

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Fifteenth Lok Sabha**  
**(Twelfth Session)**



*(Vol. XXX contains Nos. 11 to 20)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

11.01 hrs.

Monday, December 10, 2012/Agrahayana 19, 1934  
(Saka)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Development of Shipping Industry

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

\*221. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(a) the present status of the ship building industry in the country;

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)

(b) the initiatives taken/being taken by the Government for upgradation of infrastructure in the ports and augmentation of Indian tonnage in the shipping sector;

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Madam Speaker, in Uttar Pradesh. ...(Interruptions)

(c) whether the Government proposes to allow local shipping industry to raise foreign currency loans or bonds through any identified financial institution with a view to boosting the shipping industry; and

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, this is a very serious matter. ...(Interruptions) Paddy is not being procured anywhere in Uttar Pradesh.

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

MADAM SPEAKER: You can express your viewpoint during Zero Hour.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):  
(a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

...(Interruptions)

### Statement

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: The condition of farmers is very bad due to non-procurement of paddy. ...(Interruptions)

(a) As per information received from Shipyards Association of India, there are 27 major shipyards in the country. Indian shipyards in the public sector as well as private sector have expertise for building various types of vessels/ships.

MADAM SPEAKER: Don't show all this.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give you an opportunity to speak during Zero Hour. At that time you raise this issue. Now, let the Question Hour run.

(b) The Government has taken various initiatives for upgradation of infrastructure in the ports which include expeditious award/ implementation of various capacity addition and mechanisation projects; Private sector participation in capacity augmentation/upgradation for which Bid documents have been standardised; and 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) being allowed under the automatic route. Besides, Income tax incentives are also available for investments made in port infrastructure.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, you sit down.

...(Interruptions)

Similarly, in order to augment the Indian tonnage in the Shipping sector, the Government has taken initiatives, such as, introduction of Tonnage tax scheme and policy of Cargo support to Indian flag ships in respect of Government owned/controlled cargoes.

(c) and (d) The shipping companies which are in service sector are allowed to avail foreign currency loans in the form of External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs)/ Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs) under the automatic route from their foreign equity holders upto US \$ 200 million and proposals beyond US \$ 200 million are considered under the approval route.

SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Madam Speaker, from the reply of the hon. Minister, it seems that Indian shipyard have the capacity to build ships of various types. The Shipbuilding Industry can contribute to the economic development and also generate employment. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any well thought out plan for the development of the Indian Shipbuilding Industry.

SHRI G.K.VASAN: Madam, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the Government has come out with the Maritime Agenda 2020 which is a perspective plan to the Shipping Ministry which provides roadmap to the development of ports, shipping and IWT. This is to set the agenda to see that our ports are at par with international level. To achieve the agenda, we have set the goal for ourselves in the Ministry of Shipping. This is to achieve the global market share of five per cent in ship building by 2020 to develop a strong ancillary base in the country by 2020 and to generate employment as the Member just now told for about 2.5 million people which 0.5 million people are directly employed and 2 million people are indirectly employed in the core ship building as well as ancillary and supporting industry sector. The most important aspect in this is to develop the R&D facilities and design capabilities of the commercial shipbuilding and to be self-sufficient in ship repair requirements of the country and to emerge as a dominant ship repair centre in the country.

SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Madam Speaker, Tamil Nadu is the only State in the country which has three major ports. There is a lot of potential for the upgradation of infrastructure at these ports. I would like to know the steps taken by the Government in this regard.

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Madam, no doubt that the State of Tamil Nadu is endowed with the second longest coast line in India and has got three major ports — the Chennai Port, the VOC port and the Ennore port. For the purpose of carrying out efficient operation of the Chennai port, it is planned to establish integrated dry port cum multi-modal logistics hub at Sriperumbudur near Chennai at an estimated cost of Rs. 415 crores. In VOC port in Tuticorin, works on two coal berths north cargo, berth number 1 and 2 is in progress and two berths north cargo, berth number 3 and 4 will be awarded in January, 2013.

In Ennore port, I would like to tell the hon. Member that a new LNG terminal with the capacity of 10 million ilom per annum is being proposed by IOCL and the project works are expected to commence in the coming year.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: The Cochin Shipyard Limited is the only the shipyard functioning directly under the Ministry of Shipping. Thanks to the expertise developed over the decades. They have bagged prestigious, indigenised aircraft carrier of the Navy. But there have been reports that some delay has taken place in the implementation of the project. I would like to ask the Minister through you Madam, as to what steps have been taken. Will the Government implement this project without further delay?

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Madam, I would like to inform this august House, through you, that the indigenous aircraft is the most prestigious one being carried out by the CSL. The aircraft carrier is the most complex one and the largest warship is being constructed indigenously. Upon completion, India would join a select band of five nations of world having the capacity to design and build aircraft carriers of the size of the IAC.

The Phase-I contract was signed on 12th May, 2007 in accordance with the contract, the keel of the vessel was laid in February 2009 with the minor delay of two months and the first launching of the vessel was performed in December, 2011 without fully realizing the scope of Phase-I contract. This was primarily on account of delay in delivery of special high strength low alloy steel developed by the DRDO and the SAIL. As the development and design has progressed substantially, both the Navy and the CSL have agreed on a draft contract for an identified scope of the work to be undertaken in Phase-II envisaged for completion by December, 2016.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Madam, a big industrial corridor is coming in Bangalore, Chennai and Tirupati. About 500 major industries have already started. They need to do exports and imports. Andhra Pradesh has got a big coastline of 100 kilometres. The Government of India is planning to start a major port in Andhra Pradesh. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what is the current status of this proposed major port in Andhra Pradesh to help this industrial corridor.

SHRI G.K. VASAN: I would like to inform the hon. Member that last year in the month of August, I had written a letter to all the Chief Ministers of maritime States stating that the Government of India would be interested in setting up major ports, shipyards or major port-cum-shipyard in their States provided the requisite land was made available by the State Governments. Some States have responded, while responses of a few other States are still awaited.

I would like to say that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has identified three locations in which it promised to provide required land for development of major port. The Technical Committee constituted by the Government of India visited the location and submitted its report in April 2012. The estimated costs capacity and other project details will be known after the detailed project report is prepared. I would also like to tell the hon. Member that the draft Cabinet Note seeking, in principle

approval of the Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI) for setting up of a new port in Andhra Pradesh was circulated in September. Comments have been received by some of the Ministries while comments are yet to be received from most of the Ministries. On receipt of the comments only, the proposal will be submitted to the CCI.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Madam Speaker, there are around 27 ship building industries in our country. Besides, thousands of other major and small industries are also functioning in our country. It was ship building industry that generated ample employment opportunities in the country. Ship building industry requires huge capital investment. In the year 2007, the UPA Government had withdrawn subsidy scheme extended to Ship building Industry which was useful for its growth. The Government took decision to allow 100% FDI in this industry. Through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that Ship building industry created employment as a consequence of which our country developed. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government proposes to re-introduce subsidy scheme and if not, whether it will give incentives to the Ship building industry so as to revive it and make it best investment sector in the entire country for generating employment for the people?

*[English]*

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Madam, the hon. Member is correct in saying that the subsidy scheme which was in operation till 2007 definitely gave a boost to the ship-building industry. During the operation of the scheme, India's share of world order book increased from 0.02 per cent in 2002 to approximately 1.24 per cent in 2007. Since the Scheme was not extended beyond 2007, approval of the Cabinet was obtained for release of subsidy for contracts signed till 14.8.2007. I would also like to say that an estimate of Rs. 5,152 crore has been projected for the period of 2008-09 to 2013-14. A revised proposal for subsidy for Indian shipyards has been considered by the Committee of Secretaries in its meeting on 16.11.2012.

The revised proposed scheme seeks to provide a subsidy of 15 per cent instead of 30 per cent of the earlier scheme. This subsidy has been proposed to be linked to sourcing up to 50 per cent of materials and components in terms of cost for domestic suppliers in a phased manner. The proposal shall be taken up with the Department of Expenditure and the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs soon after the receipt of the recommendations of the COS.

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Madam, I am from Navi Mumbai Constituency and the biggest port JNPT is nearby my Constituency. The hon. Minister has taken a lot of good steps. JNPT is a Government port. Similarly we have three private ports but still they are facing lot of problems. The Minister is trying to put a lot of infrastructure in place there. I would like to know what steps have been taken by the Ministry.

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Madam, PPP seems to be the order of the day, the preferred mode for awarding port development projects. Including JNPT port, most of the ports in the country are awarded through PPP projects and the development is taking place only on PPP projects. JNPT has taken up major modernization of port equipment in the recent past. The port has replaced three quay cranes at a cost of Rs. 103 crore in the previous year. JNPT has recently awarded a container berth of 300 metres through PPP mode at an investment of Rs. 600 crore. The port has also plans to develop the fourth container terminal by 2013. I would also like to tell the hon. Member that JNPT has awarded a dredging contract for deepening and widening the Mumbai-JNPT channel. This will definitely increase the depth of the channel to 14.5 metres and thereby facilitate visit of larger vessels to the JNPT port.

[Translation]

### **Toll Collecting Agencies**

\*222. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) the details of the contractors/agencies responsible for collecting toll tax on various National Highways of the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of toll tax collected by these agencies on National Highways across the country and the revenue earned by the Government through the said agencies during the last three years and the current year, State and year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints from the local people/residents against these toll collecting agencies;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise indicating the nature of these complaints along with the action taken thereon; and

(e) whether the Government has evolved a monitoring mechanism to keep a check on the working of these agencies and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) Details of Contractors/Agencies is at Annexure-A.

(b) Details of user fee collected is at Annexure-B.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Details are at Annexure-C.

(e) The NH (Fee) Rules provide for action on violation by the toll collecting agencies and is monitored by the Regional Offices and Project Directors, Independent Engineers and the internal auditors of NHAI.

**Annexure-A***Statement of Toll Tax Collected on Permanent Bridges/ National Highways by  
State PWD Agencies during last three years*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Station	Bridge/Setu	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur-I	Shakti Nala	171.14	209.37	245.97
2.		Raipur-II	Shivnath River	169.19	309.39	283.08
3.		Jagdalpur	Indrawati	73.64	103.51	89.19
		Sub-Total		413.97	622.27	618.24
4.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani	Koshi Setu	80.75	75.85	98.4
5.		Uttarkashi/Bhakhari	Yamunotri/Dharasu	6.35	0	3.54
6.		Roorkee	Song Setu	70.87	91.42	99.7
7.		Roorkee	Rwasan Setu	140.04	163.53	136.42
8.		Roorkee	Ghadera Setu	0	0	0
		Sub-Total		298.01	330.8	338.06
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sai Bridge	106.55	106.55	106.55
10.		Lucknow	Sarayan Setu	137.11	80.05	0
11.		Gorakhpur	Ami Setu	61.49	36.67	0
12.		Mirzapur	Khajuri Bridge	48.63	74.31	79.8
13.		Ghazipur	Beso Bridge	98.17	26.77	33.8
14.		Ghazipur	Mahighat/Jai Prabha	13.01	14.76	32.13
15.		Lucknow/Bareilly	Garra Setu	159.66	79.83	0
16.		Sultanpur	Pipari Setu	148.66	132.96	145.05
17.		Mirzapur	Rihand Bridge	29.25	31.44	0
18.		Mirzapur	Kanhar Bridge	13.41	14.42	15.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.		Ghazipur	Veer Abdul Hamid	16.84	19.14	22.27
20.		Allahabad	C.S. Azad Setu	113.16	114.17	114.21
21.		Allahabad	Tones Setu	26.55	26.55	31.5
22.		Jhansi	Kane Setu	22.87	75.03	112.22
23.		Ghaziabad/Meerut	Yamuna River Setu	128.8	134.47	203.82
24.		Dhampur	Barrage Setu	66	127.48	142.28
		Banda	Banda Ghat Setu	0	16.25	48.76
Sub-Total				1190.16	1110.85	1087.89
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Hiran Bridge	201.64	0	0
26.		Jabalpur	Tilwarghat	167.46	12.16	0.1
27.		Obaidulla Ganj	Parwati Bridge	147.51	0	62.66
28.		Shivpuri	Degree Nalla Bridge	617.6	0	0
29.		Indore	Kshipra Bridge	1208.85	452.6	0
Sub-Total				2343.06	464.76	62.76
30.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Waghadi/Amravati	0	0	0
31.		Solapur	Wadakbal Bridge	79.67	206.81	167.18
32.		Shetphal	Lamboti Bridge	268.26	338.42	347.72
33.		Nagpur	Khuni Bridge	0	0	0
34.		Osmanabad	Yenegur Bridge	192.51	284.68	313.4
35.		Pen Raigad	Savitri Bridge	355.09	338.81	71.55
Sub-Total				895.53	1168.72	899.85
36.	Kerala	Aluva/ Thiruvananthapuram	NH-47 Akkulam	136.58	156.25	172.62
37.		Aroor-Palarivattom	Kundanoor Bridge	136.24	130.55	111.24
38.		Kottapuram	Varapuzha NH-527	141.64	131.87	131.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
39.		Calicut	Kozhikode Arapuzha	201.92	214.04	208.71
40.		Kodungallur	Puduponnal	0	0	0
41.		Kodungallur	Kottapuram 353/KL/17	20.79	12.44	34.3
42.		Kodungallur	Chettuvai (Job 360)	11.81	7.31	22.56
43.		Edapally	Cochi Bypass Panangad	270.54	236.04	66.36
			Aluva			9.69
			Aroor			37.86
		Sub-Total		919.52	888.5	794.92
44.	Karnataka	Karwar	Sharavathi Bridge	130.46	151.21	140.22
45.		Chitradurga Hospet	Hagari Bridge	108.29	121.49	155.36
46.		Mangalore	Nethravathi	120.39	135.06	189.04
47.		Bengaluru	Veervaishnavi	118.59	108.15	0
		Sub-Total		477.73	515.91	484.62
48.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Utawali Bridge	0	0	0
49.		Ahmedabad	Sabarmati Bridge/LR	274.87	218.3	243.86
		Sub-Total		274.87	218.3	243.86
50.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Rudram Village Road	0	0	0
51.		Hyderabad	Muniyaru Bridge	0	0	0
52.		Perkit	Nizamebad-Jagdapur	326.38	206.98	94.39
		Sub-Total		326.38	206.98	94.39
53.	Manipur	Imphal	Senapati Bridge	0	4	4.05
54.		Imphal	Liong Bridge	0	0	0
		Sub-Total		0	4	4.05
55.	Assam	Jakhalabandha	Kaliabho more Road	32.74	98.25	205.29



15	<i>Oral Answers</i>		DECEMBER 10, 2012		<i>to Questions</i>	16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
56.		Golakganj Abhayap	Gangadhara Bridge	160.51	72.91	171.62
		Sub-Total		193.25	171.16	376.91
57.	Bihar	Guijar Bagh	M.G. Setu Bridge	828.4	538.49	800
58.		Biharsharif	Ranjoli/Dulianala	0	0	0
59.		Darbhanga (Ghosa Ghat)	Jhanjharpur Bridge	0	0	0
60.		Purnea	Kari Kosi Setu	148.03	62.29	86.92
		Sub-Total		976.43	600.78	886.92
61.	Tamil Nadu	Ranianathapuram	Annai Indira Gandhi Br.	18.45	10.73	45.07
62.		Namkkal	High level Br, Km 271	0	0	0
63.		Thoothukudi	Bridge at KM 38/6 of NH-7A	0.19	0.1	27.5
		Sub-Total		18.64	10.83	72.57
64.	Punjab	Mohali/Roopnagar	Sirsa Nadi Bridge	203.82	53.99	0
		Sub-Total		203.82	53.99	0
65.	Rajasthan	Jaipur/Dausa	Banganga Bridge	15.14	23.08	44.78
66.		Jaipur	Banas/Tonk Bridge	365.98	393.53	449.65
67.		Jhalawada	ChanderBhaga	103	104.97	168.15
68.		Reengus	ROB, Reengus	138.51	129.18	124.89
		Sub-Total		622.63	650.76	787.47
69.	Odisha	Banki	Bhramani Bridge	43.72	56.59	43.06
70.		Jashipur	Bandhan Bridge	75.51	73.93	69.63
71.		Angul	Lingara Nallah Bridge	100.7	119.11	138.91
		Sub-Total		219.93	249.63	251.6
	Himachal Pradesh	Pandoh	Jia Bridge		45.37	17.51
	Grand Total			9373.93	7313.61	7021.62

**National Highways Authority of India**  
State-wise Public funded toll with name of the Fee Collecting Agency

Sl. No.	Section	NH	Plaza Location	Name of the toll collecting agencies
1	2	3	4	5
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>				
<b>Public Funded Projects</b>				
1.	Ichapuram-Puintola	5	Km. 473.632 Bellupada	M/s BVSR Constructions Pvt. Ltd.
2.	Ichapuram-Nandigam	5	Km. 172.800 (new 530.404) Laxmipuram	M/s BVSR Constructions Pvt. Ltd.
3.	Nandigama-Srikakulam	5	Km. 589.554 Madapam Village District Srikakulam	M/s MD Usman
4.	Srikakulam-Champavati	5	Km. 616.704 Chilakapalem	M/s Sahakar Global Ltd.
5.	Champavati/Kopperia-Visakhapatnam	5	Km. 656.704 Nathavalasa, District Vizianagaram	M/s MEP Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
6.	Vishakhapatnam-Ankapalli	5	Km. 728.055 Agnampudi	M/s K. Ravindra Reddy
7.	Ankapalli-Tuni	5	Km. 795.498 Vemapadu, District Vishakhapatnam	M/s Konark Infrastructure Ltd.
8.	Tuni-Rajamundry (Bumuru)	5	Km. 865.553 near Krishnavaram	M/s SVEC Constructions Ltd.
9.	Bommuru-Gundugolanu	5	Km. 964.350 Tanuku	M/s Konark Infrastructure Ltd.
10.	Gundugolanu-Vijayawada – Including Eiuru bypass	5	Km. 1050.794 (Kalaparru Village.)	M/s Kovvuri Ravindra Reddy (individual)
11.	Gundugolanu-Vijayawada – Including Eiuru bypass	5	Km. 1075.244 (Pattipadu Village)	M/s Kovvuri Ravindra Reddy (individual)
12.	Adloor Yellareddy-Gundla Pochampally	7	Km. 443.713 Manoharabad	M/s BSS Projects Private Ltd.
13.	Maharashtra/AP Border – Islam Nagar	7	Km. 180.300 Near Pippalwada Village in Adilabad District	M/s MEP Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Islam Nagar – Katdal	7	Km. 245.400 Rolmamba/Pippalwada Village in Adilabad District	M/s BVSR Constructions Pvt. Ltd.
15.	Kadthal-Armur	7	Km. 281.320, Gamjal	M/s Eagle Infra India Ltd. (Formerly Known as Eagle Construction Co.)
16.	Kothakota bypass – Kurnool	7	Km. 200.95 (Pullur)	M/s TGV Investments and Projects (P) Ltd.
17.	Kurnool-Karidikonda	7	Km. 250.700, Amakathadu, District Kurnool	M/s MEP Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd.
18.	Karidikonda-Marur	7	Km. 310.200, Kasepalli, District Anantpur	M/s BVSR Constructions Pvt. Ltd.
19.	Marur – AP/Karnataka Border	7	Km. 376.075 Marur District Anantpur	M/s MEP Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd.
	<b>Public Funded Projects</b>		<b>BIHAR</b>	
20.	Aurangabad-Barachetti	2	Km. 200.100 Village SauKala	Skylark Securitas Pvt. Ltd.
21.	Forbesganj-Purnea	57	Km. 267.000 Hariabara in Araria District	Md. Umar Khan
22.	Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga	57	Km. 26.200 Maithi in Muzaffarpur	M/s Balaji Enterprises
	<b>Public Funded Projects</b>		<b>GUJARAT</b>	
23.	Ratanpur-Himatnagar	8	Km 416.00 Vantada District Sabarkantha	M/s. Sahakar Global Ltd.
24.	Himatnagar-Chiloda	8	Km. 472.035 Kathpura	M/s. Skylark Securitas Pvt. Ltd.
25.	Garamore-Samakhiyali	8A	Km. 286.655 Surajbari	SMS Infrastructre Ltd,
26.	Garamore-Bamanbore	8A	Km. 213.100 Vaghasia	M/s Sahakar Global Ltd.
27.	Palanpur/Khemana-Aburoad	14	Km. 338.23 Khemana	MEP Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd.
	<b>OMT Projects</b>			
28.	Radhanpur-Adesar	15	Km. 160.0 Varahi	Patel Highway Management Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Adesar-Samakhayali	15	Km. 226 Makhel	
30.	Palanpur-Radhanpur	14	Km. 403.00 Bhiladi	
31.	Palanpur-Radhanpur	14 and 15	Km. 439.00 Belgaum	
32.	Porbander-Bhiladi	8B	Km. 11.00 Vanana Town	M/s Gujrat Prathibha Johnson OMT-2 Pvt. Ltd.
33.	Bhiladi-Jetpur	8B	Km. 82.00 Dumiyani	
	<b>Public Funded Projects</b>		<b>JHARKHAND</b>	
34.	Barachetti-Gorhar	2	Km. 279.425 Rasaiya Dhamna, District Hazaribagh	M/s Westwell Iron and Steel Pvt. Ltd.
35.	Gorhar-Barwa Adda	2	391.600 Rajganj	M/s Skylark Securitas Pvt. Ltd.
	<b>Public Funded Projects</b>		<b>KARNATAKA</b>	
36.	Maharashtra Border – Belgaum	4	Km. 591.24 Kognoli	M/s Konnark Infrastructure Ltd.
37.	Hattargi-Hirebagewadi	4	Km. 537.77 Hattargi	M/s Konnark Infrastructure Ltd.
38.	Gabbur-Devgiri	4	Km. 352.550 Bankapur	M/s MEP Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
39.	AP/Karnataka Border – Devanhalli	7	Km. 464.774 near Bagepalli	M/s S.B. Logistics
40.	Doddasiddanahally-Hadadi	4	Km. 237.650 Hebbalu, District Davanageri	M/s BVSR Construction Pvt. Ltd.
41.	Hadadi-Devgiri	4	Km. 288.200 Chalageri, District Haveri	M/s BVSR Construction Pvt. Ltd.
	<b>Public Funded Projects</b>		<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>	
42.	Amrawati Bypass	6	Km. 1.3 and Km. 16.550	M/s Indeerddeep Construction Company Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5
43.	Deodhari-Kelapur	7	Km. 150.00 near Kelapur in Yavatmal District	M/s MEP Infrastructure and Developers
	<b>Bridges</b>			
44.	Wagadhi Nallah Bridge	7	Km. 58.800	M/s Borale Buildcon Pvt. Ltd.
	<b>Public Funded Projects</b>		<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	
45.	Agra-Dholpur	3	Km. 34 Baratha	M/s M.E.P. Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd.
46.	Morana-Gwalior	3	Km. 85.870 Village Choundha, District Morana	M/s M.E.P. Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd.
47.	Jhansi-Lakhnadon	26	Km. 294.500 Village Titarpani in Sagar District	M/s Skylark Securitas Pvt. Ltd.
48.	Lakhnadon-Managaon	7	Km. 584.500 near Village Allonia in Seoni District	M/s Skylark Securitas Pvt. Ltd.
	<b>OMT Projects</b>			
49.	Rajasthan/MP Boarder – Amola Village (Shivpuri Bypass)	76 and 25	Km. 589.370 Ramnagar	M/s Jhansi-Baran Pathways Pvt. Ltd.
50.	Araola-Jhansi Bypass	25	Km. 84.650 Raksa	
	<b>Public Funded Projects</b>		<b>Odisha</b>	
51.	Bhadrak-Chetia	5	Km. 98.000 (Km. 191.698 New) Panikholi	M/s MEP Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
52.	Sunakhala-Bhubaneshwar	5	Km. 397.310 Gangapada Near Khurda (New Km. 301.700)	M/s Gurukrupa Indane Distributor
53.	Bhadrak-Balasore	5	Km. 182.175 (Km. 97.960 New) Sergarh	M/s MEP Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5
	<b>Public Funded Projects</b>		<b>Punjab</b>	
54.	Amritsar-Wagah Border	1	Km. 479.868 (Chnidan)	M/s Rohan Rajdeep Toll Ways Ltd.
	<b>Public Funded Projects</b>		<b>Rajasthan</b>	
55.	Kishangarh-Village Kavalias	79 and 79A	Km. 80.800 Kavalias	M/s Eagle Infrastructure Ltd.
56.	Bhilwara-Chittorgarh	79	Km. 163.650 Jojro Ka Kheda	M/s Eagle Infrastructure Ltd.
57.	Village Rithola-Udaipur	76	Km. 166.00 Narayanpura	M/s Eagle Infrastructure Ltd.
58.	Udaipur-Kherwara	8	Km. 311.100 Paduna Village	MEP Infrastructure Ltd.
59.	Kherwara-Ratanpur	8	Km. 348.450 (Khandi Obri Upla Falla Village)	M/s Eagle Infrastructure Ltd.
60.	Chittorgarh Bypass	79 and 76	Km. 28.500 Rithola	M/s Virendra Vyas
61.	Abu Road-Palanpur/Khemana	14	Km. 270.25 Undvariya Distt Sirohi	M/s Mapsko Builders Pvt. Ltd.
	<b>OMT Project</b>			
62.	Gadawali River-Raj/MP Boarder	76	Km. 525.725 Mundiyyar	M/s Jhansi-Baran Pathways Pvt. Ltd.
63.	Swaroopganj-Pindwara and Pindwara-Udaipur	14 and 76	Km. 11.200 Malera/Pindwara	M/s Udaipur Pathways Pvt. Ltd.
64.	Pindwara-Udaipur	76	Km. 64.200 Jaswantgarh/Gogunda	M/s Udaipur Pathways Pvt. Ltd.
65.	Chittoregarh-Bichhore	76	Km. 237.629 Bassi Village	M/s Chittorgarh Kota Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
66.	Bichhore-Bijoliya	76	Km. 294.469 Aroli Village	
67.	Bijoliya-Kota	76	Km. 340.979 Dhaneshwar Village	

