Labour Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the actions being taken in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year along with its outcome; and

(d) the reaction of the Government on the above outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of India has been implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme which is a project based action programme. The Scheme provide for setting up of Project Societies at district level under the Chairmanship of the Collector/District Magistrate for overseeing the implementation of the project. The project aims at withdrawing and rehabilitating children working in hazardous occupations and processes through Special Schools and finally mainstreaming them to the formal education system. Under the scheme children rescued/withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided

with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. The Scheme is operational in 266 districts and 7311 Special Schools are being run under the scheme with an enrolment of 3.2 lakh children.

(c) and (d) The NCLP Scheme is in operation since 1988. The specific target of the scheme is elimination of child labour from hazardous occupations and processes through rescuing and rehabilitation of child labour. Under the Scheme, children working in the hazardous occupation are identified, rescued and rehabilitated in the Special Schools before they are mainstreamed in the formal education system. The State-wise details of children rescued, rehabilitated and mainstreamed during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

No. of child labourers rescued, rehabilitated and mainstreamed through National Child Labour Project scheme during the last three years and current year, State-wise

Sl. No.	State	No. of children Mainstreamed			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 upto Sept. 2012
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	3685	274	227	10749
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13,689	1,858	13,202	6,949
3.	Bihar	7,998	8,552	19,673	968
4.	Chhattisgarh	1,063	5,164	4,914	2,004
5.	Gujarat	1,437	2,129	609	494
6.	Haryana	1,354	1,293	1,895	1,722

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	43	184	132
8.	Jharkhand	1,816	1,015	2,216	1,989
9.	Karnataka	3,217	135	3,761	722
10.	Maharashtra	5,150	5,113	4,532	2,335
11.	Madhya Pradesh	9,692	13,344	17,589	4,700
12.	Odisha	10,585	14,416	13,196	10,209
13.	Punjab	1,023	123	168	0
14.	Rajasthan	12,326	4,415	1,020	0
15.	Tamil Nadu	6,321	6,325	5,127	3,405
16.	Uttar Pradesh	40,297	28,243	29,947	3,021
17.	West Bengal	13,187	2,215	7,456	3,117
Total		1,32,840	94,657	125,716	53,416

Pending Cases in EPF Settlement

1608. SHRI A. SAI PRATAP:
SHRI TARA CHAND BHAGORA:

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

(a) whether a large number of Provident Fund cases have been awaiting settlement and facing innumerable problems in their settlement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases pending for settlement and the obstacles being faced in the settlement;

(d) whether the Government has issued any guidelines for sorting out the problems faced by the employees;

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

(f) the action taken by the Government for the speedy disposal of such pending claims along with the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) As on 27.11.2012 (from 01.04.2012 to 27.11.2012 during the year 2012-13), out of 100.22 lakh claims received for settlement, a total of 6.13 lakh claims are pending for settlement.

The problems faced in settlement of pending cases are as under:—

- (i) Incomplete claims (No Bank account number, incomplete employment (details))
- (ii) Incorrect claims (incorrect P.F. A/C No.)
- (iii) Unattested claims
- (iv) Unsigned claims
- (v) Default by employer in terms of remittances.

Apart from above, as per the provisions contained in para 72(7) of the EPF Scheme 1952, all claims found in order are to be settled within 30 days. Therefore, at any given point of time, fresh receipt upto 30 days may be pending. As such, out of total receipt, 8.33% claims may be pending which has been received in the last 30 days. Hence, at any given point of time, pendency of claims may not be zero. However, claims which are pending during 30 days are settled in the same or subsequent cycle of settlement.

(d) and (e) Employees of the covered establishments are guided through printed brochure, seminar and training of the employers for submitting error free claims.

(f) In the recent past, following measures were taken to reduce the pendency of claims inter-alia including the following:—

- A provision for ECR (Electronic Challan-cum-Return) has been made for the employers to file their return electronically. This has facilitated to speed up the process of updation of members' accounts on monthly basis.
- National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) has been introduced to expedite the process of settlement of claims.
- Process of settlement has been simplified.
- Stages for approval of settlement have been reduced from 3 stages to 2 stages.
- Monitoring of settlement is being done by the RPFC-Incharge 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 brought down to 6.11% compared to the normal 8.33%.

RFID Tags for Vehicles

1609. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tags for all types of vehicles plying across the country;

(b) if so, these tags are compulsory for all motor vehicles in the country; and

(c) if so, the details and the objective thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) A notification proposing to insert a new rule 138A in Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 so as to provide for installation of RFID tags on

certain categories of vehicles was issued by the Ministry on 3rd October, 2012 inviting objections and suggestions from the public to the draft rules within 60 days thereof.

ASIDE Scheme

1610. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for creating infrastructural facilities under the Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) scheme from the various State Government during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the response of the Government thereto;

(d) whether any time unit has been fixed for the disposal of these proposals; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam. Department of Commerce is operating "Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE)" scheme with the objective to involve States in their export effort by providing assistance to the State Governments/ UT Administrations for creating appropriate infrastructure for the development and growth of exports. State Level Export Promotion Committee (SLEPC) under Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the State approves the project to be taken up under the State Component of the scheme as per approved purposes of the scheme.

(b) The State-wise details of total assistance provided to various States/UTs under ASIDE during last three years and current year are enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

Statement

Year-wise assistance provided to the States/UTs under State Component of ASIDE Scheme during last three years and current year

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on date)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.41	31.21475	40.82	36.44
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	5.22	5.22	6.66	0.00
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Daman and Diu	2.42	2.42	0.00	0.00
8.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Goa	5.41	5.41	7.13	3.06
10.	Gujarat	59.57	59.57	55.28	64.00
11.	Haryana	14.68	34.68	20.85	21.10
12.	Himachal Pradesh	5.70	5.70	5.10	5.27
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.51	5.51	0.00	0.00
14.	Jharkhand	5.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Karnataka	39.54	70.34475	52.39	45.77
16.	Kerala	9.26	9.26	18.52	16.62
17.	Lakshadweep	0.00	1.0173	0.00	0.00
18.	Madhya Pradesh	14.06	14.06	22.16	19.40
19.	Maharashtra	81.22	81.22	68.00	64.00
20.	Odisha	9.14	14.14	17.90	18.00
21.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Punjab	12.73	12.73	16.26	14.28
23.	Rajasthan	12.85	29.3907	24.42	21.58
24.	Tamil Nadu	49.10	49.10	67.27	29.885
25.	Uttar Pradesh	20.99	20.99	34.13	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00	5.51	6.02	2.54
27.	West Bengal	19.09	29.89475	35.91	15.765
Total		392.69	487.38225	498.82	377.71
North Eastern Region					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	1.38	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Assam	13.83	13.83	27.66	29.41
3.	Manipur	2.27	2.27	4.54	4.56
4.	Mizoram	3.56	3.56	3.50	4.30
5.	Meghalaya	9.17	9.17	9.44	11.61
6.	Nagaland	2.20	2.20	3.63	1.815
7.	Sikkim	2.20	2.20	2.69	2.70
8.	Tripura	8.01	8.01	10.04	10.25
Total		41.24	42.62	61.50	64.645
Grand Total		433.93	530.00	560.32	442.355

MADAM SPEAKER: As a mark of respect to our former Prime Minister, Shri I.K. Gujral, I adjourn the House for the day, to meet tomorrow, the 4th December, 2012 at 11 a.m.

11.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 04, 2012/
Agrahayana 13, 1934 (Saka)*

ANNEXURE-I

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