1	2	3	4	5
68.	Kota Bypass – Derumata Temple	76	Km. 427.000 Similiya/Baran	M/s Kota Baran Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
69.	Derumata Temple – Gadawali River	76	Km. 479 Fatehpur	
	<b>Bridge</b>			
70.	ROB-Kishangarh	8	Km. 368.02	M/s. Ashirwad Industries
	<b>Public Funded Projects</b>		<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	
71.	Walajahpet-Kanchipuram	4	Km. 104.99 Chennasamudram	M/s MEP Infrastructure Developers Private Ltd.
72.	Madurai-Virudhunagar	7	Km. 18.652 near Kappalur District Madurai	M/s Eagle India Infra Ltd. Thane
73.	Kanchipuram-Chennai	4	Km. 37.80 Sriperumbudur	M/s Sri Guru Kripa Indane Distributors
74.	Virudhunagar-Kovilpatti	7	Km. 74.930 near Etturvattum District Virudhunagar	M/s Guru Kripa Indane Distributors, Bengaluru
75.	Kovilpatti-Moondradaippu	7	Km. 125.350 near Salaipudhur District Tuticorin	M/s Eagle India Infra Ltd. Thane
76.	Moondradaippu-Anjugramam	7	Km. 185.387 near Nanguneri District Tirunelveli	M/s Chabbra's Associates
77.	Chennai Bypass	45 and 4	Km. 16.50 Vanagaram	M/s Ravindara Reddy
78.	Tambaram-Tindivanam	45	Km. 52.820 (Paranur)	M/s MEP Infrastructure and Developers
79.	Tambaram-Tindivanam	45	Km. 103.500 (Athur)	M/s MEP Infrastructure and Developers
80.	Trichi-Tovrankurichi	45B	Km. 21.020 (Near Boothakudi Village)	M/s Eagle Infrastructure Ltd.
81.	Tovrankurichi-Madurai	45B	Km. 113.630 (Near Chittampatti Village)	M/s SMS Infrastructure Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5
			<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	
	<b>Public Funded Projects</b>			
82.	Tundla-Makhanpur	2	Km. 225.00 Tundla	M/s U Toll Corporation Pvt. Ltd.
83.	Shikohabad-Etawah and Etawah Bypass	2	Km. 285.0 Semra, Atikabad	M/s Shiva Corporation India Ltd.
84.	Etawah-Sikandara	2	Km. 351.50 Anantram	M/s Neeraj Upadhyay
85.	Sikandara-Bhaunti	2	Km. 2.80 from Km. 393.00 Sikandara	M/s Sahkari Awas Nirman Evem Vitt Nigam Ltd.
86.	Bhaunti-Fatehpur	2	Km. 506.262 Purwameer	M/s. Sahkari Awas Nirman Evem Vitt Nigam Ltd.
87.	Fatehpur-Khokharaj	2	Km. 120.50 Katoghan	Shri Vinyandra Nath Upadhyay
88.	Allahabad-Handia-Varanasi	2	Km. 279.12 Lalanagar	M/s Premier Car Sales Ltd.
89.	Allahabad Bypass	2	Km. 161.850 Sihori Uparhar, Km. 185.544 Adampur, Km. 196.605 Rajapur Maksudan, Km. 216.815 Bhopatpur and Km. 239.950 Sujaula	M/s Neeraj Upadhyay
90.	Ghaziabad-Hapur and Hapur Bypass	24	Km 29.30 Dasna	M/s Wave Industries Pvt. Ltd.
91.	Cable Stayed Bridge at Naini and its approach	27	Km 1.600	M/s U Toll Corporation Ltd.
92.	Brijghat-Moradabad	24	Km. 121.975 Joya	M/s MEP Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd.
93.	Lucknow-Kanpur	25	Km. 39.00 Nawabganj	M/s Vakrangee Capital (P) Ltd.
94.	Jhansi-Lalitpur	26	Km. 85.280 Village Vigakhet in Lalitpur District	M/s Balaji Enterprises



1	2	3	4	5
95.	Jhansi-Pooch	25	Km. 140.400 Village Semari in Jhansi District	M/s Sahkari Awas Nirman Evem Vitti Nigam Ltd.
96.	Hapur-Garhmuketeshwar	24	Km. 88.500 Brijghat, District Gaziabad	M/s Nagar Dairy Pvt. Ltd.
97.	Raniman-Faizabad	28	Km. 107.000 Ronahi, District Faizabad	M/s Surya International
98.	Ayodhya-Basti	28	Km. 163.000 Chaukadi, District Basti	M/s Shiva Corporation (India) Limited, Jaipur
99.	Basti-Gorakhpur	28	Km. 198.000 Mandwanagar	M/s Vinayendra Nath Upadhyaya
100.	Gorakhpur bypass	28	Km. 3.5 Gorakhpur Bypass	Sameer Pandey
<b>Bridges</b>				
101.	Sitapur	24	—	M/s Vinay Kumar Pandey, Balrampur
102.	Shahjahanpur	24	—	M/s Nitesh Mohan Contractor, Dehradun
103.	Beso	29	—	M/s Muninder Nath Upadhyay
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>				
<b>Public Funded Projects</b>				
105.	Barwa adda-Panagarh	2	Km. 454.8 Garui	Tolling Suspended
106.	Budbud-Palsit	2	Km. 585.692 Palsit District Bardvan	Tolling Suspended
107.	Palsit-Dhankuni	2	Km. 646.005 Dhankuni	Tolling Suspended
108.	Kharagpur-Dantan	60	Km. 103.490 Rampura	Tolling Suspended
109.	Dantan-Balasore	60	Km. 52.000 Village Laxminnath	M/s MEP Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
110.	Purnea-Dalkhola	31	Km. 451.00 Surjapur	M/s Mother India Construction Pvt. Ltd.
111.	Sonapur-Ghoshpukur	31	Km. 451.00 Paschim Madati in Darjeeling District	M/s Simanchal Construction

**National Highways Authority of India**  
*State-wise stretches presently under collection on BOT Toll Plaza*

Sl. No.	Section	NH	Plaza Location	Fee collection started	Name of the toll collecting agencies
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>					
<b>BOT Projects</b>					
1.	Tada-Nellore	5	Km. 86.00 Sullurpet, Km. 124.40 Budhanam and Km. 155.30 Venkatachalam	21.05.04	M/s CIDB Inventures Sdh Bhd and M/s Swarna Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
2.	Thondapali-Jedcherla	7	Km. 54.00	12.02.09	M/s GMR Jadcherla Expressway Pvt. Ltd.
3.	Jatcherla-Kotakatta	7	Km. 114.087	14.03.09	M/s L&T Western Andhra Tollways Pvt. Ltd.
4.	Nandigama-Vijayawada	9	Km. 226.40 Keesara	12.09.04	M/S CIDB Inventures Sdh Bhd
5.	Vijayawada-Chilakaluripet	5	Km. 416.8 Kaza	22.05.03 and 01.05.09 (BOT)	M/s Vijayawada Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
6.	Chilakaluripet-Ongole	5	Km. 1200.00 Vill Bolapalli, Dist. Prakasam	01.02.07 and 22.11.11 (BOT)	Simhapuri Expressway Ltd. (BOT)
7.	Ongole-Kavali	5	Km. 1264.00 Vill Tangutur Dist. Prakasam	01.02.07 and 22.11.11 (BOT)	
8.	Kavali-Nellore	5	Km. 1326.000 Sunambatti Village	27.08.05 and 22.11.11 (BOT)	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>SPV Projects</b>				
9.	Vishakhapatnam Port Connectivity Project	SR	Km. 9.158 (Panchvati Colony) and Km. 2.262 (Gosthani Gate of NAVY)	15.12.06	
	<b>BOT Projects</b>		<b>BIHAR</b>		
10.	Barun-Aurangabad (Varanasi-Aurangabad Section)	2	Mohania	05.11.07 Revised 12.09.2011 (BOT)	M/s Soma Isolux Varanasi Aurangabad Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
11.	Mohania-Barun (Varanasi-Aurangabad Section)	2	Km. 111.00, Sasaram Revise Km. 860	11.07.08 Revised 12.09.2011 (BOT)	M/s Soma Isolux Varanasi Aurangabad Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
	<b>BOT Projects</b>		<b>CHHATTISGARH</b>		
12.	Durg Bypass	6	Km. 312.500	15.12.00	M/s Shakti Kumar M. Sancheti Ltd.
	<b>BOT Projects</b>		<b>GUJARAT</b>		
13.	Narmada Bridge and its approach on Vadodara-Surat Section 4 laned	8	Km. 193.500	With MoRT&H	
14.	Gondal-Rajkot	8B	Km. 120.50 Pithadia and Km. 156.80 Bharudi	28.10.06 and on full length from 16.05.08	M/s West Gujarat Expressway Ltd.
15.	Vadodara-Bharuch Tollway	8	Km. 157.20 Bharthana	03.06.09	M/s L&T Vadodara Bharuch Ltd.
16.	Bharuch-Surat	8	Km. 245.750 Choriyasi	25.09.09	M/s IDAA Infrastuctre Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Chalthan (Surat)-Waghaldhara	8	Km. 297.360 Boriach	19.06.05 and 20.02.09 (BOT)	M/s IRB Surat Dahisar Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
18.	Waghaldhara-Kajali	8	Km. 356.200 Bhagwada	30.05.05 and 20.02.09 (BOT)	M/s IRB Surat Dahisar Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
19.	Samakhiyali-Ghandidham	8A	Km. 309 Samakhiyali	10.06.03 and (01.10.10, BOT)	L&T Samakhiyali Gandhidham Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
<b>SPV Projects</b>					
20.	AV Expressway Phase-I	NE-1	Km. 2.616 & one side plaza	01.02.04	M/s MEP Infrastructure
21.	AV Expressway Phase-II	NE-1	Km. 86.1 plus two side plazas at Km. 43:855 (Nadiad) and Km. 58.616 (Anand)	02.10.04	M/s MEP Infrastructure
22.	Ahmedabad-Vadodra	8	Km. 91.00 (Vasad)	01.09.07	M/s IRB Infrastructure
<b>HARYANA</b>					
<b>BOT Projects</b>					
23.	Badarpur-Kosi	2	Km. 72 Srinagar	10.06.02	M/s DA Toll Road Ltd.
24.	Panipat Elevated Highway	1	Km. 96.000	17.07.08	M/s L&T Panipat Elevated Corridor Ltd.
25.	Delhi-Gurgaon	8	Km. 24.00, Km. 42.00 and side plaza at Km. 19.10	25.01.08	M/s Jaypee DSC Venture Ltd.
26.	Badarpur Elevated Highways	2	Km. 18.700/Km. 20.200	29.11.10 BOT	Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Ltd.
27.	Panipat-Ambala	1	Km. 146.40 Km. (earlier at 132 Karnal)	24.06.02 and 11.05.09 (BOT)	M/s Soma-Isolux NH One Tollway Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Zirakpur-Panwanoo	22 (new NH-5)	Km. 51.400 Village Surajpur Chandri Mandir	06.04.2012	M/s Himalayan Expressway Ltd.
<b>KARNATAKA</b>					
<b>BOT Projects</b>					
29.	Neelamangla-Tumkur	4	Km. 30.0 Neelamangla and Km. 61.0 Tumkur	10.02.04	M/s Jas Toll Road Company Ltd.
30.	Silk Board Junction-Hosur	7	Km. 32.700 (4 Side Plazas)	07.04.10 (BOT)	M/s Bangalore Elevated Tollway Ltd.
31.	Banglore-Neelamangla	4	Km. 14.875 and Km. 26.075, Neelamangla and Bengaluru (4 Side Plazas - 16.600, 17.100, 23.150 and 23.800)	12.12.10 (BOT)	M/s Navyuga Bangluru Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
32.	Neelamangla Junction-Devihalli	48	Km. 32.750 and Km. 100.300	23.06.12 (BOT)	M/s Lanco Devihalli Highways Pvt. Ltd.
33.	Bijapur-Hungund	13 (New NH-50)	Km. 103.888 Kasaba District Bijapur and Km. 165.650 Nagarhalla District Bagalkot	02.05.2012	
34.	Belgum-Dharwad	4	Km. 483.600 Hirebagewadi	07.07.07 Revised 04.05.2011 (BOT)	Ashoka Belgaum Dharwad Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
35.	Doddasiddavanahally-Tavarakere	4	Km. 172.767 Guilalu	26.03.08 Revised 04.06.2011 (BOT)	M/s IRB Tumkur Chitradurga Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
36.	Tavarakere-Anthrasanahally	4	Km. 104.530, Karajeewanahally	15.12.07 Revised 04.06.2011 (BOT)	M/s IRB Tumkur Chitradurga Tollway Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
37.	Devanhalli-Bangalore	7	At Km. 538.000	25.04.2011	M/s Navyuga Devanhalli Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
<b>KERALA</b>					
<b>SPV Projects</b>					
38.	Edapalli-Vyttila-Aroor	47	Km. 356.500 near Kumbalam in Ernakulam District	11.06.2011	
<b>BOT Projects</b>					
39.	Thrissur-Angamali-Edapalli	47	Km. 278.000 (Paliyekkara)	09.02.2012	
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>					
<b>BOT Projects</b>					
40.	Satara-Kagal	4	Km. 634.5 and Km. 694.150 (Taswade and Kini)	24.10.05 on 70.0 Km. and from 01.07.06 on 62.76 Km.	M/s Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation Ltd.
41.	Mumbai-Pune Expressway (4 laned)	4		With MoRT&H	
42.	Dharwad-Hubli (2 laned)	4	Km. 432.800 & Km 404.00	With MoRT&H	
43.	Pune-Khed	50		With MoRT&H	
44.	Nagpur-Kondhali	6	Km. 20.612	23.09.2011	M/s Balaji Tollways Ltd.
45.	Kondhali-Talegaon	6	Km. 76.00 (Karanja)	24.04.08	M/s Oriental Pathways (Nagpur) Pvt Ltd
46.	Chattisgarh/Maharashtra Border – Wainganga Bridge	6	Km. 449.260	21.10.10	M/s Ashoka Highways (Bandara) Pvt. Ltd.
47.	MP/Maharashtra Border – Dhule	3	Km. 203.400 (Shirpur) and Km. 236.600 (Songir)	11.02.2012	Dhule Palesner Tollway Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
48.	Pimpalgaon-Dhule	3	Km. 356.715 Cbandwal and Km. 268.632 Dhule	25.10.09 and 19.04.10	IRCON-Soma Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
49.	Vadape-Gonde	3	Km. 455.485 Ghoti (Budruk) and Km. 532.690 Arjunali	25.05.10 and 02.09.2011	Mumbai Nasik Expressway Ltd.
50.	Kajali-Manor	8	Km. 420.34 Charoti	01.03.04 and 20.02.09 (BOT)	M/s IRB Surat Dahisar Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
51.	Manor-Baseen Creek Dahisar	8	Km. 474.1 Shirshad	29.05.03 and 20.02.09 (BOT)	M/s IRB Surat Dahisar Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
52.	Westerly Diversion, Katraj Realignment and Katraj-Sarole	4	Km. 819.240 (Khedshivapur Village District Pune)	05.05.07 (01.10.10, BOT)	M/s PS Toll Road Co. Ltd.
53.	Khandala - Satara	4	Km. 748.600 Anewadi Village	23.03.05 (9.0 Km. length add dated 01.10.10, BOT)	M/s PS Toll Road Co. Ltd.
54.	MP/Maharashtra Border – Nagpur and Nagpur Bypass and Operation and Maintenance of already four laned (Nagpur-Hyderabad)	7	703.700 and 19.660 near Tekadi and Dangargaon Village in Nagpur District	11.07.2012	M/s Oriental Nagpur Bypass Pvt. Ltd.
55.	Pimpalgaon-Nashik-Gonde	3	Km. 390.450 near Village Baswant	02.10.2012	M/s PNG Tollways Ltd.
<b>SPV Projects</b>					
56.	Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Connectivity Project (Phase-I) (on SPV basis)	4B and 4	Km. 13.050 (Chirle) and another at Km 23.250 (Karanjade)	11.08.05	Sangam (I) Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
57.	Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Phase-II) (on SPV basis)	SH 54	Km. 9.100 (Dastan)	25.11.10	MEP Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>					
<b>BOT Projects</b>					
58.	Guna Bypass	3	Km. 331.000	19.07.08	M/s Guna Infrastructure Ltd.
59.	Indore-Khalghat	3	Km. 82.800	21.08.09	Oriental Pathways (Indore) Pvt. Ltd.
60.	Khalghat-MP/Maharashtra Border	3	Km. 141.85	04.04.2011	SEW Navayuga Barwani Tollways Pvt. Ltd.
61.	Indore-Dewas	3	Km. 591.00 On Indore Bypass Just after the flyover of the Junction at NH-3	01.09.2011	Indore Dewas Tollways Limited
<b>ODISHA</b>					
<b>SPV Projects</b>					
62.	Chandikhol-Paradip	5A	Km. 4 Srirampur	04.07.09	M/s A.J. Tolls Pvt. Ltd.
<b>BOT Projects</b>					
63.	Bhubaneshwar-Chetia	5	Km. 35.000 (Km. 245.50 New) Manguli near Cuttack	(01.06.02/ 04.05.08) and 13.12.2011	M/s SJEPL
<b>PUNJAB</b>					
<b>BOT Project</b>					
64.	Ambala-Zirakpur	22 and 21	Km. 23.100 Dappar	10.12.08	M/s. GMR
65.	Kiratpur-Kuruli	21 (New NH-205)	Km. 35.000	09.08.2011	M/s. BSC-C&C Toll Plaza
66.	Jalandhar-Amritsar	1	Km. 410.140 and Km 446.960	30.04.10	M/s IVRCL



1	2	3	4	5	6
67.	Ambala-Khanna	1	Km. 213.300 Shambu	24.06.02 and 11.05.09 (BOT)	M/s Soma-Isolux NH One Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
68.	Khanna-Jalandhar	1	Km. 328.05 Lodowal (earlier at Km. 296 Doraha)	24.06.02 and 11.05.09 (BOT)	M/s Soma-Isolux NH One Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>					
<b>BOT Projects</b>					
69.	Jaipur-Kishangarh	8	Km. 286.450 Jaipur and Km. 360.20 Kishangarh	09.04.05	M/s GVK Jaipur Kishangarh Expressway Co. Ltd.
70.	Agra-Bharatpur	11	Km. 30.300 Korai	09.07.09	M/s Oriental Pathways (Agra) Pvt. Ltd.
71.	Bharatpur-Mahua	11	Km. 64.570 and Km. 98.500	08.05.09	M/s Madhucon House Agra - Jaipur Expressways Ltd.
72.	Jaipur-Mahua	11	Km. 156.60 and Km. 204.70	31.03.08 and 26.09.09	M/s Jaipur Mahua Tollway Company Pvt. Ltd.
73.	Gurgaon-Kotputli	8	Km. 115 Shahjahanpur	15.03.02 and 03.04.09 (BOT)	M/s Pinkcity Expressway Pvt. Ltd.
74.	Kotputli-Chandwazi	8	Km. 211 Manoharpur	30.03.98 (Chainage is changed and Jaipur bypass is included in revised notification) and 03.04.09 (BOT)	M/s Pinkcity Expressway Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
75.	Jaipur Bypass Phase-I and II	8 and 11	Km. 13.20 from Hamara on Jaipur bypass Phase-II	27.03.06 (Earlier fee collection was done with Kotputli-Chandwaji section) and 03.04.09 (BOT)	M/s Pinkcity Expressway Pvt. Ltd.
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>					
<b>BOT Projects</b>					
76.	Krishnagiri-Thopurghat	7	Km. 154.440, Palayam Village, Dharmapuri District	07.02.09/ (16.6 Km. length add dt. 13.7.2010)	L&T Krishnagiri thopur Toll Road Ltd.
77.	Omallur-Namakkal	7	Km. 191.800	(old chainage 199.20 - 248.625) 06.08.09 and 14.06.10	M/s M.V.R. Infrastructure Tollways Pvt. Ltd.
78.	Nammakal-Karur	7	Km. 259.500	24.08.09	NK Toll Road Ltd.
79.	Karur Bypass-Dindigul Bypass	7	Km. 332.000	05.11.09	TN (DK) Expressway Ltd.
80.	Dindigul Bypass-Samyannallore	7	Km. 398.500	28.09.09	M/s DS Toll Road Ltd.
81.	Salem-Kumarapalayam	47	Km. 27.697 Vaiguntham Village	01.07.10 (BOT)	M/s TVRCL
82.	Kumarapalayam-Chengalpalli	47	Km. 88.287	27.08.09	M/s Kumarapalayam Tollways Ltd.
83.	Tindivanam-Ulundurpet	45	Km. 148.900	24.07.09	M/s GMR
84.	Ulundurpet-Padalur	45	Km. 192.750 and Km. 244.00	05.09.09	M/s Trichy Tollway Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
85.	Padalur-Trichy	45	Km. 304.510	06.05.10	M/s S.A. Infrastructure Consultants Pvt. Ltd.
86.	Thanjavur - Trichy	67	Km. 120.900	12.05.2011	M/s Trichy-Thanjavur Expressways Ltd
87.	Madurai Tuticorin	45B	Km. 143.580 near Eliyarpathy Village District Madurai and Km. 254.940 near Pudurpandiapuram Village District Tuticorin	02.07.2011	M/s MTPL
88.	Chennai-Tada	5	Km. 27.00/Km. 21.625	03.04.09	M/s L&T Chennai Tada Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
89.	Hosur-Krishnagiri	7	Km. 88.300 Krishnagiri	04.07.05 Revised 07.06.2011 (BOT)	M/s Reliance Infrastructure Limited viz., M/s HK Toll Road Private Limited
90.	Krishnagiri-Ambur	7 and 46	Km. 46.850 Peddakallupalli (Vaniyambadi)	01.07.06 Revised 07.06.2011 (BOT)	M/s L&T Krishnagiri-Walajahpet Tollway Ltd.
91.	Ambur-Walajahpet	46	Km. 98.520 Pallikonda District Vellore	20.08.06 Revised 07.06.2011 (BOT)	
92.	Trichy-Dindigul	45	Km. 382.850 near Ponnambalapatti	11.01.2012	
93.	Puducherry-Tindivanam	66	Km. 6.572 Morattandi	13.12.2011	(M/s PTTL)
94.	Salem-Ulundrupet	68 (New NH-79)	Km. 73.60 Nathakkarai and Km. 105.000 Veeracholapuram West	28.07.2012	M/s SU Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
			<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>		
	<b>BOT Projects</b>				
95.	Kosi-Agra	2	Km. 164.55 Mahuvan	10.06.02	M/s DA Toll Road Ltd.
96.	Moradabad Bypass	24	Km. 156 TP-1 and Km. 158 TP-2	21.06.01	M/s IL&FS
97.	Meerut-Muzaffarnagar	58	Km. 76.000 Village Sivaya District	25.04.2011 (21.10.2011 full length)	M/s Western UP Tollways Ltd. Meerut
98.	Lucknow-Sitapur	24	Km. 468.000 near Barabhari and Km. 420.000 near Karondi	17.10.2011 (02.08.2012 full length)	M/s Lucknow Sitapur Expressway Ltd.
99.	Varanasi-Mohania (Varanasi-Aurangabad Section)	2	Km. 12.00 of VRM bypass Km. 800.00	18.05.08 Revised 12.09.2011 (BOT)	M/s Soma Isolux Varanasi Aurangabad Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
			<b>WEST BENGAL</b>		
	<b>BOT Project</b>				
100.	Ilnd Vivekananda Bridge and Approach	2	Km. 666.644, Rajchandrapur	04.07.07	M/s Second Vivekananda Bridge Tollway Company Pvt. Ltd.
101.	Dhankuni-Kolaghat	6	Km. 35.250 in Jaladhulagori	13.10.06 and 01.04.2012	M/s Ashoka Dhankuni Kharagpur Tollway Ltd.
102.	Kolaghat-Kharagpur	6	Km. 112.695, Debra/Baramulla	17.10.08 and 01.02.2012	

**Annexure-B****National Highways Authority of India**

State-wise collection of user fee (toll) during last 3 years and current year upto October 12

Sl. No.	NH. No.	Section	Name of Plaza	Rs. in lakhs					Remarks
				2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto October)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>									
<b>Public Funded</b>									
1.	5	Ankapalli-Vishakhapatnam	Agnampudi	915.47	972.22i	1125.18	661.77		
2.	5	Nadigama-Icchapuram	Madapam	1722.97	1800.28	2003.64	1039.07		
3.	5	Icchapuram-Puintola	Bellupada				210.75		
4.	5	Icchapuram-Srikakulam	Laxmipuram	1415.02	1483.66	1612.09	888.37		
5.	5	Chilikaluripet-Vijayawada	Kaza	291.59	0.00			Transferred to BOT	
6.	5	Vijayawada-Gundugolani (31/8 Km.)	Pattipadu	1453.18	1662.70	1745.35	1041.16		
7.	5	Vijayawada-Gundugolani (53/3 Km.)	Kalaparru	1488.16	1723.67	1819.03	1076.32		
8.	5	Rajamundry-Tuni	Krishnavaram	3116.74	3315.26	3567.41	2172.38		
9.	5	Tuni-Ankapalli	Vernapadu	3606.68	3838.40	4102.69	2737.68		
10.	5	Visakhapatnam-Champawati	Nathavalasa	1295.02	1464.64	1419.85	1065.30		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	5	Bommuru-Gondugolanu	Tanuku	3281.19	3705.04	3900.47	2522.56	
12.	5	Kavali-Nellore	Sunnambatti	2273.94	2415.85	2092.15		Transferred to BOT
13.	5	Kavalli-Ongole	Tangrur	3371.65	3493.57	2492.78		Transferred to BOT
14.	5	Ongole-Chilikaluripet	Bolapalli	2100.88	2412.33	1532.86		Transferred to BOT
15.	5	Srikakulam-Chilakapalem	Chilkapalem	1659.45	1807.77	1864.70	1159.07	
16.		Maharashtra/AP Border-Islam Nagar	Pipalwada				870.21	
17.	7	Islam Nagar-Katdal	Rolmamda		1416.60	2770.90	1772.22	
18.	7	Kadital-Armur	Ganjai	856.46	1648.32	1777.88	1130.73	
19.	7	Kothakota bypass-Kurnool	Km 200.95 (AP5)	1158.31	4612.84	5012.73	2779.04	
20.	7	Kurnool-Karidikonda	Amakathadu		361.79	3074.56	2245.74	
21.	7	Karidikonda-Marur	Kasepalli		350.37	3086.80	2347.15	
22.	7	Marur-AP/Karnataka Border	Marur		836.71	2133.38	1514.85	
23.	7	Adloor Yellareddy-Gundla Pochampally	Manoharabad	2362.76	2862.90	3290.41	1990.91	
Total AP				32369.48	42184.90	50424.84	29225.29	
				<b>Bihar</b>				
1.	2	Barun-Barachatti	Sau-kala	3416.78	3635.84	2664.23	1543.23	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	2	Monia-Barun	Sasaram	2509.05	2727.95	1331.73		Transferred to BOT
3.	57	Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga	Maithi		481.57	768.30		
4.	57	Forbesganj-Purnea	Hariabara		269.05	212.21		
<b>Bridges</b>								
5.	57	Gosaghat Bridge	Bridge	83.27	50.39			Closed
Total Bihar				6009.10	4746.58	2523.74		

**GUJARAT**

1.	8	Ratanpur-Himatnagar	Vantada	886.00	1008.88	1277.16	906.16	
2.	8	Himmatnagar-Chiloda	Kathpur	1407.80	1501.43	1652.06	1014.24	
3.	8A	Samakhayali-Gandhidham	Samkhayali	2491.27	1034.56			Closed
4.	8B	Porbander-Bhiladi	Vanana	248.38	77.75			Transferred to OMT
5.	15	Radhanpur-Adesar	Varahi	1314.22	89.24			Transferred to OMT
6.	14	Radhanpur-Palanpur	Bhiladi	1437.31	96.95			Transferred to OMT
7.	8B	Bhiladi-Jatpur	Dumiyani	427.89	126.51			Transferred to OMT
8.	15	Adesar-Samakhayali	At Km. 226 Makhel	1073.81	104.44			Transferred to OMT
9.	8A	Bamanbore-Garamore	Vaghasia	332.04	723.48	1029.29	968.73	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	14	Palanpur/Khemana-Aburoad	Khemana	1366.86	1778.14	1910.48	1166.81	
11.	8A	Garamore-Samakhiyali	Surajbari		1870.98		2626.67	
<b>OMT</b>								
11.	14 and 15	Palanpur-Samkhayali (EW)	Varahi Makhel Bhiladi Belgam	5958.33	7095.83		4531.33	
12.	8B	Porbandar-Bhiladi, Bhiladi- Jetpur	Vanana Dumiyani	337.50	483.75		305.25	
Total Gujarat				10985.59	12837.20	15319.56	11519.20	
<b>HARYANA</b>								
<b>Public Funded</b>								
1.	2	Badarpur-Kosi	Srinagar	2131.66	2305.74	2658.40	1510.49	
2.	1	Panipat-Ambala	Karnal	561.44	0.00			Transferred to BOT
Total Haryana				2693.10	2305.74	2658.40	1510.49	
<b>JHARKHAND</b>								
<b>Public Funded</b>								
1.	2	Barachatti-Gorahar	Rasoiyadhamna	2656.01	2790.08	2788.19	1957.51	
2.	2	Gorhar-Barwa Adda	Basaijam	636.30	1602.55		2072.89	
Total Jharkhand				2656.01	3426.39	4390.74	4030.40	
<b>Karnataka</b>								
<b>Public Funded</b>								
1.	4	Belgam-Maharashtra Border	Kognoli	1760.87	2030.17	2125.54	1273.17	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	4	Hirebagewadi-Hattargi	Hattargi	1994.35	2168.23	1057.82	501.69	
3.	4	Hirebagewadi-Dharwad	Hirebagewadi	1516.13	1646.81	162.84		Transferred to BOT
4.	4	Anthrasanahally-Tavarakere	Karajeewanahally	3741.16	4222.32	859.59		Transferred to BOT
5.	4	Gabbur-Devegiri	Bankapur	1960.38	1884.36	2211.67	1508.34	
6.	4	Doddasiddanahally-Hadadi	Hebbalu				153.46	
7.	4	Hadadi-Devgiri	Chalageri				38.47	
8.	4	Tavarekare-Daddasidanahally	Guilalu	3487.80	3824.06	796.09		Transferred to BOT
9.	7	AP/Karnataka Border – Devanhalli	Km. 464.774 Bagepalli	451.60	2202.90	2501.30	1456.45	
Total Karnataka				14912.29	17978.85	9714.85	4931.58	
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>								
<b>Public Funded</b>								
1.	4	Satara-Khandala	Anewadi	2002.53	952.07			Transferred to BOT
2.	4	Westerly Diversion	Khedshivapuram	4049.20	2009.18			Transferred to BOT
3.		Deodhari-Kelapur	Kelapur				371.84	
4.	6	Amravati Bypass	Amravati Bypass	508.32	540.87	636.22	593.22	
<b>Bridges</b>								
5.	7	Khooni Bridge	Bridge	114.66	127.14	154.55	39.25	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	7	Wagadhi Nallah Bridge	Bridge	192.39	197.43	218.19	107.04	
Total Maharashtra				6867.10	3826.69	1008.96	1111.36	
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>								
<b>Public Funded</b>								
1.	3	Agra-Dholpur	Baraetha	582.14	641.93	772.05	502.03	
2.	3	Agra-Gwalior	Choundha	729.99	775.94	905.19	589.98	
3.	25	Amola-Jhansi Bypass	At Km. 80.000 Raksa	389.73	658.54	307.67		Transferred to OMT
4.	76 and 25	Rajasthan/MP Border-Amola Village	Ramnagar	79.20	99.42	27.09		Transferred to OMT
5.	26	Jhansi-Lakhnadon	Titerpani			55.90	414.48	
6.	7	Lakhnadon-Mohagaon	Allonia			576.62	984.64	
<b>OMT</b>								
7.	76	Gadawali River-Rajasthan/MP Border	Mundiyyar			798.58	798.58	
76 and 25		Rajasthan/MP Border-Amolal	Ramnagar					
25		Amola-Jhansi Bypass	At Km. 80.000 Raksa					
Total Madhya Pradesh				1781.06	2175.84	3443.11	3289.72	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
				<b>ODISHA</b>					
	<b>Public Funded</b>								
1.	5	Bhubaneswar-Cuttack-Jagatpur	Gopalpur/ Manguli	2104.96	2978.44	2566.07		Transferred to BOT	
2.	5	Chetia-Bhadrak	Panikholi	1945.70	2776.03	2550.07	1527.34		
3.	5	Sunakhala-Bhubaneshwar	Gangapada	1468.53	1811.99	1518.11	1045.10		
4.	5	Bhadrak-Balasore	Sergarh		411.39		1346.28		
		Total Odisha		5519.19	7566.45	7045.64	3918.71		
				<b>PUNJAB</b>					
	<b>Public Funded</b>								
1.	1	Khanna-Jalandhar	Doraha	542.41	0.00			Transferred to BOT	
2.	1	Ambala-Khanna	Sambhu	238.18	0.00			Transferred to BOT	
3.	1	Amritsar-Wagah (Km. 456.100 Km. 492.030)	Chhiddan		181.18	294.83	82.53		
		Total Punjab		780.59	181.18	294.83	82.53		
				<b>RAJASTHAN</b>					
	<b>Public Funded</b>								
1.	8	Kotputli-Jaipur Bypass	Manoherpur	30.83	0.00	0		Transferred to BOT	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	8	Gurgaon-Kotputli	Shajhanpur	41.97	0.00	0		Transferred to BOT
3.	8	Jaipur Bypass Phase-I and II	Daulatpura	13.96	0.00	0		Transferred to BOT
4.	79 and 79A	Kishangarh-Bhilwara	Kavaliyas	4614.17	4921.27	6210.63	4091.55	
5.	79	Bhilwara-Chittorgarh	Jojo Ka Kheda.	3894.15	4099.86	5178.14	3338.56	
6.	76	Rithola-Udaipur	Narayanpura	1691.67	1969.08	2691.56	1769.04	
7.	8	Udaipur-Kherwara	Paduna	2790.28	3009.28	3588.38	2348.89	
8.	8	Kherwara-Ratanpur	KhandiObri	1673.10	1728.51	1919.49	1185.26	
9.	76	Chittorgarh-Bichoor	Bassi	644.41	738.26	306.27		Transferred to OMT
10.	76	Bichoor-Bijoliya	Aroli	588.26	640.13	221.16		Transferred to OMT
11.	76	Bijoliya-Kharipur	Dhaneshwar	624.98	704.02	263.63		Transferred to OMT
12.	76	Pindwara-Jaswantgarh	Malera	174.27	241.29	82.79		Transferred to OMT
13.	76	Jaswantgarh-Debri	Jaswantgarh	64.30	390.03	152.94		Transferred to OMT
14.	76	Gadawali River-Rajasthan/MP Border	Mundiyyar	80.67	124.96	59.99		Transferred to OMT
15.	76	Kota Bypass-Derumata Temple	Simliya	190.83	505.99	284.97		Transferred to OMT
16.	76	Derumata Temple-Gadawali River	Fatehpur	95.89	364.89	167.22		Transferred to OMT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17.	14	Abu Road-Pindwara	Undvariya	1518.92	2056.14	1869.12	783.34	
18.	79 and 76	Chittorgarh Bypass	Rithola	484.41	2636.58	3242.05	2196.52	
<b>Bridges</b>								
19.	8	ROB Kishangarh	Bridge	422.01	409.95	446.20	189.02	
<b>OMT</b>								
20.	76	Chittorgarh-Bichoor	Bassi			1482.00	1296.75	
	76	Bichoor-Bijoliya	Aroli					
	76	Bijoliya-Kharipur	Dhaneshwar					
21.	76	Kota Bypass-Derumata Temple	Simliya			536.25	577.50	
	76	Derumata Temple-Gadawali River	Fatehpur					
22.	76	Pindwara-Jaswantgarh	Malera			283.50	330.75	
	76	Jaswantgarh-Debri	Jaswantgarh					
Total Rajasthan				19639.08	24540.26	28986.29	18107.18	
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>								
<b>Public Funded</b>								
1.	4	Kanchipuram-Walajapet	Chennasamudram	2440.32	2551.53	2961.00	1633.65	
2.	7	Hosour-Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	3550.17	3919.61	685.51		Transferred to BOT
3.	46	Krishnagiri-Ambur	Ambur	2024.24	2474.47	417.04		Transferred to BOT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	46	Ambur-Walajahpet	Pallikonda	2990.25	3610.28	599.05		Transferred to BOT
5.	4	Kanchipuram-Chennai	Sriperumbudur	2653.85	3374.06	3510.00	2549.83	
6.	45	Tambaram-Tindivaram	Parinur	2316.74	2159.35	3060.00	1639.82	
7.	45	Tambaram-Tindivaram	Athur	2071.12	2255.86	3330.37	1582.32	
8.	45	Chennai Bypass	Chennai Bypass	1467.79	1900.18	2250.00	1800.57	
9.	45B	Tovrankurichi bypass end	Chittampatti village	26.91	1900.40	2375.41	2094.72	
10.	45B	Trichi-Tovrankurichi	Km 21.020 (Boothakudi vill)		1538.36	1652.95	1795.68	
11.	7	Madurai-Kanyakumari	Etturuvattam			820.78	1250.74	
12.		Madurai-Virudhunagar	Kappalur				501.21	
13.	7	Kovilpatty-Kayathar	Salaipudhur			1081.32	1094.74	
14.	7	Tirunelveli-Panangudi	Nanguneri			2408.27	1212.45	
		Total Tamil Nadu		19541.40	25684.10	25151.71	17155.73	
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>								
<b>Public Funded</b>								
1.	2	Kosi-Agra	Mahuwan	2118.13	2347.61	2750.07	1562.57	
2.	2	Rampur Thariwan-Kokhraj	Katoghan	1454.09	1583.32	1804.31	1177.58	
3.	2	Allahabad Bypass	Allahabad Bypass				1377.09	
4.	2	Sikandera-Bhaunti	Sikandera	1007.84	1082.13	1275.07	1004.88	
5.	2	Handia-Rajatalab	Lalanagar	1873.58	1985.02	2144.02	1436.61	
6.	2	Varanasi-Monia	VRM Bypass	2857.63	3079.71	1331.32		Transferred to BOT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	2	Etawah-Sikandra	Anantram	2106.21	2248.24	2763.37	1684.63	
8.	24	Ghaziabad-Hapur and Hapur Bypass	Dasna	976.35	1109.63	1262.64	634.98	
9.	2	Shikohabad-Etawah	Semra Atikabad	1958.50	2181.29	2490.85	1655.08	
10.	25	Lucknow-Kanpur	Nawabganj	1834.27	2147.06	2995.79	2833.49	
11.	28	Ranimai-Faizabad	Ronahi				247.86	
12.	28	Ayodhya-Basti	Chukadi				202.98	
13.	28	Basti-Gorakhpur	Mandwanagar				9.05	
14.	2	Bhaunti-Fatehpur	Purwameer	1835.33	2154.63	2692.63	2050.32	
15.	2	Tundla-Makhanpur	Tundla	1219.75	1487.11	1768.55	1527.19	
16.		Hapur-Garhmuketeshwar	Brijghat				12.36	
17.	24	Garhmukteshwar-Moradabad	Joya		1613.85	3629.76	2295.52	
18.	26	Jhansi-Lalitpur	Vigakhet			12.22	378.71	
19.	25	Jhansi-Poonch	Semari			155.18	2104.60	
<b>Bridges</b>								
20.	2	Shastri Bridge	Bridge	242.36	63.41			Closed
21.	27	Cable stay Bridge at Naini (5.4 km.)	Bridge	765.76	750.96	782.34	459.36	
22.	24	Kali Nadi Bridge	Bridge	267.20	258.93	217.75	130.22	
23.	24	Sitapur	Bridge		80.06	168.12	103.04	
24.	24	Shahjahanpur	Bridge		93.14	175.63	107.57	
25.	29	Beso Bridge	Bridge		48.23	85.12	55.11	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26	28C	Ghagraghat Bridge	Bridge	142.02	142.02	142.02	83.02	
		Total Uttar Pradesh		20659.01	24456.35	28646.75	23133.84	
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>								
	<b>Public Funded</b>							
1.	2	Budbud-Pulsit	Palsit	3521.75	3936.11	4227.86	2228.87	
2.	2	Barwa-Adda-Panagarh	Garui	2048.11	2033.36	1823.50	1014.42	
3.	2	Palsit-Dankuni	Dankuni	3267.51	3732.26	4132.98	2218.38	
4.	60	Dantun-Kharagpur	Rampura	908.70	979.40	1003.74	531.87	
5.	6	Kolaghat-Kharagpur	Debra/Baramulla	2475.11	2766.81	1750.49		Transferred to BOT
6.	6	Dankuni-Kolaghat	Jaladhulagori	3644.48	4063.14	2357.54		Transferred to BOT
7.	60	Dantan-Balasore	Santoshpura/ Laxmannath	1015.14	1172.87	1083.66	658.49	
8.	31	Purnea-Kishanganj	Surjapur		58.43	0.00	979.21	
9.	31	Sonapur-Ghoshpukur	Paschim Madati				783.50	
		Total West Bengal		16880.80	18742.38	16379.78	8414.74	
		Gand Total		161293.81	192320.49	198212.04	128954.50	



## State-wise collection of user fee on BOT Plazas during last 3 years and current year upto October 12

Sl. No.	NH. No.	Section	Name of Plaza	Length in Km.	Rs. in lakhs			2012-13 (upto October)
					2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>								
<b>SPV</b>								
1.	SR	Convent Junction to laayapa Temple (VPCP)		12.000	498.90	540.12	672.23	
<b>BOT</b>								
2.	5	Tada-Nellore	Nellore, Budanam and Sullurpet	111	7232.15	8519.79	10412.65	9238.64
3.	9	Nandigama-Vijaywada	Keesara	48.000	2520.18	3101.09	3626.17	3028.24
4.	5	Thondapali-Jedcherla	AP3	58.006	4196.94	5130.31	5887.51	5117.09
5.	5	Chilikaluripet-Vijayawada	Kaza	83.000	5999.47	7675.47	8625.04	7298.32
6.	7	Jatcherla-Kotakatta	AP4	55.740	3136.21	3754.57	4371.72	3748.73
7.	5	Ongole-Chilikaluripet	Bolapalli	70.945			1820.88	4246.80
8.	5	Kavalli-Ongole	Tangtur	69.000			2833.04	7222.30
9.	5	Kavali-Nellore	Sunnambatti	43.800			1673.44	4210.90
Total Andhra Pradesh					23583.85	28721.35	39922.68	44111.02
<b>BIHAR</b>								
<b>BOT</b>								
1.	2	Mohania-Barun	Mohania	42.600			2212.70	3735.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	2	Barun-Aurangabad	Sasaram	94.800			4467.11	7811.76
		Total Bihar			0.00	0.00	6679.81	11547.56
<b>GUJARAT</b>								
<b>SPV</b>								
1.	NE-1	AV Expressway Phase-I	Ahmedabad and AUDA Ringroad	43.400	2664.92	7585.05	13727.65	
2.	NE-1	AV Expressway Phase-II	Nadiad, Anand and Vadodara	49.902	3462.73			
3.	8	Ahemdabad Vadodara	Vasad	88.850	3086.01	3845.75	4606.28	
4.	8	Vatrak Bridge	At 42 km.	8.750	164.74	146.10		
<b>BOT</b>								
6.	8A	Samakhiyali-Gandhidham	Samakhiyali	56.160		2635.91	6281.08	
7.	8	Jeipur-Gondal-Rajkot	Rajkot	67.127	3111.43	3338.06	3823.69	3754.02
8.	8	Chaitan-Wagaldhara	Boriach	55.200	8126.65	8836.60	10020.44	8784.78
9.	8	Wagaldhara-Kajali	Bhagwada	63.000	8182.33	9050.81	10020.44	8784.78
10.	8	Bharuch-Surat	Choriyasi	65.000	6623.04	13000.10	14284.58	12020.00
11.	8	Vadodara Bharuch	Bharthana	83.300	13363.36	18963.00	21112.00	17760.00
		Total GujaratVadodara			48785.21	67401.37	83876.17	51103.57
<b>HARYANA</b>								
<b>BOT</b>								
1.	1	Panipat Elevated	Sonepat	10.000	3544.22	3739.25	5188.97	3463.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	1	Panipat-Ambala	Karnal	110.000	10195.48	13412.93	8901.16	7585.45
3.	2	Badarpur Elevated Highways	Badarpur	4.400		1112.84	3259.61	2873.21
4.	2	Badarpur-Kosi	Km. 72 Srinagar					2117.81
5.	22	Zirakpur-Parwanoo	Chandi Mandir					17902.75
6.	8	Delhi-Gurgaon	Gurgaon	27.700	15393.63	19351.17	21252.59	
		Total Haryana			29133.33	37616.18	38602.33	33942.22

**Karnataka**

**BOT**

1.	7	Silk Board Junction – Hosur	32.700 (4 Side Plazas)	24.365	5846.98	7306.41	5939.87	
2.	4	Banglore-Neelamangla	Banglore-Neelamangla	19.565		1021.71	3716.68	3390.98
3.	48	Neelamangla Junction Devihalli	Km 32.750 and Km 100.300	82.262				
4.	13 (New NH-50)	Bijapur-Hungund	Nagarhalla District Bagalkot	97.220				
5.	4	Tumkar-Neelamangla	Chitradurga	32.500	3845.21	4432.20	5232.43	4714.97
6.	4	Tavarekare-Daddasidanahally	Guilalu	57.000			5910.24	6236.67
7.	4	Anthrasanahally-Tavarakere	Karajeewanahally	60.000			6617.10	7069.30
8.	4	Hirebagewadi-Dharwad	Hirebagewadi	79.360			2583.33	4861.77
9.	7	Devanhalli-Bangalore	At Km. 538.000	22.120				194.91
		Total Karnataka			3845.21	11300.89	31366.19	32408.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
			<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>						
<b>SPV</b>									
1.	4 and 4B	Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Trust-II		30.000	4293.80	4817.42	6074.06		
2.	4 and 4B	Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Trust-II					649.29		
<b>BOT</b>									
1.	4	Satara-Kagal	Taswade and Kini	132.760	6711.57	7803.12	7577.45	6364.70	
2.	8	Manor-Dahisar	Khanwade	63.000	8630.12	9442.27	10020.44	8784.78	
3.	6	Nagpur-Kondhali	Km 20.612	39.841			1417.66	2324.70	
4.	6	Kondhali-Talegaon	Amravati	49.522	2532.85	3117.90	3017.75	2453.65	
5.	6	Chattisgarh/Maharashtra Border-Wainganga Bridge	Wainganga Bridge	72.056		1817.09	4452.00	3687.37	
6.	3	MP/Maharashtra Border-Dhule	Km. 203.400 (Shirpur) and Km. 236.600 (Songir)	68.300			1183.00	6578.10	
7.	3	Pimpalgaon-Dhule	Nashik	99.000	2641.22	11936.83	14228.00	13506.20	
8.	3	Vadape-Gonde	Ghoti (BK), Arjunali	94.770		5120.64	9853.00	10628.21	
9.	7	MP/Maharashtra Border-Nagpur and Nagpur Bypass and operation and maintenance of already four laned (Nagpur-Hyderabad)	703.700 and 19.660 near Tekadi and Dangargaon Village in Nagpur District						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	3	Pimpalgaon-Nashik-Gonde	Near Village Baswant					
11.	4	Satara-Khandala	Anewadi	56.000	2206.54	5754.28	5710.00	
12.	4	Westerly Diversion	Khedshivapuram	80.70	"1774161	8967.77	8950.00	
13.	8	Kajali-Manor	Charoti	57.400	8438.05	9144.76	10020.44	8784.78
		Total Maharashtra		33247.61	59180.83	83215.14	77772.48	
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>								
<b>BOT</b>								
1.	3	Guna Bypass	Guna	14.000	1068.84	1357.74	1447.84	1377.68
2.	3	Khalghat-MP/Maharashtra	Km. 141.85	82.800		7720.32	7257.50	
3.	3	Indore-Khalghat Border	Km. 82.800	77.550	3583.31	6717.29	8562.36	7929.51
4.	3	Indore-Dewas	Indore Bypass	45.050			1883.79	3158.20
		Total Madhya Pradesh		4652.15	8075.03	19614.32	19722.88	
<b>ODISHA</b>								
<b>SPV</b>								
1.	5A	Chandikhol-Paradip	4 km. Srirampur	76.588	809.12	1746.89	1831.00	
<b>BOT</b>								
2.	5	Bhubaneswar-Cuttack-Jagatpur	Gopalpur/Manguli	70.000			2087.72	
		Total Odisha		809.12	1746.89	3918.72	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>PUNJAB</b>								
<b>BOT</b>								
1.	1	Khanna-Jalandhar	Ladowal	100.000	7041.51	8234.35	8901.16	7585.45
2.	1	Ambala-Khanna	Sambhu	66.000	3429.70	4092.68	8901.16	7585.45
3.	1	Jalandhar-Amritsar	Jalandhar-Amritsar Tollway	49.000		2053.47	2623.38	2388.99
4.	1	Ambala-Zirakpur	Dappar	33.011	1871.73	2157.60	2461.61	2226.77
5.	21	Kurali-Kiratpur	Solakhian	42.900			1615.04	1974.41
Total Punjab					12342.94	16538.10	24502.34	21761.07
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>								
<b>BOT</b>								
1.	8	Kotputli-Jaipur Bypass	Manoherpur	57.500	9137.35	10541.33	11498.45	10053.35
2.	8	Gurgaon-Kotputli	Shajhanpur	120.500	16104.39	19943.92	22258.49	19307.05
3.	8	Jaipur Bypass Phase-I and II	Daulatpura	48.400	5831.32	6646.60	7618.61	6784.79
4.	8	Jaipur-Kishangarh	Km. 286.450 Jaipur and Km. 360.20 Kishangarh	90.385	17080.17	18863.36	22402.75	19546.83
5.	8	Jaipur-Mahua	Km. 156.60 and Km. 204.70	54.720	4114.21	5897.36	4736.49	6705.89
6.	11	Agra-Bharatpur	Km. 30.300 Korai	44.500	938.83	1337.28	1594.08	1709.93
7.	11	Bharatpur-Mahua	Km. 64.570 and Km. 98.500	57.000	2371.42	3082.93	3484.96	3493.16
Total Rajasthan					55577.69	66312.78	73593.83	67601.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>TAMILNADU</b>								
<b>BOT</b>								
1.	7	Krishnagiri-Thopurghat	Km. 154.440, Palayam Village, Dharmapuri District	69.400	6679.31	9158.75	11122.07	9865.13
2.	7	Omallur-Namakkal	Km. 191.800	49.425	1908.54	4240.46	5360.78	4919.61
3.	45	Tindivanam-Ulundurpet	Km. 148.900	72.900	3718.49	6341.76	7231.17	6586.13
4.	7	Dindigul Bypass - Samyanallore	Km. 398.500	53.049	1450.86	3543.18	4204.28	4086.29
5.	45	Ulundurpet-Padalur	Km. 192.750 and Km. 244.00	93.894	3232.55	6681.22	8026.36	6948.27
6.	45	Trichy-Dindigul	Ponnambalapatti	88.278			557.22	2302.79
7.	66	Puducherry-Tindivanam	Morattandi	38.608			341.09	908.60
8.	45	Padalur-Trichy	Km. 304.510	38.427		2060.66	3065.30	2742.21
9.	67	Thanjavur-Trichy	Km. 120.900	48.480			2072.53	1832.23
10.	45B	Madurai-Tuticorin	Km. 143.583 and Km. 254.940	127.400			4060.45	4698.33
11.	47	Salem-Kumarapalayam (TN06)	Km. 00.00 and Km. 53.525	53.525		1991.94	3078.75	2937.93
12.	47	Kumarapalayam Bypass - Chengapalli	Chengapalli	48.510	1772.71	3341.28	3691.97	3280.03
13.	7	Namakkal-Karur	Karur	41.370	894.63	1780.12	2296.81	2113.89
14.	7	Karur Bypass - Dindigul Bypass	Karur	77.725	961.69	2621.12	3023.92	3251.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	5	Chennai-Tada	Tada	43.400	3302.12	3971.22	4904.07	4426.70
16.	7	Hosour-Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	55.000			6549.63	7756.70
17.	46	Krishnagiri-Ambur	Ambur	73.380			3583.53	3893.83
18.	46	Ambur-Walajahpet	Pallikonda	78.201			4912.98	5422.69
19.	68 (New NH-79)	Salem-Ulundrupet	Km. 73.760 Nathakkarai and Km 105.000 Veeracholapuram West	64.940				
Total Tamil Nadu					23920.90	45731.70	78082.92	77972.47

## UTTAR PRADESH

SPV								
1.	24	Moradabad Bypass	TP-I and TP-II	18.220	1083.09	716.60		
<b>BOT</b>								
2.	2	Varanasi-Monia	VRM Bypass	55.000			3526.68	5439.23
3.	58	Meerut-Muzaffarnagar	Km. 76.000 Village Sivaya District	57.000			5945.72	6194.32
4.	2	Kosi-Agra	Km. 164.55 Mahuvan					
5.	24	Moradabad Bypass	Km. 156 TP-1 and Km. 158 TP-2					
6.	24	Lucknow-Sitapur	Km. 420 and Km. 468	50.000				2690.00
Total Uttar Pradesh					1083.09	716.60	9472.40	14323.55



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>								
<b>BOT</b>								
1.	8	Vivekanand Bridge	Vivekanand Bridge	6.000	5468.64	6502.71	7512.22	6676.17
2.	6	Dhankuni-Kolaghat (Not Recd.)	Jaladulagori					8027.52
3.	6	Kolaghat-Kharagpur (Not Recd.)	Debra					5007.11
Total West Bengal					5468.64	6502.71	7512.22	19710.80
<b>KERALA</b>								
<b>SPV</b>								
1.	47	Edapalli - Vyttila - Aroor	Kumbalam	16.450			630.02	
<b>BOT</b>								
1.	47	Thrissur-Angamali-Edapalli (Paliyekkara)	Km. 278.000	6.000			826.64	7897.80
Total Kerala					0.00	0.00	1456.65	7897.80
<b>CHHATTISGARH</b>								
<b>BOT</b>								
1.	6	Durg Bypass	Durg Bypass	18.000	2512.30	2666.49	3301.29	3113.70
Total Kerala					2512.30	2666.49	3301.29	3113.70
Grand Total					244962.03	352510.91	505117.02	482988.57

**Annexure-C**

Summary of the Complaints received from Local people/residents against tolling are categorized as follows:-

1. **Misbehaviour by the employees:** After verification, the concerned employees were warned/ removed from the duty. Agencies were directed to provide proper training to employees for good behavior.
2. **Bad condition of road:** Action taken for immediate maintenance of road.
3. **High toll rates:** It is as per the policy.
4. **Additional concessions to local users:** By amendment in fee rule concession to commercial vehicles registered within the district is already provided.
5. **Exemptions to local people:** Action being taken regularly as per policy.
6. **Delay in toll collection at the plaza:** Agencies were asked to engage efficient staff so that there may not be any abnormal delay.
7. Location of Toll Plaza

*State-wise summary of complaints registered at the Toll Plazas by Local Public/residents*

Sl. No.	State	No. of complaints (of above nature)
1	2	3
1.	Tamil Nadu	129
2.	Gujarat	1
3.	Madhya Pradesh	2
4.	Rajasthan	64
5.	Karnataka	386

1	2	3
6.	Bihar	14
7.	West Bengal	41
8.	Odisha	2
9.	Jharkhand	17
10.	Andhra Pradesh	260
11.	Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	17
12.	Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir	0
13.	Delhi	33
14.	Maharashtra	1
15.	Kerala	16

[Translation]

SHRI JITENDER SINGH BUNDELA: Madam Speaker, I have asked a very important question from the hon. Minister regarding the manner in which toll tax on various highways of the country is being collected from the people by the NHAI and contractors resulting in financial burden on the people. Through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that when contract is awarded for converting four lane road into six lane then tax is recovered from the people only when the construction work of road has been fully completed.

I would like to tell the hon. Minister that in his state Jaipur the High Court has taken cognizance of a case in which the company soon after getting the contract has started recovering tax and the said company has recovered around 1200 crore rupees. In 'D' part of my question, I had asked as to whether the Government has received any complaints from the local people and if so, what action is being taken by the Government in this regard?

Madam Speaker, I would like to say that the hon. Minister has given incomplete reply to my question. Though the hon. Minister has given information however he has not said anything as to what action has been taken by the Government in this regard. The hon. Minister has not given any reply as to what action has been taken by the Government against such agencies which start collecting toll tax from the common people even before starting the work.

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Hon. Madam Speaker, the question which the hon. Member has asked is a matter of concern for all of us. The rules for collecting toll tax were framed in 1997. In those rules, a provision has been made that as soon as the contract is awarded regarding conversion of four lane into six lane road, the agency will have the right to collect tax from that day itself. I would like to say that the said company has been collecting toll tax as per the rules framed in the year 1997. The contractor collects toll tax from the first day of awarding contract regarding conversion of four lane into six lane road. It is true that the passengers face a lot of difficulties while the roads are being constructed. However, the rules which have been framed in the year 1997, on the basis of those rules  
...(Interruptions)

You will have to listen. ...*(Interruptions)* You express your views after listening to me...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the hon. Minister complete his reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, there is a provision under Section 9 of the National Highway Act, 1956 that the Central Government will make provision for imposition of toll. The rule enacted in 1997, were discussed by the House. The House passed those rules. The rules enacted in the year 2008, were also presented before the House. The House passed these as well. Now, the toll is being collected in accordance with the laws enacted on the basis of the said Act, but I would like to say that the concerns expressed by hon'ble Members are genuine.  
...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: If you continue to interrupt, then the hon'ble Minister will not be able to reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. C.P. JOSHI: It is true that when we impose toll at the time of conversion of four lane road into six lane, the people feel burdened. To redress this complaint we have taken the decision of not hiking toll more than 25 per cent in any condition. We have also decided that 50 per cent toll will be levied on all the vehicles registered in a particular district. This problem will continue to exist on till we amend the laws. I would like to assure the Members that my Ministry is aware of this. We will go to the cabinet for getting approval for amending the said rule very soon and then we will introduce the amendments in the House so that amendment process may be carried out. The concessionaire rules enacted in the year 1997 were for 20 years. I cannot amend the terms of conditions of the concessionaire rules, but I agree with your sentiments. This problem should be readdressed. We will make efforts in the direction.

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Madam Speaker, the common man is not going to get any benefit from the reply given by the hon'ble Minister. Why these laws cannot be amended? We have enacted these rules? Will the people continue to be looted in this manner in broad daylight? I would like to make request in this regard?

I would like to come to another issue. Just now, discussion on FDI took place. Korean company, which has been assigned construction of North-South Corridor in Madhya Pradesh is operating for the last seven years, but work thereof has not been started till now. Secondly, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister that at the time of purchase of a vehicle, a lumpsum amount is charged in the name of road tax from the customer/ Afterwards the customer again has to pay toll in the name of road tax.

Thirdly I would like to say that frequent clashes between contractor's staff and motorists are taking place in the country. Through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to whether the Government

proposes to set up an independent regulatory authority to monitor the companies engaged in collection of toll so as to provide relief to the people?

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, it is true that we have to take a conscious decision as to whether we are mentally prepared to construct road or develop infrastructure in public private partnership or not?

Madam Speaker, you will be surprised to know that investment of around 80 thousand crore rupees has been made in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode from the date of commencement of this concept till date and we have constructed 20 thousand kilometres of road under this model. If roads are not constructed under public-private partnership mode, then infrastructure cannot be developed in the country. Therefore, we took the conscious decision. We undertook this task after taking a conscious decision. This work was not been undertaken under UPA regime. This Act was enacted was enacted in the year 1997. We took action under the Act of 2008. I would like to assure you that we understand the agony of people and will take whatever action is required to redress those problems and will present a plan before you as to how amendments can be made in the said rule ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\*...*

*[Translation]*

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL: Madam Speaker, toll collecting agencies have become agencies of exploitation of people. These agencies have hired musclemen who threaten and intimidate people. The legislations enacted by the Government in regard to toll collection are in favour of builders and contractors. The common man is not getting any benefit out of it. The common man is being exploited through these legislations. Agitations against the toll contractors are being staged in

the entire country. The locals are raising their voice against the contractors, but the Government is silent on the issue of toll collection legislation.

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam, it is true that the complaints in regard to misbehaviour with people at toll collection plazas are coming to us. We are taking action to redress these complaints. I would like to assure that we will take action against the people indulge in misbehaviour at toll collection plazas and if required, we will also terminate their toll collection licences by taking legal action against them.

*[English]*

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN : After the UPA Government came to power, with a view to improve the infrastructure of our country, roads of the National Highways were formed on a large scale at par with the world class standards and as a result, the journey time for the users is saved considerably, road accidents are reduced and the maintenance cost of the vehicles has naturally come down. The road journey now has become more safe and enjoyable. At the same time, with regard to the toll fee collected by the concerned agencies, as raised by other hon. Members, I wish to refer to the Notification issued on 5.12.2008 and also the Report of the Committee of Secretaries on 20.04.2009. It is very categorically said that a toll plaza can be established at the National Highways beyond a distance of 10 Kms. From a municipality or local town area limit. It is also said that another toll plaza...

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: I am coming to the point. I would not take much time. It is a very important question. It is also said that another toll plaza on the same section of the National Highway and in the same direction shall not be established within a distance of 60 Kms. Madam, Speaker, these two norms are violated at certain places. For example, in Tamil Nadu, in Madurai district at Thirumangalam, my home town, at the National Highway-7 a toll plaza is being established within 1.5 Kms. Of the municipal boundary and there is another toll plaza at less than 60 Kms. At the same section. Contrary to the rules

\*Not recorded.

and norms the operators at the plaza are fleecing money from the local users thus resulting into the law and order problem. There may be cases like this in other parts of our country.

Madam, may I request through you our affectionate and hon. Minister to kindly intervene and examine the specific toll plaza so that it is shifted and established 10 Kms. Away from Thirumangalam. Also, the toll fee collected, as raised by the other hon. Members, from the users all over the country is very much on the higher side. I wish to know, through you, from the hon. Minister what steps the Ministry is going to take to reduce the toll fee and to shift the toll plazas established at the controversial sections.

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam, I do agree that there are discrepancies between 1970 rules and 2002 rules and because of these discrepancies there are such toll plazas located at different locations and the people are facing the problem. The hon. Member has raised this issue to me. I can assure you that I will look into it and we will do whatever is possible.

[Translation]

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: We have to give impetus to the development of national highways. It is true that the Government has limited resources. Therefore, the PPP model mentioned by the hon'ble Minister is effective to a large extent. No doubt the motorists who travel by big vehicles are able to pay the toll, but one should not expect the same from the farmers who travel by their own trolleys to pay toll every day at toll plazas. They are not having resources. I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister whether locals can be exempted from toll, without constructing service lane, because at many places, people are not having any alternative other than the national highway, therefore, they are compelled? Besides when we make any agreement with the private player, why cannot we make rule that the national highway contract cannot be assigned without the condition of constructing service lane?

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, as I said earlier

there is a difference in rules of the concessionaire Act enacted under 1997 legislations, and the concessionaire Act enacted in the year 2008, due to this problems are cropping up. I would like to assure that we that taken decision in the year 2011, that only 50 per cent toll will be charged from the vehicles registered in the district. But the concessionaire Act enacted before 1997. ...*(Interruptions)* First listen to me. There is no charge on tractors. If any hon'ble Member says this, it is not true. Under the said law, no toll can be charged on tractors. If any such thing comes to your notice, then bring it to my notice. I assure you that I will take necessary action in this regard. I would like to say that due to discrepancy in Concessionaire Act enacted after 2008 and Concessionaire Act of 1997, the problem is being created in public funded project formulated in the year 1997, as told by the hon'ble Member. We are trying to review the Concessionaire Act of 1997 and bring it under rules of 2000, so that everybody may be able to get its benefit. We have started action to take initiative in this regard.

[English]

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Madam, in his detailed answer laid on the Table, the hon. Minister has given some details of the complaints received. Item No. 12 says that there are no complaints received from Haryana whereas the whole country knows that only a few weeks ago, the Toll Booth connecting Delhi-Gurgaon, Haryana had a massive traffic jam where the High Court had to intervene. In fact, it stopped the Toll collection for a period of time. This is another instance where the Administration and this august House itself is abdicating its responsibility by which the courts are stepping in.

My question to the hon. Minister is that apart from the increased traffic, one of the problems is the inefficiency of processing the traffic because it is all processed manually, whereas everywhere else in the world, they now have technology and automatic reading of those commuters who have paid their monthly fees. Does the hon. Minister have proposals to introduce technology for faster processing of the traffic at these Toll Booths?

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam, I can inform the hon. Member that we have already introduced RFID technology recommended by the Nandan Nilekani Committee. We have started introducing this concept and within two years, the entire country will have RFID with every vehicle. So, we will be able to overcome the problem which we are facing today in Delhi-Gurgaon Toll Plaza.

[Translation]

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: The Parliamentary Constituency, Kalyan from where I hail is a part of district Thane, Maharashtra. I do not think that there may be any district in the country, which has 18 toll plazas, whether they are of NHAI or State Government. Three national highways, NH-3, 8 and 7 pass through my constituency. Toll is a major problem in my parliamentary constituency. As per NHAI, two lakh vehicles pass through NH-3 daily. I have requested hon'ble Minister many a times that there is a dire need to make it eight lane. Now they have undertaken work to make it 6 lane from Vadape to Gonadpe, Bhivandi parliamentary constituency lies on one side of Thane and Kalyan parliamentary constituency on other side of Thane from where NH-3 starts. No action has been taken in this regard till now. Sometimes I feel that their policies are not for the people, but for the contractor. Two lakh vehicles pass daily through NH-3. So there is a need to make it eight lane highway.

There are two junctions, Ranjoli and Mankoli in mid-way where the State Government of Maharashtra intends to construct two flyovers costing Rs. 180 crore through MMRDA. The State Government of Maharashtra is ready to bear the entire cost, but NHAI is not even issuing NOC in this regard. We have submitted our request in may ministries and I even met the hon'ble Minister with my request during the monsoon session. I would like to know the details of policy in this regard. Whether their policy is for contractors or people?

SHRI C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, on the one hand, hon'ble Member is saying that PSUs are increasing therefore 4 lanes should be converted to 6 lanes and

6 lanes to 8 lanes and on the other hand he is saying that we are helping concessionaires. We do not want to help the concessionaire. Toll is collected under enacted legislations. If it is more in PSUs mentioned by you, then definitely for making it six lane. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the hon'ble Minister speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. C.P. JOSHI: We will not give the lesse to the State Government to use this. Let it be the prerogative of the NHAI. This prerogative will be used by the NHAI and then we will proceed to give to the State Government. You will have to appreciate that.

#### Safety of Indian Fishermen

\*223. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that our fishermen in the Indian Seas, including the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) have become vulnerable targets of the foreign vessels;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof including the incidents of firing, collisions, etc. occurred during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the number of casualties and the monetary loss suffered by the fishermen as a result thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government for ensuring the safety of Indian fishermen?

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) One incident of firing by merchant vessel MT Enrica Lexie on fishing boat "St. Anthony" on 15th February, 2012 was reported. Further, fishing boat Don-I sank off Kochi on 1st March, 2012 after collision with MV Prabhu Daya. Two fishermen were killed in the firing incident by MT Enrica Lexie while 05 fishermen died

in the collision of fishing boat with MV Prabhu Daya. The monetary loss suffered by the fishermen is being looked into by the State Government. Protecting our fishermen is an important task included in the Charter of duties of the Indian Coast Guard. Some foreign vessels are transiting very close to Indian West Coast to avoid piracy attack by Somalian pirates, leading to their transgression into the fishing zone utilized by Indian fishermen. Regular patrolling and air surveillance by Indian Coast Guard are conducted to ensure coastal security. Various Information Sharing Centres dealing with the piracy issues in the region have been apprised about the fishing activities off the Indian coast and requested to issue advisory for merchant vessels transiting the area to be careful about small fishing boats. The International Maritime Bureau (IMB) Piracy Reporting Centre based at Kuala Lumpur and UK Maritime Trade Organisation (UKMTO) have already issued such advisory for merchant vessels transiting the area to be careful about small fishing boats. In addition, the Information Sharing Centre (ISC) established at Singapore under the Regional Cooperation Agreement for Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP) has published a special report about fishing activities on the West Coast of India. A Navigational Warning 'NAVAREA' has also been issued by the Chief Hydrographer of India sensitizing the transiting merchant traffic about fishing activities in area. The Director General Shipping has also issued a Notice to apprise the shipping community about the fishing activities on the South West Coast of India. Besides, ICG conducts regular community interaction programmes with the fishing community to apprise them about safety measures to be observed to ensure safety at sea.

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Madam, we all know our nation is having one of the lengthiest coast line in the world. Lakhs of people are dependent on fisheries to earn their livelihood.

Madam, I would like to ask my first supplementary in this matter and would also need your protection in this matter. Even now — after six months in captivity of the Somalian pirates — some of the Indian citizens working

in certain Indian ships have been held hostages by the Somalian pirates. At the same time, the hon. Minister, in page number 2, of his reply has stated and with your permission I would like to quote from it:—

“Some foreign vessels are transiting very close to Indian West Coast to avoid piracy attack by Somalian pirates, leading to their transgression into the fishing zone utilized by Indian fishermen.”

My question is, while our brothers are being held hostages by Somalian pirates, why our Government is still sleeping over this matter and allowing all these foreign vessels to travel through the West Coast of India? It is because of that lakhs of lives of our poor fishermen are in peril now. The coast lines of Tamil Nadu and Kerala have become very vulnerable because of transgression of the foreign vessels. That is why I am asking this question.

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: Madam, I fully agree with the hon. Member that the Indian coastline is 6516 kilometres; exclusive economic zone is 2.1 million square kilometers across nine coastal States and four Union Territories. Over 3.5 million fishermen, 3222 fishing villages and over 2 lakhs fishing boats, both motorized and mechanized. The Government is very concerned.

The issue which the hon. Member has raised about foreign vessels coming into Indian fishing zone relates to the High Risk Area. West of 78 degrees East Longitude is declared as a High Risk Area. India has raised the matter with Maritime Safety Committee at IMO to shift the High Risk Area West of 65 degree East Longitude. I would also like to tell the hon. Member that there is a UN-led initiative — Contact Group on Piracy of Coast of Somalia which meets every four months. India is raising this matter very actively in the UN and other agency.

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister, in his reply, has given a statement about the International Maritime Bureau Piracy Reporting Centre based at Kuala Lumpur and UK Maritime Trade Organization, etc. and ISC established at Singapore. In his reply, the hon. Minister has stated that 3.2 million

people are depending on fisheries. Most of them are very poor people and illiterate. They do not know about all these things.

In my first supplementary, I have pointed out one issue. Nowadays, our fishermen are constantly being attacked by the Sri Lankan Navy. They are being fired at. People who are going to fishing from Tamil Nadu and my State, Kerala, also are being attacked by the Sri Lankan Navy. This does not happen from the side of the Pakistan Navy. This happens only from the side of Sri Lankan Navy. We are saying that we are proud of having this much population engaged in fisheries, this much of coastline, this much of fisheries villages and lakhs and lakhs of vessels, etc. But my question is, what strong measures have been taken by the Government of India to ensure that those fishermen who are going to the sea to earn their daily bread by catching fish come back safely without being shot dead and without being attacked? It is not only the vessels which are hitting the small fishing boats. ...*(Interruptions)*

It is mentioned about the Italians in the reply and my people have died due to the shots being fired by the Italian ships. Here, it has been stated by the hon. Minister himself that two fishermen were killed in the firing incident by MT Enrica Lexie while five fishermen died in the collision of fishing boat with MV Prabhu Daya. Then the hon. Minister says that the monetary loss suffered by the fishermen is being looked into by the State Government. Even now, we do not have the exact data of the monetary loss suffered by the fishermen. What safety measures can we propose to our citizens who are going to the sea so that they will come back safely without being attacked, without being shot dead? That is why, our people have become vulnerable, especially fishermen from the States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. P. VENUGOPAL : The matter is very serious and I support the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN : Madam, we demand an Half-an-hour discussion on this issue.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, you give me a notice.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN : We have already given a notice.

MADAM SPEAKER: I will look into it.

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: Madam, I share the concern of the hon. Members and the whole House.

The Indian Coast Guards has taken various steps to help the fishermen. I would like to tell you some of the steps which have been taken by them. The following advice/instructions are given to fishermen which include:—

- (a) Boats registration certificate and permit be carried while going for fishing at sea.
- (b) All crew to carry identity cards.
- (c) Boats to carry life saving equipment.
- (d) Boats to have VHF communication set and GPS equipment.
- (e) Do not cross international maritime boundary.
- (f) Benefit of group fishing.
- (g) Help each other in distress.
- (h) To report any untoward incident.

Since 2009, a total of 1696 community interaction programmes have been held. Along with these things, a pilot project in which transponders will be fitted in all fishing boats is under progress. Then, the Indian Coast Guards has taken up this issue with various international agencies. I can give you some of those initiatives being taken by them.

The International Maritime Bureau (IMB) Piracy Reporting Centre based at Kuala Lumpur has issued such an advisory. The UK Maritime Trade Organizations has also issued necessary advisory to the mariners transiting the area about fishing activities. So, the ships which move into that area are being told that there are fishermen in these areas and to please avoid that route. The Information Sharing Centre established at Singapore is also working towards such activities. There is the



Navigational Warning system about which I have dealt with at length in my reply and I do not think it is important to take the time of House reading that.

In addition to that, the local print media of Kerala and other States have also been informed about the advisories to fishermen. DG (Shipping) has also issued a notice apprising the shipping community about the fishing activities on the SW coast of India. Then, there has been increase of surveillance by the Indian Coast Guards both by air and sea.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, before asking question, I would like to register complaint before you. The reply to this particular question is not enclosed in the question laid on the Table. First I thought it is missed in my set only then I checked sets of Mr. Deputy Speaker and Advani ji also. But it is missing in all sets. It is obvious that reply was not received on time. The concerned persons of the Secretariat are also not present here. Therefore, I would like to say that you should direct the Minister that his Ministry should send reply on time so that we should get it on time and may be able to ask supplementary questions conveniently.

Madam, the issue of security of fishermen is very important for our country. You might have sensed the sentiment of the House. This issue is raised by members in almost every session and outside the House also. I raised the matter of killing of two fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy with the Ministry of External Affairs. They said that a joint working group has been set up in this regard. They also accepted that its meeting has never taken place. They said that they will hold regular meetings onwards and will resolve the problem and will check its recurrence.

But after some days, five more fishermen were killed. When I raised the matter, I was told that the said matter is related to the fishermen belonging to Sri Lanka and Tamil Nadu. I think that if we hold a meeting of the representatives of both countries, a solution to this problem will be evolved. I would like to know from the

hon'ble Minister as to whether a meeting of the joint working group took place since then? Whether a meeting of representatives of both countries was held and if so, the outcome thereof?

*[English]*

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: Madam, as the hon. Member has rightly said, there was an Indo- Sri Lanka Joint Working Group which was formed and its first meeting was held in April, 2005 in New Delhi with Director, Fisheries and Environment. The second meeting was held in Colombo in January, 2006 and the third meeting was held in February, 2011 in New Delhi. The fourth meeting was held in January this year with Director, Fisheries and Environment. They sit and discuss the issues between the Indian Government and the Sri Lankan Government.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I would like to know that as the meeting of representatives from both the sides was to take place, even after that for fishermen were killed and I was told that representatives of both the sides will sit together and will resolve the matter because now the fishermen from the other side also want to come and do fishing in Indian maritime boundaries. When the war on LTTE was going on, they did not come for fishing. The fishermen from our side only used to go for fishing, but now even the fishermen from the other side want to come here for fishing. I was told that a meeting of representatives of the both sides will be held, and solution to the said problem will be found in the said meeting, but this matter has not been resolved till now. Our people are shot at any time. They got arrested. Hundreds of fishermen are imprisoned in Pakistan and scores of people are killed or arrested here. Therefore, I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister that whether a meeting of the representatives from both the countries has been held to resolve the matter?

*[English]*

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: I would like to state that there is an operational problem. The Sri Lankan and

Indian maritime boundaries are very close. The different zones in which the boundaries are defined are very close. So, some times boundaries are crossed from Sri Lanka and from India.

I would like to assure the hon. Senior Member that we are going to sit and I will personally organise such a meeting and we would take corrective steps in this regard. Of course, both the matters are bilateral. The Ministry of External Affairs has taken steps in this regard. This mainly relates to the Ministry of External Affairs. But whatever the Ministry of Defence and the Indian Coast Guard need to do, we will do that.

SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH: Madam, thank you very much for this opportunity.

The issue regarding the fishermen is very sensitive and a burning one in Tamil Nadu. This is not the first or the second time that this incident has happened. It has been happening since 1983. From 1983 till date, nearly 400 fishermen have died; 193 boats have been damaged; 800 fishermen have been injured; and 124 fishermen were missing. Such incidents are regularly happening in our coastal areas. We need a concrete solution for this issue.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister, through you, as to what steps are being taken by the Government to safeguard the fishermen of Rameshwaram and Nagapattinam in Tamil Nadu. Thank you.

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: I think, I have already answered this question. I can go through all the steps that have been taken by the Government once again. A Joint Working Group with Sri Lanka and also with Pakistan and with all our neighbours has been formed. So, bilateral initiatives are being taken by the Government. Along with that, it is very important to mention that fishing boats often cross boundaries. They often come on the routes where the merchant ships are going.

So, I think, it is very important to address the fact that the fishermen are equipped and are given the knowledge not to cross those boundaries.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: While answering, the Minister has mentioned about the vessels captured by the Somalian pirates. This issue was raised on many occasions earlier also. The Minister has said that 27 Indian fishermen are under captivity. Today, all the main newspapers have reported that the pirates have served an ultimatum that they will be shot at. Only our fishermen are left. Their family members are anguished. They say that there is a system in the UN and they are holding four-monthly meetings and that an appeal is being made. The Crisis Management Group under the Government of India, with the Ministry of External Affairs, the Ministry of Defence and other Ministries concerned, should swing into action immediately. Otherwise, the lives of the Indian citizens are at gun point. The action taken by the Government is not sufficient.

I have been knocking at the doors of the Cabinet Secretary, Defence Secretary, Directorate of Shipping, etc. for the last six months. Their parents are in anguish. The other countries, whose vessels have been captured, are directly negotiating through some channels and are getting their ships and citizens released. Only our people are being orphaned and distressed.

So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government is thinking of constituting a Crisis Management Group to get the Indian citizens released who are under the captivity of the Somalian pirates. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: This relates to the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Shipping. I believe there is a group of officers in the Ministry of Shipping who are dealing with this issue.

*[Translation]*

#### **Daily/Contract Workers**

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\*224. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:  
CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD:

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

(a) whether any working hours have been fixed for the daily wagers and the contract workers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the persons working on contract basis in various Ministries/ Departments of the Government are paid the wages through contractors as fixed by the State/ Union Government concerned;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to regulate engagement of daily/contract workers in a well-structured manner?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) and (b) As per section 51 of Factories Act, 1948 there is a ceiling of 48 hours in a week for a worker. As per section 54 of that Act daily hours of a worker should not be more than 9 hours in any day subject to weekly ceiling of 48 hours. The Act does not differentiate between regular and contract/daily worker so far as working hours are concerned.

(c) and (d) No such centralised data is maintained. However, average establishment employing the contract worker either directly or through contractors is required to comply with the provisions of various labour laws, including Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

In the Central Sphere, in case of non-payment of wages fixed by the respective authorities, complaints can be made in the field offices of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) of Ministry of Labour & Employment and such complaints are investigated and action is taken.

(e) The interest of contract workers and daily wage workers is safeguarded under various labour laws

including Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and other labour laws. Social security aspects of 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.

SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Madam Speaker, through you I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister about the poor condition of contract/daily workers in the country. The reasons of this pathetic condition is the non-compliance of the labour laws of the country. The condition of poor is getting worse every day. In this context, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister of Labour as to whether contract and daily workers get justice in the set time period in the Regional office, Chief Labour Commissioner under the Ministry of Labour and Employment? Whether the Government has enacted any stringent rule in this regard?

Daily and contract workers are facing many kind of problems in payment of Provident Fund. Sugar Industry and Employers do not deposit provident fund of workers in their account for years and the Provident Fund Commissioners do not take any stringent action against the Management and Employers, due to which the workers are not able to get provident fund money on time. Whether the Government has taken or propose to take any steps to remove these anomalies?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker, the hon'ble Member has asked the question. I accept that it is really a problem. But we are trying to solve it, so that the working condition of contract labourer's may be improved and we are making efforts to implement the principle of same work, same pay. As far as the central sphere is concerned, we have taken some steps on behalf of the Enforcement Authority. As far as States are concerned, we have written a note to many States also and we have also make a mention of it in

the conference of Labour Ministries. It is a matter of regret that many states do not participate in it. Even then we repeatedly ask for its enforcement in Labour conferences, in the meeting of the Secretaries as well as the Ministers. But this is a very serious problem. In this regard I would like to give a suggestion that we should bring an Amendment.

Hon'ble Member has also asked about the steps taken by the Ministry in case of contract labour violation. I would like to give some figures of 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12. 5181 cases were filed in 2009-10, 7129 cases in the year 2010-11 and 7832 inspections were conducted in the year 2011-12. I have given you that figures in regard to number of inspections conducted and the number of cases filed. But 2318 convictions were made in the year 2009-10, 1528 convictions in the year 2010-11 and 3634 convictions in the year 2011-12. It means the Government tries to intervene wherever violation takes place. But States also have to act more stringently. We are always in contact with them. We have been trying that they may get proper wages and we also intend to take action wherever violation takes place. I agree that there are certain shortcomings in the system therefore I am trying to bring amendment in this regard. If all the stake holders, Labour Trade Unions, Government, Private State holders and employers cooperate; then some solution will definitely be evolved.

SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Madam Speaker, the biggest issue is that maximum daily/contract workers are engaged in factories.

I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether there has ever been a raid to identify daily wage labourers and contract labourers? Alongwith this I would also like to ask the time by which the raids would be conducted in such industries as sugar industry or any other industry, be it a business of big contractors and identify the labourers to provide them the money of provident funds?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, as I just mentioned, our department conducts inspections. In case

any irregularity is found after the inspections, a notice is issued. If the reply to the notice is not found satisfactory, a case is filed. I have given the number of convictions, and the steps have been taken against a lot of employers after conviction. Questions have been asked especially about Provident Fund and ESIC. Whenever any notice or complaints are received the authorities in Provident Fund and ESIC also take action on them.

MADAM SPEAKER: Capt. Jai Narain Prasad Nishad-absent.

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Madam, just like many industries, lakhs of people work in the leather industry too in my Parliamentary Constituency. But these people work in unorganized sector on contracts through contractors. Whenever a project is launched or an order is placed, they get work. As a result they do not have any fixed income. Neither do they get facilities like PF or ESIC. Formalities are done by only employing a handful of people. The rest of the people are on contracts.

Madam, through you I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether the Government is contemplating to provide a minimum wage to the labourers working in the unorganized sector? I do understand that the industry does not have continuous projects but whether there is any proposal to provide a minimum wage to labourers working in such projects? Whether there is any scheme or any scheme is under consideration to provide them facilities like PF or ESIC?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, I just said that the rules that are in force for regular labourers are also applicable on contract labourers. Whether it be PF, ESIC, minimum wages or gratuity, every law which is implemented for permanent workers is also implemented for the contract workers. The only difference is that if the States implement these laws/rules with commitment then the problems and defects mentioned by the Hon. Member can be removed. But unfortunately a number of states do not take initiative or contribute in this and therefore such problems occur. I am trying to talk in favour of

amendments to remove such problems and provide relief to labourers. Efforts are on to do this. If all the state holders support, it can be resolved.

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Madam, all of the Hon. Members have drawn your attention towards the problems faced by the labourers in unorganized sector. At present, more than 36 crore labourers are employed in unorganized sector. No labour policy has been formulated for them. Most of the companies have outsourced their work on which absolves them of a number of responsibilities.

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister towards my Lok Sabha Parliamentary Constituency Karkhiyaon Industrial area, Varanasi. Labourers are employed on contract in all the companies in this area. 3.5 to 4 thousand rupees are given for 12 hour work. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister as to whether any special team including a public representative of the area is likely to be sent in Karkhiyaon Industrial area to avoid dereliction of duty and constitute a team to save the labourers there from exploitation?

**12.00 hrs.**

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, if the question asked by the Hon. Member comes under the state's jurisdiction then I would write to the States that minimum wages are not being paid to the labourers and if there are any complaints regarding working hours I would also raise the issue. If this falls under Government of India's jurisdiction then I would ask for the report and whatever. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have asked your question. Why are you behaving like this? Question Hour is about to end?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Please listen to me. Madam, this law is implemented by the State Governments and the Union Government in their respective spheres. Therefore, if falls under their jurisdiction then they should

implement it and if it falls under the jurisdiction, we would take the necessary steps.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]*

### Hank Yarn Obligation

\*225. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the existing mechanism under Hank Yarn Obligation;

(b) whether the Government proposes to modify the Hank Yarn Obligation mechanism in order to provide relief to the spinning mills and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any proposal has been received from the States/spinning mills particularly from Maharashtra to reduce the Hank Yarn Obligation for spinning mills;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the proposals received from various States/spinning mills; and

(e) the time by which the said proposals are likely to be approved and the reasons for the delay, if any, in this regard?

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

(a) The Hank Yarn Obligation is a mechanism to ensure adequate availability of hank yarn to handloom weavers at reasonable prices. The existing Hank Yarn Packing Notification dated 17.04.2003 promulgated under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 prescribes that every producer of yarn who packs yarn for civil consumption, shall pack at

least 40% of yarn in hank form on quarterly basis and not less than 80% of the hank yarn packed shall be of counts 80s and below. A producer of yarn who does not have reeling capacity to fulfill the obligation by own packing may fulfill it either of following ways:—

- (i) A producer of yarn may get his yarn reeled out by another producer having surplus reeling capacity, including independent outsider reelers.
- (ii) The shortfall in respect of one producer of yarn for particular quarter may be met by another producer after fulfilling his own hank yarn obligation to the satisfaction of concerned Regional Office of the Textile Commissioner.

To monitor the fulfillment of hank yarn packing obligation, it has been prescribed that every producer of yarn shall submit to its jurisdictional Regional Office of the Textiles Commissioner, the particulars of categories of yarn packed in various forms in the prescribed quarterly return form and position of fulfillment of hank yarn packing obligation by transfer to other mills on or before the 10th of the second month and the end of second month respectively, after the expiry of the concerned quarterly period.

(b) to (e) Many States including spinning mills of Maharashtra have requested to reduce Hank Yarn Obligation from present 40% to 10%. To review the Hank Yarn Obligation, the Ministry of Textiles had constituted a committee and the committee reviewed HYO with all stakeholders on various issues. The committee recommended that Status Quo may be maintained with regard to Hank Yarn Obligation scheme till authentic data on demand and consumption pattern of hank yarn is made available. For this purpose Ministry of Textiles has decided to conduct a study (to be completed within next 6 — 8 months) to examine demand, distribution, and consumption patterns of various counts by the Handloom sector, adequacy and

availability of Hank Yarn for handloom sector, compliance of Hank Yarn obligation by the yarn manufacturing units and current methods to meet it including identification of cost, efficiencies etc. in the process of transfer of obligations from spinning mills to mills that finally fulfill the obligations and to recommend whether the current provisions of Hank Yarn Packing Notification (HYPN) are adequate or need to be changed.

#### Projects under NGRBA

\*226. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:  
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

- (a) the total number of projects undertaken by the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) in various towns and cities since its inception and the present status thereof;
- (b) whether a large number of projects have not even started till date;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether any studies have been conducted to assess the impact of NGRBA projects on the pollution levels; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Since inception of the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programme, 53 schemes in 43 towns in Ganga States have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 2600 crore. Against this, Rs, 779 crore have been released by the Centre including the matching share of the States so far and a total expenditure of Rs. 506 crore has been incurred till October, 2012 for implementation of the projects. The present status is as below:

Rs. in crore

Sl. No.	State	Total Sanctioned costs	STP capacity (in mid)	Total release of fund (Gol and State) till November, 12	Total Expenditure till October, 12
1.	Uttarakhand (15 projects in 11 towns)	155.6	31.3	43.43	22.39
2.	Uttar Pradesh (7 projects in 5 towns)	1341.6	313	447.18	321.61
3.	Bihar (4 projects in 4 towns)	441.86	82	50.52	33.46
4.	West Bengal (27 projects in 23 towns)	659.41	44.23	237.84	128.10
Total		2598.47	470.53	778.97	505.56
		Say, 2600.00		Say, 779.00	Say, 506.00

(b) and (c) Out of 53 sanctioned projects, 7 have been completed, 40 are in different stages of implementation and remaining 6 projects are yet to be started as on October 2012. Of these 6 projects, 4 (1 in Uttar Pradesh and 3 in West Bengal) are in bidding stages and 2 projects in Uttarakhand have not been commenced due to land related problems. The implementation of these projects is done by the concerned State Governments.

(d) and (e) Since NGRBA projects have been sanctioned recently and most of them are in progress, their impact cannot be assessed. However, regular monitoring of water quality in Ganga river is being done by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). It has been seen that inspite of increase in population, there is a general improvement in water quality in terms of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) after completion of the projects under Ganga Action Plan (GAP).

[Translation]

#### Inter-State Connectivity Projects

\*227. SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of road projects approved by the Union Government along with the total length of roads constructed (in kms.) during the last three years and the

current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposals from various States including Uttar Pradesh for construction/ development of roads under the inter-State connectivity projects;

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

(d) whether some proposals including those from Uttar Pradesh are lying pending with the Union Government; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (e) The State-wise and Year-wise details of the proposals received, approved and length of roads constructed under Economic Importance and Inter-State Connectivity (EI & ISC) schemes during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

The approval of proposals under EI & ISC schemes is a continuous process and are accorded subject to availability of funds, existing liabilities of works sanctioned during previous years' and inter-se priority of works.

## Statement

Sl. No.	State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13*		
		No. of proposals received	No. of proposals approved	Length of road constructed (km.)	No. of proposals received	No. of proposals approved	Length of road constructed (km.)	No. of proposals received	No. of proposals approved	Length of road constructed (km.)	No. of proposals received	No. of proposals approved	Length of road constructed (km.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	201	0	65.70	0	0	46.77	0	0	18.20	0	0	48.54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0.00	2	2	0.00	1	1	0.00	0	0	0.00
3.	Assam	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	2	0	0.00
4.	Bihar	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	1	0	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	0	4.00	7	0	5.00	0	0	5.00	0	0	2.00
6.	Goa	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
8.	Haryana	3	3	18.05	2	2	27.19	4	4	31.88	0	0	14.70
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0.00	0	0	3.20	0	0	4.69	0	0	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	5.00
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	3.00	0	0	23.72	3	2	5.85	1	1	0.81
12.	Karnataka	4	4	78.00	7	7	41.35	0	0	68.00	1	0	7.70
13.	Kerala	0	0	0.00	4	1	9.00	0	0	0.00	1	0	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17	4	9.53	21	11	21.60	0	0	19.74	0	0	10.90
15.	Maharashtra	4	4	0.00	1	1	0.00	69	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
16.	Manipur	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	2	0	15.00	2	0	5.00
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	2	1	1.00	4	0	12.00
18.	Mizoram	0	0	16.00	0	0	17.60	1	0	17.60	5	0	20.50
19.	Nagaland	0	0	54.60	2	2	0.00	3	1	21.00	11	0	0.00



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20. Odisha	6	1	1	50.00	3	1	35.85	0	0	18.53	0	0	5.35	
21. Punjab	1	1	0	17.59	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
22. Rajasthan	2	2	5	10.71	5	5	14.20	4	3	24.50	0	0	15.90	
23. Sikkim	3	3	1	56.87	1	1	29.00	2	0	44.83	0	0	0.00	
24. Tamil Nadu	20	1	6	2.00	6	2	42.80	0	0	27.60	0	0	0.00	
25. Tripura	0	0	1	0.00	1	1	0.00	1	0	1.00	0	0	0.00	
26. Uttarakhand	4	0	1	12.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
27. Uttar Pradesh	2	1	1	0.00	1	1	6.00	3	1	16.00	0	0	2.13	
28. West Bengal	0	0-	1	0.00	1	1	0.00	2	0	0.00	0	0	8.00	

@ – Status as on October, 2012.

### Restrictions on Export

\*228. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI LALJI TANDON:

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

(a) whether the Government has imposed any restrictions on the foreign trade of certain commodities including onion, sugar, cotton, milk and other agricultural products;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to review the export/import policy in this regard including complete withdrawal of the ban or quantitative restrictions imposed, if any, on the export of onion, sugar and cotton;

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

(e) the benefits likely to be accrued to the farmers and the central exchequer as a result thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Export of certain commodities is prohibited/restricted under the Foreign Trade Policy. These include all wild animals, wood and semi-finished wood products, pulses (with a few exemptions), edible oils (with a few exemptions), plants and plant portions covered under the CITES list & Wildlife (Protection) Act, fodder, certain type of fertilizers, wood pulps etc. and items covered under Special Chemicals, Organism, Materials, Equipment and Technologies (SCOMET). The complete list is available on the website of DGFT [www.dgft.gov.in](http://www.dgft.gov.in). The prohibition/restriction on export is to ensure (i) availability of the commodities for domestic use/consumption at reasonable prices (ii) to safeguard natural resources and environment and (iii) to take care of proliferation concerns.

(c) to (e) Review of export/import policy is a continuous process undertaken by the Government from

time to time. The Government reviews the export/import policy in consultation with the administrative Ministries, Departments and other stakeholders concerned, keeping in view the various factors such as availability of goods in the domestic market, production, the price situation and various national and international commitments etc. Export of Cotton was temporarily restricted in March, 2012 which was Subsequently revoked. Ban on export of onion has also been removed. Export of sugar has not been restricted in the last three years.

### Setting up of CAMPA

\*229. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the current arrangements made for compensatory afforestation in the country;

(b) whether the Government has set up a Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) in the country; and

(c) if so, the details of the funds available in *ad-hoc* CAMPA and the quantum of funds released to State CAMPAs, Statewise along with the purpose thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Central Government while according approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose *inter-alia* stipulates a condition that the State/Union Territory Government concerned shall realize funds from the user agency for creation and maintenance of compensatory afforestation and transfer the same to the ad-hoc CAMPA.

(b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court by their Order dated 29th October 2002 in Interlocutory Application (IA) No. 566 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 202 of 1995 in the matter of T. N. Godavarman Thirumulpad *versus* Union of India and others directed *inter-alia* that a 'Compensatory Afforestation Fund' shall be created in which all the monies received from the user-agencies towards compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory

afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of forest land, Catchment Area Treatment Plan Funds, etc. shall be deposited.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in their said order also directed that Union of India shall frame comprehensive rules with regard to the constitution, of a body and management of the compensatory afforestation fund. Accordingly, the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and in pursuance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India's said order dated 29th October 2002 constituted Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) vide order dated 23rd April, 2004.

Taking note that the CAMPA had still not become operational, the Supreme Court of India, vide their Order dated 5th May, 2006 in IA No. 1337 with IA Nos. 827, 1122, 1216, 1473 in the above writ petition, ordered, *inter-alia*, the constitution of the ad-hoc body, *viz.*, the ad-hoc CAMPA till CAMPA becomes operational, and directed that all the State Governments/Union Territories shall account for and pay the amount collected with effect from 30th October, 2002, in conformity with the order dated 29th October 2002 to the said ad-hoc body. Following persistent requests from State/ Union Territory Governments

and public representatives for release of funds from ad-hoc CAMPA for carrying out compensatory afforestation activities, MoEF in consultation with the State/UT Governments formulated Guidelines on State CAMPA.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in their order dated 10th July 2009 in LA. No. 2143 in the above writ petition *inter-alia* directed that the guidelines and the structures of the State CAMPA as prepared by the MoEF may be notified/ implemented. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in their said order dated 10th July, 2009 also permitted the ad-hoc CAMPA to release, the sum of about Rs. 1,000 crore per year, for the next 5 years, in proportion of 10% of the principal amount pertaining to the respective State/UT. Accordingly, State CAMPAs have been constituted in all concerned State/Union Territories.

(c) As on 4.12.2012, *approx.* Rs. 23,930 crore (excluding the interest accrued on the existing/un-matured FDRs) is available with the ad-hoc CAMPA. Funds are released to the State CAMPAs on the basis of the Annual Plans of Operation, and in terms of the State CAMPA Guidelines and the Order dated 10th July, 2009 of the Supreme Court of India in IA No. 2143 in the above-mentioned writ petition. State/UT-wise details of the quantum of funds released to State CAMPAs is given in the enclosed Statement.

### Statement

*State/UTs details of the quantum of funds (in rupees) released to State CAMPAs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Year for the Annual Plan of Operations			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10,990,000	7,869,000	5,779,000	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	897,832,000	1,207,444,000	1,185,700,000	1,196,039,000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	163,676,000	177,882,000	411,900,000	
4.	Assam	67,174,000	104,487,000	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Bihar	77,300,000	86,674,000	80,400,000	—
6.	Chandigarh	1,765,000	1,296,000	—	—
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,232,135,000	1,341,066,000	995,439,000	1,143,800,000
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,682,000	—	1,536,000	—
9.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—
10.	Delhi	18,471,000	13,991,000	—	—
11.	Goa	121,197,000	102,468,000	—	—
12.	Gujarat	249,647,000	291,568,000	263,000,000	324,117,000
13.	Haryana	191,141,000	188,909,000	164,500,000	—
14.	Himachal Pradesh	366,771,000	421,656,000	571,262,400	—
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	237,835,000
16.	Jharkhand	950,028,000	1,031,622,000	624,989,300	—
17.	Karnataka	585,573,000	509,160,000	415,700,000	437,200,000
18.	Kerala	17,509,000	—	—	—
19.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
20.	Madhya Pradesh	530,482,000	509,656,000	535,209,000	—
21.	Maharashtra	893,549,000	854,893,000	826,300,000	782,123,000
22.	Manipur	7,456,000	13,350,000	19,134,000	—
23.	Meghalaya	967,000	—	—	—
24.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—
25.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—
26.	Odisha	1,310,618,000	1,401,753,000	1,668,510,050	2,058,244,000
27.	Puducherry	—	—	—	—
28.	Punjab	330,547,000	265,215,000	200,200,000	193,118,000
29.	Rajasthan	325,908,000	420,698,000	318,913,000	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Sikkim	80,092,000	102,334,000	90,400,000	8,75,23,000
31.	Tamil Nadu	19,713,000	17,032,000	13,830,000	—
32.	Tripura	35,418,000	25,848,000	—	—
33.	Uttar Pradesh	470,962,000	353,505,000	—	—
34.	Uttarakhand	816,532,000	827,488,000	653,160,000	—
35.	West Bengal	52,957,000	62,760,000	48,436,000	—
Total		9,828,092,000	10,340,624,000	9,094,297,750	6,372,476,000

[English]

#### Pollutants in Ganga

\*230. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Cancer Registry Programme has recently submitted a report to the Government regarding the level of pollutants in the river Ganga;

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

(c) whether gall bladder cancer has been found to be the second highest in the world and prostate cancer as the highest in the country along the course of the river Ganga due to the presence of heavy metals in the river water;

(d) if so, the facts and the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to control the pollution level in the river Ganga?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) As per the information received from National Centre for Disease Information and Research

(ICMR), the National Cancer Registry Programme (NCRP), Bangaluru does not have any Population Based Cancer Registries along the course of the Ganga. The NCRP has also informed that it is not possible for them to say whether incidence of cancer (including cancer of gallbladder and prostate) is highest in the country along the course of Ganga.

(e) Ganga Action Plan (GAP) is being implemented since 1985 for undertaking pollution abatement activities in the identified polluted stretches of the river Ganga through implementation of works like interception and diversion of sewage, setting up of sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation works, crematoria works etc. Under GAP, a total of 83 sewage treatment plants have been sanctioned for undertaking pollution abatement activities in the identified polluted stretches of the river Ganga, of which 69 sewage treatment plants with a capacity to treat 1091 million litres per day (mid) have been created.

Further-National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) has been constituted as an empowered, planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority with the objective to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic river basin approach.

Implementation of river pollution abatement works is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments under which various schemes of pollution

abatement are implemented by the Government. The NGRBA has also resolved that under Mission Clean Ganga, no untreated municipal sewage and industrial effluents shall flow into Ganga by 2020.

#### **R&D in Iron and Steel Sector**

\*231. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public and the private sector iron and steel companies are engaged in the Research and Development (R&D) activities in the iron and steel sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the major achievements made by these companies during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the total budgetary allocation earmarked for that purpose for the Eleventh Five Year Plan period along with the total funds allocated and the expenditure incurred so far during the said period;

(d) whether any new scheme for the R&D in the steel sector is proposed to be included in the Twelfth Five Year Plan by the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The following major steel companies in the public and private sector are engaged in Research and Development work in the iron and steel sector in the country:—

#### **Public Sector Companies**

- (i) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)
- (ii) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL)

#### **Private Sector Companies**

- (i) Tata Steel Limited
- (ii) JSW Steel Limited
- (iii) Essar Steel Limited
- (iv) Jindal Steel and Power Limited
- (v) JSW Ispat Steel Limited

There have been substantial achievements from the R&D programmes pursued by the companies during the past in the following areas:—

- Raw Materials upgradation,
- Improvement in Process/Technology, Products and Productivity,
- Development of New products and improvement in Quality, and
- Improvement in Energy consumption and Environment Management.

(c) There are two R&D Schemes in the Ministry of Steel namely, R&D with Plan Fund and R&D with Steel Development Fund (SDF). In the first Scheme, total budgetary allocation for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) was Rs. 118 crore. Against this, total funds allocated was Rs. 89.50 Crore (Revised Estimate), out of which actual expenditure was Rs. 40.81 Crore. In the SDF Scheme, Rs. 52.32 crore has been spent during the said period.

(d) and (e) During the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-13 to 2018-17), the Planning Commission has allocated Rs. 200 crore for Research and Development in the Iron and Steel Sector.

#### **Slowdown in SEZs**

\*232. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

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

(a) whether there has been a slowdown in the investment made in the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the recent years;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the provisions of the SEZ Act, 2005 and to revamp the Export Oriented Units (EOUs) to ensure that these SEZs and EOUs remain attractive destinations for investment;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the

measures taken/being initiated by the Government in this regard; and

(e) whether his Ministry has approached the Ministry of Finance for reconsideration on withdrawal of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) and the Dividend Distribution Tax and if so, the reaction of the Ministry of Finance thereto?

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

(a) and (b) The main objectives of the SEZ Scheme include generation of additional economic activity, promotion of exports of goods and services, promotion of investment from domestic and foreign sources, creation of employment opportunities and development of infrastructure facilities. Requests for de-notification of notified SEZs and cancellation of approvals granted for setting up SEZs are received from time to time from the SEZ developers. The reasons for these requests, wherever indicated by the applicants, include global economic meltdown, poor market response, non-availability of skilled labour force and imposition of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) and Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) on Special Economic Zones (SEZs) etc. A statement showing cumulative investment made in SEZ during the last three years and the current financial year is as under:—

*Investment made in SEZs during last three and current financial year*

Financial Years	Investment (Rs. Crore)	Growth Rate in % (over previous year)
2009-10	148488.62	27.79
2010-11	202809.54	26.78
2011-12	201874.76	-0.46
2012-13 (April to September, 2012)	218795.41	7.73

(c) to (e) The Government, on the basis of inputs/

suggestions received from stakeholders has reviewed the policy and operational framework of the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Scheme and is presently engaged in inter-ministerial consultations for finalization of a proposal for SEZ policy and operational framework reform through necessary changes in the SEZ norms, targeting a more investor friendly environment and smoother operation of the SEZ scheme. Further, the Government has also received the recommendations of the committee set up for examining the revamp of the Export Oriented Units (EOUs) Scheme to ensure that the EOUs continue as an attractive destination for export related investment; These recommendations are being processed through inter-ministerial consultations. The issue of exemptions of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) and the Dividend Distribution of Tax (DDT) for SEZ entities is also being taken up as a part of the inter-ministerial consultation process.

#### Per Day Target of Road Construction

\*233. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has been successful in achieving the target of constructing 20 kms. of roads/ National Highways per day;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve this target;

(c) the total length of roads constructed/being constructed per day across the country during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the funds allocated and utilized along with the sources of finance identified/ funds mobilised for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (d) The targeted and completed length of roads / National Highways (NHs) during the last three years and current year are as under:—

(Length in kms)

Year	NHDP		Non-NHDP		SARDP-NE		LWE		Achievement per day
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
2009-10	3165	2693	2458	2315	207	156	—	—	14.15
2010-11	2500	1780	2468	2157	366	146	200	251	11.87
2011-12	2500	2248	2254	1531	270	150	800	1084	13.73
2012-13	1000	1169*	1592	707*	300	27*	1200	556*	11.49

\*Upto October, 2012.

The progress of implementation has been affected due to various reasons such as delay in land acquisition, shifting of utilities, environment, forest clearances, railway approvals, poor performance of contractors and law and order problems in some States, etc.

The steps taken by the Government to minimize the delays in completion of all its projects include setting up of Regional Offices by National Highways Authority of India (NHA) headed by Chief General Managers with adequate delegation of powers, setting up of special land

acquisition units, setting up of High Powered Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretaries of State Governments to resolve the bottlenecks relating to shifting of utilities, land acquisition issues, etc. Further, the delayed projects are closely monitored and periodically-reviewed at the Headquarter as well as in the field units for expeditious completion.

State-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred thereon for construction/development of NHs during the last three years and the current year are annexed as Statement.

### Statement

*State/Union Territory-wise details of funds allocated and spent for development of National Highways during the last three years and current year*

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Allocation				Expenditure			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 <sup>^</sup>	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 <sup>^</sup> upto 31.10.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	348.39	254.77	113.99	196.36	348.39	254.77	119.80	54.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	206.29	177.64	213.43	228.58	206.29	177.64	200.18	9.37



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Bihar	245.45	199.15	247.54	324.18	245.45	199.15	232.31	60.77'
5.	Chandigarh	2.95	8.81	1.00	2.80	2.95	8.81	0.81	0.49
6.	Chhattisgarh	79.65	53.53	56.05	80.97	79.65	53.53	52.95	25.50
7.	Delhi	17.21	52.58	6.50	1.42	17.21	52.58	5.70	0.10
8.	Goa	33.16	30.14	5.00	23.26	33.16	30.14	4.79	0.21
9.	Gujarat	150.26	111.60	95.96	148.93	150.26	111.60	88.82	37.41
10.	Haryana	152.16	143.69	100.00	56.96	152.16	143.69	98.16	20.76
11.	Himachal Pradesh	80.46	95.72	110.26	188.82	80.46	95.72	121.15	31.12
12.	Jharkhand	117.90	112.70	92.00	113.64	117.90	112.70	97.14	37.34
13.	Karnataka	305.43	276.65	328.31	301.57	305.42	276.65	313.06	120.63
14.	Kerala	141.23	109.00	165.82	168.59	141.23	109.00	153.66	10.43
15.	Madhya Pradesh	150.16	134.24	101.69	133.79	150.16	134.24	76.07	11.34
16.	Maharashtra	326.18	265.53	286.52	228.43	326.18	265.53	304.90	112.19
17.	Manipur	19.65	63.88	50.28	61.88	19.65	63.88	47.09	12.43
18.	Meghalaya	61.54	79.08	85.05	103.14	61.54	79.08	82.76	9.98
19.	Mizoram	5.52	24.23	40.00	107.51	5.52	24.23	40.81	7.17
20.	Nagaland	30.46	26.94	21.00	85.15	30.46	26.94	19.63	2.40
21.	Odisha	333.70	230.71	293.28	215.21	333.70	230.71	272.94	78.55
22.	Puducherry	9.22	3.93	4.50	8.93	9.22	3.93	4.73	3.61
23.	Punjab	188.49	115.00	115.11	111.70	188.49	115.00	117.23	36.95
24.	Rajasthan	140 24	147.31	119.63	210.48	140.23	147.31	116.93	59.51
25.	Tamil Nadu	168.40	182.13	158.37	180.64	168.40	182.13	159.99	102.06
26.	Uttar Pradesh	433.21	452.55	313.21	362.68	433.21	452.55	323.75	141.96
27.	Uttarakhand	160.91	130.83	83.46	84.00	160.91	130.83	51.72	45.98
28.	West Bengal	147.00	120.61	292.00	177.76	147.00	120.61	282.93	97.24
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	1.89	2.13	38.37	0.00	1.89	2.13	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)*	11744.70	17918.94	23442.89	25265.98	9017.96	12563.94	21379.89	8001.64	
Border Roads Organisation (BRO)*	756.00	760.00	540.00	550.00	723.49	694.49	515.00	269.71	
SARDP-NE*	1200.00	1500.00	1950.00	2000.00	667.60	1046.71	1939.98	703.02	
LWE*	125.00	750.00	1200.00	1500.00	5.00	718.05	1166.68	448.34	

\*The State-wise allocations are not made.

^Provisional.

[Translation]

#### Free Trade Agreements

\*234. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) the details of the countries with which India has entered into Free Trade Agreement (FTA) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to enter into new FTA or review the existing FTAs with other countries including the countries in the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) region for enhanced cooperation and investment and boosting trade;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time likely to be taken to conclude the ongoing negotiations along with the details of the total trade carried on with these

countries during the said period including the priority areas identified for the purpose;

(d) whether any assessment has been made by the Government regarding the impact of these FTAs on the services and investments along with the domestic industries and farmers and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government feels the need to amend several laws including making provision for tax relaxation to meet the requirements of the international trade agreements ratified by India and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) The details of the countries with which India has entered into Free Trade Agreement (FTA) during the last three years and the current year are given below. No FTA has been signed during the current year:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing	Date of implementation
1	2	3	4
1.	India — ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)	13.08.2009	1st January, 2010 in respect of India and Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand.  1st June, 2010 in respect of India and Vietnam.

1	2	3	4
			1st September, 2010 in respect of India and Myanmar.
			1st October, 2010 in respect of India and Indonesia.
			1st November in respect of India and Brunei.
			24 January, 2011 in respect of India and Laos.
			1st June, 2011 in respect of India and the Philippines.
			1st August, 2011 in respect of India and Cambodia.
2.	India — South Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement	07.08.2009	01.01.2010
3.	India — Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement	16.02.2011	01.08.2011
4.	India — Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement	18.02.2011	01.07. 2011

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The Government is negotiating new FTAs/expansion of existing FTAs with the countries listed below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement and Partner Countries
1	2
1.	India — EU Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA)  (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom)
2.	India — ASEAN CECA — Services and Investment Agreement

1	2
	(Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)
3.	India — Sri Lanka CEPA
4.	India — Thailand CECA
5.	India — Mauritius CECPA
6.	India — EFTA BTIA (Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland)
7.	India — New Zealand FTA/CECA
8.	India — Israel FTA
9.	India — Singapore CECA (Second Review)

1	2
10.	India — Southern African Customs Union (SACU) Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) (South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Namibia)
11.	Indian — MERCOSUR PTA (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay)
12.	India — Chile PTA
13.	BIMSTEC CECA (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal)
14.	India — Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Framework Agreement (Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and Yemen.)
15.	India-Canada CEPA
16.	India — Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)
17.	India-Australia CECA

Negotiations continue and it is difficult to predict a time-line to conclude the ongoing negotiations. The priority areas for India's FTAs are seeking market access through negotiations in Goods, Services and Investments. The details of the total trade carried on with India's FTA

partner countries during the said period are annexed as Statement.

(d) Evaluation of the impact of FTAs is a continuous process which starts even before FTA negotiations are entered into. Before entering into negotiations with its trading partners, studies are undertaken internally, as well as through the Joint Study Group (JSG) to study the feasibility of the proposed FTAs, including their impact on the domestic industries, services and agricultural sector. The JSG report, on the basis of which FTA negotiations are launched. In order to protect the interest of the domestic industries and agricultural sector, these agreements provide for maintaining sensitive/negative lists of items on which limited or no tariff concessions are granted under the FTA. In addition, in case of a surge in imports and injury to the domestic industry, a country is allowed to take recourse to measures such as anti-dumping and safeguards. Every FTA has a Joint Review Mechanism to monitor the implementation of the FTA. For example, currently Second Review of India-Singapore CECA is underway. India's trade and economic relations with all its FTA partners have increased substantially.

(e) India observes all its international commitments and accordingly the customs tariffs are reduced as per the agreed Tariff Liberalisation Programme under FTAs.

### Statement

*Details of the total trade carried on with India's FTA partner countries from 2009-10 to 2012-13 (April-June)*

Values in US \$ Millions

Sl. No.	Country	2009-10			2010-11		
		Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Brunei	24.44	428.65	453.09	23.07	234.17	257.23
2.	Cambodia	45.54	5.05	50.59	66.94	8.02	74.95
3.	Indonesia	3,063.36	8,656.66	1,1720.02	5700.87	9,918.63	15,619.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Lao PDR	16.93	20.05	36.98	13.11	0.22	13.33
5.	Malaysia	2,835.41	5,176.78	8,012.19	3,871.18	6,523.58	10,394.76
6.	Myanmar	207.97	1,289.80	1,497.77	320.62	1,017.67	1,338.29
7.	Philippines	748.77	313.07	1,061.84	881.10	429.39	1,310.49
8.	Singapore	7,592.17	6,454.57	14,046.74	9,825.44	7,139.31	16,964.75
9.	Thailand	1,740.16	2,931.52	4,671.68	2,274.21	4,272.09	6,546.31
10.	Vietnam	1,838.95	521.81	2,360.76	2,651.44	1,064.90	3,716.34
	Total of ASEAN	18,113.70	25,797.96	43,911.66	25,627.99	30,607.98	56,235.95
11.	Japan	3,629.54	6,734.18	10,363.72	5,091.24	8,632.03	13,723.27
12.	Korea RP	3,421.05	8,576.07	11,997.12	3,727.29	10,475.29	14,202.58

— Contd.

Sl. No.	Country	2011-12			2012-13		
		Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Brunei	895.49	751.68	1,647.17	19.36	524.80	544.16
2.	Cambodia	99.45	7.62	107.07	60.75	6.98	67.73
3.	Indonesia	6,677.99	14,623.55	21,301.54	2,784.47	8,234.87	11,019.34
4.	Lao PDR	14.97	89.53	104.5	9.60	78.30	87.90
5.	Malaysia	3,977.36	9,557.85	13,535.21	1,979.05	6,350.22	8,329.26
6.	Myanmar	545.38	1324.82	1,870.2	238.95	810.17	1,049.11
7.	Philippines	992.91	455.63	1,448.54	661.30	320.16	981.46
8.	Singapore	16,857.71	8,600.29	25458	7,619.34	4,077.03	11,696.38
9.	Thailand	2,961.01	5,383.60	8,344.61	1,859.00	3,215.25	5,074.24
10.	Vietnam	3,719.09	1733.45	5,452.54	1,806.57	1,160.63	2,967.20
	Total of ASEAN	36,744.35	42,528.03	79,272.38	17,038.37	24,778.41	41,816.78

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.	Japan	6,328.54	12,100.57	18,429.10	2,390.26	7,131.74	9,522.00
12.	Korea RP	4,352.35	13,098.93	17,451.28	3,121.72	6,973.15	10,094.87

### Check on EMRs from Mobile Towers

\*235. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":  
SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has noticed that the Electro-Magnetic Radiations (EMRs) emitted by the mobile towers also affect the wildlife animals, birds etc. in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any advisory has been issued by the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per the report of the 'Expert committee to Study the possible Impacts of Communication Towers on Wildlife including Birds and Bees', constituted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests on 30th August, 2010, there are indications that the Electromagnetic Radiations affects biological systems of animals, birds and insects.

(c) to (e) The Ministry has issued an advisory on use of Mobile Towers to minimize their impact on wildlife including birds and bees. The contents of the advisory are given in the enclosed Statement. The advisory has been circulated by the Ministry to the concerned organizations including the States for the Forest and Wildlife Departments, and local bodies, Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the Department of Telecommunications, for their information and requisite action.

### Statement

*Advisory on use of Mobile Towers in a way to minimize their impacts on Wildlife including Birds and Bees*

An 'Expert committee to Study the possible Impacts of Communication Towers on Wildlife including Birds and Bees' was constituted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India on 30th August 2010. The report of the expert committee has been submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

The review of the available scientific information by the Expert Committee in the report indicates that the Electro-Magnetic Radiations (EMR) interfere with the biological systems. On the basis of the report of the Expert Committee and subsequent deliberations with the stakeholders, a list of actions to be undertaken by various agencies involved in providing, regulating, and dealing in any other manner with, the EMR based services, has been prepared. Main objective of the listed actions is to avoid and mitigate the impacts of EMR. The Ministry of Environment and Forests accordingly requests the concerned Departments, State Governments, user agencies, and the public at large to take following actions:—

#### I. Ministry of Environment and Forests:

1. The Electro Magnetic Radiations from the communication towers may have varying negative impacts on wildlife especially birds and bees. Accordingly, the information on the impacts related to different forms of wildlife as well as humans, should be provided to the concerned agencies for regulating the norms for notification of standards for safe limits of EMR taking into consideration the impacts on living beings.

## II. State/Local Bodies:

1. Regular auditing and monitoring of EMR should be conducted in urban localities/ educational/hospital/industrial/residential/ recreational premises and especially around the Protected Areas (PAs) and ecologically sensitive areas w.r.t. notified norms of Department of Telecommunications. Problematic towers from EMR point of view should be got suitably relocated/removed.
2. Bold signs and messages on the dangers of cell phone towers and associated radiations are displayed in and around the structures of the towers. In addition to these signs, use of visual daytime markers in areas of high diurnal raptor or waterfowl movements, should also be promoted.
3. Before according permission for construction of towers, ecological impact assessment and review of installation sites will be essential in wildlife and/or ecologically important areas. The Forest Department should be consulted before installation of cell phone towers in and around PAs and zoos.

## III. State Environment and Forest Departments:

1. Regular awareness drive with high level of visibility through all forms of media, and in regional languages should be undertaken by the State Governments and concerned Departments to make people aware about various norms and standards with regard to cell phone towers and dangers of EMR from the same. Such notices should also be placed in all wildlife protected areas and zoos by the Forest Department.

## IV. Department of Telecommunications:

1. To prevent overlapping of high radiation fields, new towers should not be permitted within a radius of one kilometre of the existing towers. Sharing of passive infrastructure if made

mandatory for Telecom Service Providers can minimize need of having additional towers. If new towers must be built, these should be constructed with utmost care and precautions so as not to obstruct flight path of birds, and also not to increase the combined radiations from all towers in the area.

2. The location and frequencies of cell phone towers and other towers emitting EMR, should be made available in public domain. This can be at city/district/village level. Location-wise GIS mapping of all cell phone towers should be maintained which would, *inter-alia*, help in monitoring the population of birds and bees in and around the mobile towers and also in and/or around wildlife protected areas.
3. There is an urgent need to refine the Indian standard on safe limits of exposure to EMR, keeping in view the available literature on impacts on various life forms. Till such time the Indian standards are reformed, a precautionary approach shall be preferred to minimize the exposure levels and adopt stricter norms possible, without compromising on optimum performance of the networks.

## V. All concerned agencies:

1. Security lighting for on-ground facilities should be minimized, and as far as possible, point downwards or be down-shielded to avoid bird hits.
2. Any study conducted on impact of EMF radiation on wildlife needs to be shared with Forest Department and Department of Telecommunications to facilitate appropriate policy formulations.

### Conservation of Sea Coasts

\*236. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the sea-coasts near the tourist spots are

getting polluted continuously;

(b) if so, the facts and the findings in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to work out any action plan to preserve the sea-coasts and control the pollution near tourist spots;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As reported by the Central Pollution Control Board, it has been observed that the sea coasts at the tourist locations are exposed to the disposal of sewage and garbage. Pollution along the Indian coasts is caused chiefly due to industrial effluents discharge, disposal of untreated sewage, agricultural runoff, operation of fertilizer plants near coastal cities, towns and handling of fertilizers in the ports and harbors. However, the increase in coastal pollution is specific to a few locations and localized in nature.

(c) to (e) To assess the status of coastal pollution, Ministry of Earth Sciences has been implementing a nationally coordinated monitoring programme on "Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System (COMAPS)". About 20 locations of the coastal States/Union Territories are being monitored to understand trends of pollution level. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has laid down effluent standards under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in order to ensure that the industries comply with the prescribed standards. The coastal stretches have also been declared as Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) imposing restriction on industries, operations and process in the CRZ. The Central and the State Pollution Control Boards are regulating water pollution under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to restore coastal water quality.

The following steps have been taken to prevent and control coastal pollution:—

(i) Control of Industrial pollution under the provision of Water (Prevention and Control of

Pollution) Act, 1974.

(ii) Ensuring pollution control compliance in 17 categories of highly polluting industries.

(iii) Urban centres discharging wastewater in aquatic resources and having no treatment facilities have been identified for suitable action.

(iv) With respect to industrial effluents, consent management for compliance of standards is being enforced by State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees to improve the water quality.

### Skill Development

\*237. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Policy on Skill Development has set a target to train 500 million persons by 2022;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the target achieved so far since the inception of the National Policy and the funds allocated, utilised and released for the above purposes;

(c) whether less than half the trainees who were issued certificates under the Skill Development initiative have received placements and that only 40-60% of the certified students were found to be either self-employed or unemployed;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the employability of the persons certified under such Skill Development Initiative, ITI courses and other vocational certification courses run by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The National Policy on Skill Development (NPSD) has set a target for skilling 500 million persons by the year 2022. The details of target for National Skill Development Corporation



(NSDC) and different Ministries/Departments are given in the enclosed Statement. The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has sanctioned 80 projects with a total funding requirement of Rs. 1730.20 crore till October 31st, 2012. The concerned Central Ministries/Departments are making their own strategies and plan to achieve the target by involving respective Departments of State Governments and other stake holders with their own regular budgetary allocations information on which is not maintained centrally.

Office of the Adviser to the Prime Minister National Council on Skill Development has been set up to monitor the achievement in terms of number of skilled persons with effect from financial year 2011-12 and they have set year wise target for the country. The achievement for 2011-12 has been 45.68 Lakh against the target of 46.53 lakh.

(c) and (d) No survey has been conducted so far by the Government of India in this respect. However, State governments have been directed to conduct skill gap surveys and analysis every year so that exact requirement of the industry is available and training programmes are organized accordingly so that most of them get placed. A Management Information System has been operationalised recently to collect data on persons

trained, certified, etc.

(e) Government has taken following steps to improve the employability of the persons trained under various schemes:—

- (i) Training, Counselling and Placement Cells have been created in ITIs for placement of the trainees.
- (ii) Campus placement is also organised through placement cells.
- (iii) Introduced subject called Employability Skills in ITIs under Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS).
- (iv) Management Information System has been developed for getting data on real time basis and apply corrections, wherever needed.
- (v) 1727 Government ITIs have been upgraded under various schemes to improve training infrastructure and trainers training with active participation of industries.

Study conducted by Quality Council of India (QCI) has revealed that the placement of ITI graduates has gone up to 81-99% in the case of upgraded/ modernised ITIs while for other ITIs in the range of 41 to 60%.

#### **Statement**

Ministry/Department/Organization	Projected number of trained persons by the year 2022 (In million)
1	2
National Skill Development Corporation	150
Labour and Employment	100
Tourism	5
Textiles	10
Road Transport and Highways	30
Rural Development	20
Women and Child development	10

1	2
Agriculture	20
HRD Higher Education HRD Vocational Education	50
Heavy Industry	10
Urban Development	15
Information Technology	10
Food Processing	5
Construction Industry Development Council (under Planning commission)	20
Health and Family Welfare	10
Micro Small and Medium enterprises	15
Social justice and Empowerment	5
Overseas Indian Affairs	5
Finance-Insurance/Banking	10
Consumer Affairs	10
Chemicals and Fertilizers	5
Others (Power, Petroleum etc.)	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>530</b>

[English]

**Shortage of Manpower in Armed Forces**

\*238. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of manpower in the armed forces and if so, the details thereof, service, category and rank-wise *vis-a-vis* the number of cadets passing out from the various academies every year;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study to find out the reasons for the shortage and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of personnel have sought pre-mature retirement from the services and if so, the details thereof including the number of personnel who were relieved during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government has taken special measures to attract youngsters to join the defence forces and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to fill up the vacant posts in all the services of the armed forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) Details of the shortage of the manpower in the Armed Forces, service-wise are as under:—

Army		Navy (as on 30.9.2012)		Air Force (as on 1.12.2012)	
Officers (as on 1.7.2012)	PBORs (as on 1.10.2011)	Officers	Sailors	Officers	Airmen
10100	32431	1996	14310	962	7000

Further, a total of 9001 cadets passed out from the various academies since the year 2010.

(b) Some of the major reasons for vacancies in Armed Forces include accretion in force level from time to time, availability of multiple and lucrative alternative career avenues with the growth of nation's economy, stringent selection criteria and difficult service conditions coupled with perceived high degree of risk.

(c) Number of personnel who have taken premature retirement during the last three years and the current year is as under:—

Year	Army	Navy	Air Force
2009	7798	161	577
2010	7514	150	828
2011	10603	157	1000
2012	10081	170	571

(d) and (e) Government has taken a number of measures to encourage the youth to join the Armed Forces, including conduct of recruitment rallies, media campaign etc. Further, Government has taken various steps to make armed forces jobs attractive for youngsters. These include implementation of the recommendations of the VI Central Pay Commission with improved pay structure, additional family accommodation through Married Accommodation Project (MAP) and improvement in promotion prospects in the Armed forces.

[Translation]

#### Export of Textile Products

\*239. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the export of textile products, item/value/quantum and country-wise including readymade garments, apparel, silk clothes, cotton/man-made textiles, handicraft, carpet and handloom during the last three years and the current year along with the foreign exchange earned therefrom;

(b) whether the Government and Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPCC) has fixed any export target and if so, the details thereof along with the achievements made so far during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the reasons for the decline in exports of these items during this period and the action taken by the Government to achieve the desired target;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review the existing export related policies/schemes and provide more concessions to boost exports through the various Export Oriented Units in the country; and

(e) if so, the details of export benefits provided/proposed to be given by the Government including efforts made by the Government to launch common code of conduct in order to boost the export of these items?

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

(a) India's textiles products increased from USD 17.87 billion in 2009-10 to USD 25.11 billion in 2010-11 to USD 30.46 billion in 2011-12. India's textiles exports from April to September 2012 stand at USD 14.18 billion. The item/value of exports is as follows:—

(USD billion)

Item	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (April-September)
Ready Made Garments	10.06	11.02	13.07	5.93
Silk	0.59	0.63	0.47	0.12
Cotton Textiles	5.71	8.68	11.32	4.48
Man Made Fibres	3.97	4.70	5.63	2.59
Handicrafts and carpets	0.96	1.29	1.08	0.58
Handloom	0.26	0.34	0.55	0.32

The details of country-wise exports are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes, Madam, Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC) has achieved the export targets of USD 12 billion in 2010-11, USD 14 billion in 2011-12. In the year 2009-10 no targets were set by Government for AEPC due to the global slowdown. In 2012-13 AEPC has been set a target of USD 18 billion against which a progress of USD 6.23 billion was achieved till end September, 2012.

(c) There has been a steady increase in textiles exports in the period 2009-10 to 2011-12. That said, in 2012-13 textiles exports in the period April-September 2012 are witnessing a (-)5.94 percent growth in dollar terms, although there is a 13.58% growth in rupee terms. The negative growth in dollar terms is due to slowdown in major markets of USA and EU.

(d) Yes, Madam, Government has reviewed the export related policies of textiles sector under the Foreign Trade Policy and policy interventions have been put in place for boosting textiles exports.

(e) The export benefits provided under the Foreign Trade Policy 2012-13 are (i) extension of 2% interest subvention for handicrafts, handlooms, carpets and SMEs till March 31, 2013 and expanding coverage to ready made garments; (ii) Market Linked Focus Product Scheme has been extended for exports to USA and EU in respect of

ready made garments till March 31, 2013; (iii) inclusion of 7 new markets each under Focus Market Scheme and Special Focus Market Scheme. Government has commenced implementation of a plan scheme for common compliance code "Disha" in the apparel sector for improving the compliance standards in apparel industry.

#### Statement

*Country-wise exports of Textiles and Clothing products to top 25 destinations.*

#### India Export Statistics

#### Commodity: Textile & Clothing, Ch50 to 63

Millions United States Dollars

Partner Country	Calendar Year		
	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4
World	21787	27188	32642
United States	4226	4946	5780
China	868	2325	2929
United Arab Emirates	1625	1798	2162
United Kingdom	1708	1667	2088

1	2	3	4
Germany	1604	1528	1960
Bangladesh	500	1105	1101
Italy	743	778	1030
France	916	810	1017
Spain	676	667	813
Turkey	399	667	731
Netherlands	512	523	728
Belgium	386	474	615
Brazil	288	497	557
Saudi Arabia	429	473	541
Sri Lanka	307	397	502
Egypt	192	338	492
Canada	358	347	431
Japan	240	261	397
Denmark	279	281	381
Pakistan	565	657	381
Iran	102	174	318
Korea, South	211	378	314
Malaysia	136	279	285
Australia	184	205	285
South Africa	169	199	255

Source of Data: Ministry of Commerce through GTIS.

[English]

### Mega Handloom Clusters

\*240. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:  
SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up/proposes to set up mega/traditional handloom clusters particularly for silkbased handloom in the country including Tamil Nadu and Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the technological and financial assistance being provided by the Government in this regard;

(c) the number of weavers/their families who are dependent directly or indirectly on such clusters, State-wise;

(d) the details of the funds allocated/utilised during the last two years and the current year on these clusters, State-wise; and

(e) the other steps being taken by the Government to develop handloom sector in the country particularly in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA):  
(a) to (d) The Government of India, Ministry of Textiles, Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms) is implementing the Integrated Handlooms Cluster Development Scheme (IHCDS) since 2005-06. In XI Plan, the Cluster Development Approach was continued and a new scheme "Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS)" was introduced having various components, including Cluster Development and Group Approach. Under the Scheme, cluster having 300-500 handlooms are taken up for their integrated and holistic development in a period of 3 years with an upper cost of Rs. 60.00 lakh per cluster. Funds are utilized for diagnostic study, formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and consortia, technology up-gradation, setting up of Common Facility Centre/Dye House, raw material support, skill up-gradation, design development and product diversification, Publicity and Marketing, purchase of new looms, Dobby, jacquard, Accessories, Margin Money, construction of worksheds etc. 610 Clusters, including

49 Clusters in Tamil Nadu and 10 Clusters in Chhattisgarh have been sanctioned and Rs. 216.25 crore has been released so far. Groups having 10-100 weavers are taken up under the component of Group Approach for a period of 2 years with per beneficiary cost ranging Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 30,000/- for skill up-gradation, purchase of new looms, dobby, jacquard, accessories and construction of worksheds. 2248 Group Approach Projects, including 271 Groups in Tamil Nadu and 30 Groups in Chhattisgarh have been sanctioned and Rs. 107.73 crore has been released so far.

In addition, 6 Mega Handloom Clusters at Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Sivasagar (Assam), Virudhunagar (Tamil Nadu), Murshidabad (West Bengal), Prakasam and Guntur Districts (Andhra Pradesh) and Godda and neighboring Districts (Jharkhand) have been taken up as announced in the Budget 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2012-13. Each Mega Handloom Cluster should have more than 25,000 handlooms and is to be developed in a period of 5 years with an upper Central share of Rs.70.00 crore per cluster.

Most of these Clusters use cotton, wool, silk, jute etc. or blends thereof to provide varieties of handloom products. As per the information available, four Silk Clusters namely (1) Pallavar, Kancheepuram district, (2) Varadaraja, Kancheepuram district (3) Ami, Thiruvannamalai district, and (4) Rasipuram Super Silk, Tiruchengode district have been sanctioned to the State Government of Tamil Nadu in 2010-11.

A Statement showing State-wise number of clusters sanctioned, amount released and number of weavers is enclosed.

(e) For development of handlooms and welfare of handloom weavers, the Government of India has been implementing following 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 (MGPS)
- (v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme (DHDS)

Above schemes are equally applicable to all States, including Tamil Nadu.

In addition to the above mentioned schemes, the Government of India has taken following steps for development of handloom sector across the country, including Tamil Nadu:-

- (i) In order to open the choked credit lines, the Government of India has introduced Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package in 2011-12 for loan waiver of eligible handloom cooperative societies and individual weavers. So far, Rs.59.85 crore has been approved for waiver of loans of eligible handloom cooperative societies and individual weavers in Tamil Nadu.
- (ii) The Government of India has also introduced "Institutional Credit for Handloom Sector" in 2011-12, which includes (i) issuance of Weavers' Credit Cards, (ii) Interest Subvention @ 3% for 3 years on fresh loans, (iii) margin money assistance @ Rs. 4200/- per weaver and (iv) Credit Guarantee. So far, 790 Weavers Cards have been issued by the Banks, sanctioning loan of Rs. 197.50 lakh in Tamil Nadu.
- (iii) To ensure availability of cheap yarn to handloom weavers, the Government of India has also introduced 10% Yarn Price Subsidy Scheme in 2011-12. So far, 5.569 lakh kgs. of yarn worth Rs. 51.04 crore has been supplied in Tamil Nadu.

**Statement**

*State-wise number of Clusters and Group Approach Projects sanctioned,  
amount released and number of weavers*

Sl. No.	State	Total number of Clusters sanctioned so far	Total number of Group Approach Projects sanctioned so far	Total amount released from 2010-11 to 2012-13 (upto Nov. 2012) (Rs. In lakh)	Number of weavers in the Clusters and Group Approach Projects
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56	352	1282.58	67957
2.	Bihar	16	6	312.37	11267
3.	Chhattisgarh	10	30	337.12	4810
4.	Delhi	1	0	16.83	460
5.	Gujarat	9	0	24.94	4245
6.	Haryana	1	22	54.19	772
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8	57	385.66	11266
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	17	303.62	3875
9.	Jharkhand	36	90	1274.35	46081
10.	Karnataka	24	18	704.58	27816
11.	Kerala	25	21	754.33	15389
12.	Madhya Pradesh	18	7	415.83	15554
13.	Maharashtra	7	54	285.37	3679
14.	Odisha	38	92	1228.74	24561
15.	Punjab	0	4	15.35	80
16.	Rajasthan	6	16	174.44	4615
17.	Tamil Nadu	53	271	3987.30	83204
18.	Uttar Pradesh	55	334	2821.24	82077
19.	Uttarakhand	9	44	436.94	6136

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	West Bengal	42	65	1770.91	61860
Total (A)		424	1500	16586.69	475704
<b>NER</b>					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	22	62	659.16	16590
2.	Assam	53	95	1555.43	53106
3.	Manipur	67	347	2108.33	40810
4.	Meghalaya	9	55	806.74	8444
5.	Mizoram	2	36	307.76	1883
6.	Nagaland	34	44	1883.56	20100
7.	Sikkim	0	50	114.36	1030
8.	Tripura	25	59	760.25	11957
Total (B)		212	748	8195.59	153920
Grand Total (A) + (B)		636	2248	24782.28	629624

[Translation]

**Manufacturing Sector**

2531. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of manufacturing sector is deteriorating in India due to shortage of electricity and if so, the steps taken by the Government to overcome the problem of shortage of electricity for manufacturing sector; and

(b) the other measures in addition to the power generation suggested by the Planning Commission to improve the condition of manufacturing sector and the follow up action taken by the Government on the suggestions of the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) No information regarding deterioration in the condition of manufacturing sector due to shortage of electricity is available. As per information published in Annual General Review, "All India Electricity Statistics", by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the electricity consumption (end sales to ultimate consumers) in the industrial category (utilities and non-utilities) have registered an increase from 297621.16 ML in 2009-10 to 321117.48 MU in 2010-11.

However, in order to increase power generation in the country, various initiatives have been taken by the Government which includes development of Ultra Mega Power Projects, allocation of Captive Coal Blocks, New Hydro Policy, Private Sector Participation in Transmission Sector, National Action Plan for Climate Change, Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission etc.



(b) The measures taken by the Government is the announcement of the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) with the objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25 percent and creating 100 million jobs over a decade or so. The Policy also seeks to put in place measures to improve industrial infrastructure including setting up of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs), simplify business regulation and incentivize clean technology; skill development; and investment in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).

The Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project is under implementation to create a strong economic base with globally competitive environment and state-of-the-art infrastructure along the Delhi-Mumbai Dedicated Freight Corridor of the Railways.

Other measures include promotion and facilitation of industrial investment including promotion of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) through consolidation of various press notes into a single document; gradual liberalization and rationalization of FDI Policy; regular meetings with industry associations and stakeholders to fast track implementation of industrial projects etc.

The strategies and suggestions for improving domestic manufacturing contained in the Manufacturing Plan of the draft Twelfth Five Year document of the Planning Commission are already incorporated in the National Manufacturing Policy approved by the government in October, 2011.

[English]

#### Protection to Rhinos

2532. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:  
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) whether the Indian Air Force has agreed to the request of State Government of Assam to provide a Chopper to airlift a Rhino which strayed from the flooded Pabitora Wildlife Sanctuary in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No report has been received in this Ministry about any request made by the State Government of Assam to the Indian Air Force for providing a Chopper to airlift a Rhino which strayed from the flooded Pabitofa Wildlife Sanctuary.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### Export by States

2533. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the heavy surplus stock of food, fruits and other item available with State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to permit the State Governments to export the surplus products available with them directly to foreign countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Job Resettlement

2534. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a framework for job resettlement of retired military officers especially for Short Commissioned Officers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Directorate General Resettlement, the apex body under the Department of Ex-servicemen Welfare, Ministry of Defence responsible for resettlement of Ex-servicemen including officers, organizes orientation training programmes and facilitates job re-settlement for Ex-servicemen. Short Service Commissioned Officers, who have completed their terms of engagement and fall under the category of ex-servicemen, are extended all the re-settlement facilities.

The following resettlement opportunities are available to ex-servicemen Officers:—

- (i) Sponsoring names of ESM Officers based on requisition received from Government Sector/ PSUs and Corporates.
- (ii) Allotment of Security agency scheme.
- (iii) Management of CNG station by ESM (Officers) in NCR.
- (iv) Allotment of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd./ Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (Company Owned Company Operated) outlets.
- (v) Coal loading and transportation scheme.

Percentage-wise reservation ranging from 10% to 24.5% of the available vacancies in Group C&D posts in Central Government and Central Public Sector Undertakings / Banks have been provided for the willing and eligible ex-servicemen. Most State Governments also provide reservation to ex-servicemen in State Government jobs. 10% vacancies are reserved in all the posts upto the level of Assistant Commandant in all para-military forces. Moreover, suitable age relaxation is available for the ex-servicemen in services or posts filled by direct recruitment.

#### **Comprehensive Skill Development Policy**

2535. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering synchronizing the activities of various skill development

agencies in order to evolve a comprehensive skill development policy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering a Public Private Partnership (PPP) model for certification of skill development course by global major and top Indian Companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of road map charted out by the Government as part of the National Skill Development Mission;

(f) whether the Government has any proposal for relaxing formal education norms for people to get into ITI institutions and other skill development courses; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Labour and Employment has formulated National Policy on Skill Development which was approved by the Union Cabinet on 23rd February, 2009. The policy is a guiding document for implementation of various skill development programmes of the country.

(c) and (d) Presently, Government is not considering a Public Private Partnership (PPP) model for certification of skill development courses by global major and top Indian Companies. However, Sector Skills Councils are being setup which will may play an important role in development of National Occupational Standards, Training Standards, Certification etc.

(e) "National Skill Development Mission" encompasses the efforts of several line Ministries of Central Government, State Governments and the activities in the private sector guided by National Policy on Skill Development and supported by the following three institutions:—

- (i) The Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister, to review the spectrum of skill

development efforts for policy direction; (ii) "National Skill Development Coordination Board<sup>9</sup>" under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission to enumerate strategies to implement the decisions of PM's council; and (iii) "National Skill Development Corporation" (NSDC), a non-profit company under the Companies Act, 1956, of which 49% of equity base is contributed by the Central Government while 51% by the private sector.

The Corporation is expected to meet the skill training requirements of the labour market including that of unorganized sector.

National Policy on Skill Development (NPSD), has set

a target for skilling 500 million persons by the year 2022. The detailed road map for achieving the above target by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and different Ministries/Departments is enclosed as Statement.

(f) and (g) Government is not considering relaxation of formal education norms for people to get into ITI institutions and other skill development courses. However, a new scheme, titled Skill Development Initiative through Modular Employable Skill (MES) courses has been launched under which short term modular courses are offered through institutions including schools and public/private training institutions/NGOs, etc. Under the scheme, there is a provision for testing and certification of skills acquired by a person with educational qualification upto fifth class, after assessment by independent assessing bodies.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Organization	Projected number of trained persons by the year 2022 (In million)
1	2	3
1.	Agriculture	20
2.	Consumer Affairs	10
3.	Chemicals and Fertilizers	5
4.	Construction Industry Development Council (under Planning Commission)	20
5.	Food Processing	5
6.	Finance-Insurance/Banking	10
7.	Heavy Industry	10
8.	Health and Family Welfare	10
9.	HRD Higher Education HRD Vocational Education	50
10.	Information Technology	10
11.	Labour and Employment	100
12.	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises	15
13.	National Skill Development Corporation	150

1	2	3
14.	Overseas Indian Affairs	5
15.	Others (Power, Petroleum etc.)	15
16.	Road Transport and Highways	30
17.	Rural Development	20
18.	Social Justice and Empowerment	5
19.	Tourism	5
20.	Textiles	10
21.	Urban Development	15
22.	Women and Child Development	10
Total		530

### Global Warming

2536. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the abnormal weather conditions resulting in tsunami, excessive rains and drought in various parts of the country are the impact of global warming;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the regions most affected by climate change;

(c) the scientific study conducted on the climatic changes caused by global warming and its adverse impact on the country;

(d) whether the Government has convened a meeting/discussion with International Forums; and

(e) if so, the issues discussed thereon along with the plan of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) There is no direct and clearly established cause and effect relationship between global warming on the one hand and natural phenomenon like tsunami, and extreme weather events such as excessive

rains and drought on the other. While a degree of variability in extreme weather phenomena including rainfall has been noticed, these phenomena cannot always be related to climate change.

(c) Government has conducted a scientific 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 and has published the report titled "Climate Change and India: 4x4 Assessment — A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s" in 2010.

(d) and (e) India is a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and regularly participates in the discussions and negotiations conducted under the aegis of UNFCCC with a view to address adverse effects of climate change through appropriate institutional arrangements under the Convention.

[Translation]

### Welfare of Labourers

2537. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the labour cess including cess collected from labourers including construction workers is lying unutilised in some States;

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

(c) the schemes being operated for the welfare of labourers through the collected cess; and

(d) the corrective steps being taken by the Government for the full utilisation of such cess for labourers only along with the detailed guidelines issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) As per the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, the State Building and Other Construction Worker Welfare Board constitutes a fund called Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Fund. The main source of the fund is cess @ 1% of the construction cost collected by State Governments which is transferred to the Boards as provided in the Building and Other Construction Workers Cess Act, 1996. As per the information received from State Governments, the total amount collected as construction cess as on 30.09.2012 is Rs. 7057.29 Crore, out of which Rs. 1009 Crore has been utilised for welfare of construction workers.

(c) and (d) The responsibility of collecting cess and its utilisation for welfare activities lies with the respective State Governments and State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Boards. The Central Government has been impressing upon the State Governments to implement the provisions of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996 effectively. The Central Government has issued directions to all States/UTs under Section 60 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 for proper implementation of the Act. Union Minister of Labour & Employment has also written to the Chief

Ministers of the States/UTs in April, 2010 and recently on 5th June, 2012 requesting them to take steps for collecting and utilizing cess and implementing the Acts. Union Secretary (Labour & Employment) has also written to Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs on 29th June, 2012 suggesting, inter-alia, to take steps for accelerating registration of workers, drawing out strategies for implementing model schemes of the Central Government and utilizing welfare funds for vocational training and skill development of the construction workers and their children.

[English]

### Pollution of Rivers

2538. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

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

(a) whether the rivers like Cauvery and Tungabhadra continue to be polluted as ever;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to reduce pollution in these rivers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Based on the water quality monitoring of various rivers in the country carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board, 150 polluted stretches have been identified. These include two stretches along river Cauvery and three along Tungabhadra river.

(c) and (d) The National River Conservation Plan presently covers 41 rivers in 191 towns spread over 20 States, including Cauvery and Tungabhadra. Various pollution abatement schemes taken up under the Plan, inter-alia, include interception and diversion of raw sewage, setting up of sewage treatment plants, creation of low cost sanitation facilities, setting up of electric/

improved wood crematoria and river front development. For river Cauvery and Tungabhadra; treatment capacity of 156 and 25 million litres per day (mld) have been created respectively.

[Translation]

**Recommendation of Fifth Pay  
Commission**

2539. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any recommendation in the Fifth Central Pay Commission which necessitates the Army officer working in institutions along with civilian officers to get repatriated to Army and the vacancies so created would be filled by the civilian officials;

(b) if so, the names of those institutions;

(c) whether the Government has issued any order to this effect; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which it will be issued?

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

(a) While suggesting that Armed Forces may conduct a review of the strength of Service Officers on deputation and permanent secondment to other organizations, the Fifth Central Pay Commission had expressed the view that through progressive civilianization of those organizations, service officers could be withdrawn from them and deployed within the Armed Forces to overcome the shortages.

(b) Names of such institutions were not specified by the Fifth Central Pay Commission.

(c) No, Madam, as the aforesaid suggestion of the Fifth Pay Commission was not accepted by the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

**National Highways Accident Relief  
Service Scheme**

2540. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

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

(a) whether the Government provides ambulances and cranes to States/Union Territories (UTs)/Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for relief and rescue measures on National Highways under "National Highways Accident Relief Service Scheme";

(b) if so, the details of proposals received in this regard along with the ambulances and cranes provided to States/UTs/NGOs during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to misuse of these vehicles and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon;

(d) the details of NGOs identified for relief services in the country along with the funds provided to them during the period; and

(e) the details of survey/audit, if any, conducted by the Government for optimal utilisation of above vehicles along with the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The State-wise details of the proposals received from various State Governments during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, has provided 136 cranes to States/UTs and 70 advance Life Support Ambulances to trauma care centers identified under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare's Scheme 'establishment of an integrated network of Trauma Centers' during the last three years. The state-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) As per the provisions of NHARSS annual performance report of the equipment is required to be submitted through the Transport Commissioner/Secretary of the concerned State to the Ministry. Besides, the Ministry has also convened meetings with Police Departments/Transport Departments of States/UTs and

NGOs in May, 2012 and June, 2012 to Departments/ Transport Departments of States/UTs and NGOs in May, 2012 and June, 2012 to assess existing arrangements for providing of emergency medical services to road accident victims in each State including deployment of ambulances, cranes and their optimal use. Some States/UTs have

provided the information in respect of deployment and utilization of cranes/ambulance in their States. However some states like Andhra Pradesh , Sikkim etc. are yet to provide the requisite information. Funds are not provided to the NGOs and States under the National Accident Relief Service Scheme (NHARSS).

**Statement-I**

*List of requirement received from the States/UTs for ten tonne Cranes and Small Recovery Cranes for Hilly areas for the year 2009-2010*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ UTs	Name of the Department	10 tonne Cranes	Small Recovery Cranes for hilly areas
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	DG/IG Police	23	23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	DG/IG Police	2	6
3.	Bihar	Transport Department	6	—
4.	Chhattisgarh	DG/IG Police	5	—
		Transport Department	2	—
5.	Delhi	Transport Department	6	—
6.	Goa	DG/IG Police	—	10 (5-medium and 5-small cranes)
7.	Haryana	DG/IG Police	—	10 (medium sized)
		Transport Department	—	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	DG/IG Police	10	—
		Transport Department	—	13
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	DG/IG Police	—	33 (19-medium sized and 14-small sized)
		Transport Department	3	—
10.	Kerala	DGTG Police	4	4
		Transport Department	8	2
11.	Madhya Pradesh	DG/IG	132	—

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Manipur	Transport Department	5	—
13.	Meghalaya	DG/IG Police	—	12 (6-Small and 6 Medium size cranes)
		Transport Department	—	1
14.	Mizoram	DG/IG Police	—	8
		Transport Department	3	—
15.	Odisha	Transport Department	17	—
16.	Punjab	DG/IG Police	10	—
17.	Rajasthan	Transport Department	34	—
18.	Sikkim	DG/IG Police	—	10 (5-Medium and 5-small)
		Transport Department	—	2
19.	Tripura	Transport Department	4	11 (5-medium and 6-small size)
20.	Uttarakhand	DG/IG Police	—	5
		Transport Department	—	15
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Transport Department	19	—
22.	West Bengal	DG/IG Police	5	10
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Transport Department	2	—
24.	Puducherry	DG/IG Police	—	3 (One Medium and 2-small size cranes)
Total			300	180

*List of requirement received from the States/UTs for ten tonne Cranes and Small Recovery Cranes for Hilly areas for the year 2010-2011*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Name of the Department	10 tonne Cranes	Small Recovery Cranes for hilly areas
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Transport Department	10	5



1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	DG/IG Police	–	10
3.	Assam	Transport Department		
4.	Chhattisgarh	DG/IG Police	5	–
5.	Delhi	DG/IG Police	6	6 (1.5 tonnes)/6 (2.5 tonnes)
6.	Gujarat	DG/IG Police	17	16
7.	Goa	DG/IG Police	2	5 (5-medium and 5-small cranes)
		Transport Department		
8.	Haryana	DG/IG Police	7	–
9.	Himachal Pradesh	DG/IG Police	6	–
		Transport Department	10	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	DG/IG Police	–	48
11.	Karnataka	DG/IG Police	24	18
12.	Kerala	DG/IG Police	5	5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	DG/IG Police	127	–
14.	Manipur	DG/IG Police	–	–
15.	Meghalaya	Transport Department	–	4
16.	Mizoram	DG/IG Police	–	6
		Transport Department	4	10
17.	Nagaland	Transport Department	4	4
18.	Punjab	DG/IG Police	8	15
19.	Rajasthan	Transport Department	34	–
20.	Sikkim	Police Department	–	–
21.	Tripura	DG/IG Police	4	9 (3-medium, 6-small)
		Transport Department	4	9 (3-medium 6-small size)
22.	Uttarakhand	DG/IG Police		
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Transport Department	19	–

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	DG/IG Police	5	5
		Transport Department	2	—
Total			303	191

*List of requirement received from the States/UTs for ten tonne Cranes and Small Recovery Cranes for Hilly areas and Ambulances — year 2011-2012*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Name of the Department	Cranes (10 Tonnes)	Small/ Medium sized Cranes	Ambulance
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	DG/IG Police	63	—	—
		Transport Department	5	5	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	DG/IG Police		26 (3 to 5 tonne Capacity)	21 (TATA Sumo or 407 (4x4) Ambulance)
		Transport Department	—	23	23
3.	Assam	Transport Department	7	12	12
4.	Chhattisgarh	Police Department	5	—	5
5.	Haryana	DG/IG Police	8	10	10
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Transport Department	10	16	18 (BLS)
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	DG/IG Police	58	74	66 (BLS)
		Transport Department	12	13	12
8.	Jharkhand	DG/IG Police	33	34	40
9.	Karnataka	DG/IG Police	24	18	—
10.	Kerala	DG/IG Police.	2 (2-5 tonne and 2 one tonne)	—	—
		Transport Department	1. Police Department	15	15 (BLS)
		<b>Kerala Road Safety Authority</b>	16 (13-5 tonne and 9-1 tonne)		

1	2	3	4	5	6
			2. Fire and Rescue Department 8		+118 (BSL for Health Department)
11.	Madhya Pradesh	DG/IG Police	40	68	89
12.	Maharashtra	DG/IG Police	40	23	63 (BLS)
13.	Manipur	Transport Department	–	5	–
14.	Meghalaya	DG/IG Police	24	29	25
		Transport Department	No. not mentioned	No. not mentioned	No. not mentioned
15.	Mizoram	Transport Department	–	–	10
16.	Nagaland	DG/IG Police	5	–	5 (BSL-Ambulance Tata Winger (AC))
		Transport Department	5	–	5
17.	Odisha	DG/IG Police	10	15	21
		Transport Department	5	–	–
18.	Punjab	DG/IG Police	10	–	–
19.	Sikkim	Transport Department	Not mentioned	–	–
20.	Tamil Nadu	DG/IG Police	10	5	10 (BLS)
21.	Tripura	DG/IG Police	4 (3-medium)	6	–
22.	Uttarakhand	DG/IG Police	–	6	.2
		Transport Department	–	20	25
23.	Uttar Pradesh	DG/IG Police	72 Lifting cranes	0	50
		Transport Department	62	–	56
24.	West Bengal	Transport Department	6	6	22
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	DG/IG Police	4	–	6
		Transport Department	6	6	–
26.	Chandigarh	Transport Department	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total			554	435	739

**Statement-II**

Year	2009-10			2010-11			2011-2012		
	Crane (10 tonnes)	Crane (Small/ Medium size)	Ambulance	Crane (10 tonnes)	Crane (Small/ Medium size)	Ambulance	Crane (10 tonnes)	Crane (Small/ Medium size)	Ambulance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	2	—	—	—	—	12	5	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Bihar	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chhattisgarh	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Goa	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	11	3	—	—
Haryana	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Jammu and Kashmir	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	5	—
Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	—
Kerala	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Manipur	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Meghalaya	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Mizoram	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Odisha	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Punjab	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Rajasthan	2	—	—	—	—	10	6	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sikkim	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Tripura	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Uttarakhand	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Uttar Pradesh	1	—	—	—	—	9	6	—	—
West Bengal	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Andaman and Nicobar Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puducherry	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	30	30	—	—	—	70	40	36	—

### Schools for Child Labourers

2541. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) the district-wise number of schools being run under the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) in the States/UTs in the country along with the allocated funds and the amount spent during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of children enrolled in such schools;

(c) whether project committees have been

constituted at district level to monitor the implementation of the said project;

(d) if so, the main shortcomings/complaints which have come to the notice of such committees;

(e) the names of civil societies and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) included in the project committees particularly of Sagar and Vidisha districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(f) whether some of the schools under NCLP has been closed due to administration or various other reasons; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) The National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme is being implemented in 266 districts in 20 States for the rehabilitation of child labour withdrawn/rescued from hazardous occupations and processes and 7311 Special Schools are being run. under the Scheme. The State-wise details of the NCLP districts are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Grants released during the last three years and current year, year-wise and State-wise under NCLP are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) Approximately 3.2 lakh children are enrolled in the Special Schools.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. To monitor the implementation of the National Child, Labour Project, Project Committees have been constituted at district level under the Chairmanship of District Magistrate/Collector.

As per information available no main shortcomings/complaints have come to the notice.

(e) The composition of project committee including Civil Societies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) under the NCLP Scheme in Sagar, District of Madhya Pradesh are as per Statement-III. In the Vidisha District of Madhya Pradesh NCLP Scheme is not implemented.

(f) and (g) In the special schools children in age group of 9-14 years are imparted education on a formal/non-formal pattern with a condensed syllabus for a maximum of three years after which the children are expected to reach a level of 5th standard. On completion of maximum three years in special schools children are mainstreamed into formal education system and schools reallocated on the basis of fresh survey carried out by the project societies time to time.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *List of Districts where Special Schools are in operation*

Sl. No.	Name of States	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
5.	Gujarat	9	Surat, Panchmahals, Bhuj, Banas Kantha, Dahod, Vadodara, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad and Rajkot

1	2	3	4
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, Jaipur, Keonjhar, Kendrapada, Khurda, Nayagarh and Sundergarh.
14.	Punjab	3	Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Amritsar
15.	Rajasthan	27	Jaipur, Udaipur, Tonk, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Alwar, Balor, 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
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,

1	2	3	4
			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	

**Statement-II**

*The State-wise details of Grants released under NCLP during last three years and current year*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 upto November, 2012
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	399.52	705.69	1013.61	448.54
2.	Assam	616.68	378.55	891.57	429.47
3.	Bihar	1661.44	727.43	1338.49	264.03
4.	Chhattisgarh	293.99	364.82	620.44	377.68
5.	Gujarat	169.64	165.01	67.12	65.32
6.	Haryana	63.28	186.77	99.10	128.11
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	25.66	50.60	15.00
8.	Jharkhand	155.95	47.78	391.63	86.59
9.	Karnataka	447.03	64.47	220.74	162.36
10.	Madhya Pradesh	560.92	608.25	1332.28	413.08
11.	Maharashtra	419.39	433.32	973.17	517.38



1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Nagaland	21.43	40.87	36.55	0
13.	Odisha	862.56	1167.78	1374.26	604.35
14.	Punjab	127.22	130.59	208.82	133.70
15.	Rajasthan	371.58	395.64	436.53	95.91
16.	Tamil Nadu	449.53	504.28	854.26	415.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1627.43	1772.83	1585.40	696.17
18.	Uttarakhand	0	0	26.40	0
19.	West Bengal	1015.35	1537.63	2204.98	828.94

**Statement-III**

*Composition of Project Committee under the NCLP Scheme in Sagar, District of Madhya Pradesh*

1.	Collector, Sagar	Chairperson
2.	Hon'ble Shri Bhoopendra Singh, MP, Lok Sabha, Sagar	Member
3.	Hon'ble Shri Shivraj Bhaiya, MP, Lok Sabha, Damoh	Member
4.	Hon'ble Shri Gopal Bharghav, MLA, Rehli and representative of Hon'ble Minister of Government of Madhya Pradesh	Member
5.	Hon'ble Shri Bhanurada, MLA, Devari	Member
6.	Hon'ble Shri Pradeep Laariya, MLA, Naryavali	Member
7.	Hon'bte Shri Shelendra Jain, MLA, Sagar	Member
8.	Hon'ble Dr. Shrimati Vinod Panthi, MLA, Beena	Member
9.	Hon'ble Shri Govind Singh Rajput, MLA, Surkhi	Member
10.	Hon'ble Shri Arunoday Choube, MLA, Khurai	Member
11.	Hon'ble Shri Narayan Prajapati, MLA, Banda	Member
12.	Hon'ble Harvanshsingh Rathor, Chairman, Zila Parishad, Sagar	Member
13.	District Education Officer, Sagar	Member
14.	Project Coordinator, District Education Centre, Sagar	Member
15.	Chief Medical and Health Officer, Sagar	Member
16.	Assistant Labour Commissioner, Sagar	Member

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17.	Joint Director, Panchayat and Social Justice, Sagar		Member	
18.	District Adult Education Officer, Sagar		Member	
19.	Officer-in-Charge, Land Records, Sagar		Member	
20.	General Manager, District Industrial Centre, Sagar		Member	
21.	Dy. Director, Information and Publication, Sagar		Member	
22.	Lead Bank Officer, Central Bank, Civil Lines, Sagar		Member	
23.	Senior Officer, Post and Telegraph, Sagar		Member	
24.	Chairperson, AITUC, Sagar		Member	
25.	Representative of BORAL, Bina		Member	
26.	Representative of Bina Power Company		Member	
27.	Representative of Ghadi Detergent, Sagar		Member	
28.	CMO, Cental Bidi Labour Hospital, Sagar		Member	
29.	Seva Bharti, NGO, Sagar		Member	
30.	Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat, Sagar		Member Secretary	
31.	Project Director, NCLP, Sagar		Nodal Officer	

[English]

**Non-Implementation of Suggestions  
of NCSC/NCST**

2542. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is not giving proper attention to findings/suggestions of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in most of the cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reason; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (c) As per Article 338(5) (d) of the Constitution, the National Commission for Scheduled

Castes (NCSC) shall present .to the President, annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of safeguards provided for Scheduled Castes under the Constitution. As per the clause 6 of Article 338, the President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the Union and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations.

Reports submitted by the NCSC are examined and action taken memorandum prepared by the Government for laying the reports in the Parliament.

[Translation]

**Construction of Road in Jalore**

2543. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether road safety organisation (G.R.E.F.) has stopped construction of road across Sayala situated in Jalore due to lack of budget;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to construct this road?

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

(a) and (b) The name of the road is not clear. However, Border Roads Organisation (BRO) has been entrusted with the road Jalore-Sindhri passing near village Siala in Jalore district and work amounting to Rs. 8.16 crore has been planned in the current financial year.

(c) The construction work of said road has already been planned for current financial year and fund amounting to Rs. 8.16 crore has been allocated for this road.

[English]

**Check on Extraction of Sand from  
River Bed**

2544. SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has noticed that sand mining is rampant in the country;

(b) if so, whether over extraction of sand would badly impact on ecology in the country;

(c) if so, whether the Government is taking any measures to study the impact on the ecology and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any suggestions in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check over extraction of sand from river bed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Sand mining is regulated in terms of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and the rules framed therein. All mining activities of minor minerals, including sand, require prior environment clearance. This is with a view to ensuring that the mining is done in a scientific and sustainable manner.

(c) to (f) The Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) had constituted on 24.03.2009 a group under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Environment and Forests) to look into the environmental aspects associated with mining of minor minerals. The group submitted its report in March 2010 and made several recommendations relating to definition of minor mineral, size of mine lease, period of mine lease, cluster of mine approach for small sized mines, requirement of mine plan for minor minerals, river bed mining etc. MoEF have asked the States to examine the report and to issue necessary instructions for incorporating the recommendations made in the report in the Mineral Concession Rules for mining of minor minerals under Section 15 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 27.02.2012 in IA No. 12-13 of 2011 in SLP(C) No.19628-19629 of 2009 in the matter of "Deepak Kumar etc. vs. State of Haryana and Ors." has ordered that the State Governments and UTs should take immediate steps to frame necessary rules under Section 15 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 taking, inter-alia, into consideration the recommendations of MoEF in its report of March, 2010.

**Disability Benefit to Defence Personnel**

2545. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Personnel are eligible for disability benefit;

(b) if so, the reasons for not awarding disability benefit to the disabled personnel who were hurt or injured is accident while on leave; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Armed Forces personnel who are retained in service despite the disability held attributable to or aggravated by military service are entitled to lumpsum compensation of disability/war injury element at the time of disability. Those who do not opt for the retention are entitled to disability pension/war injury pension on retirement/discharge. No disability pension/war injury pension is admissible on retirement/discharge once the lumpsum compensation has been obtained by the personnel. The primary factor for awarding disability benefit to disabled personnel is the establishment of a causal connection between disablement and military service by the Competent Authority. Accidents during the journey from duty station to leave station and vice-versa are also generally considered attributable to military service.

[Translation]

#### Disbursement of Tuition Fees

2546. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to implement a system for the disbursement/reimbursement of full fees for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) under post-matric and merit-cum-means scholarship schemes;

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

(c) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship to the students belonging to OBCs (PMS-OBC Scheme), there is already a provision for reimbursement of compulsory non-refundable fees in addition to maintenance allowance, reader charges to blind students, study tour charges, thesis typing/printing charges and book allowances for students pursuing correspondence course for complete

duration of the course.

There is no Merit-cum-means Scheme for OBC students.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Emission of Toxic Gases by Industries

2547. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the emission of toxic gases as a result of industrial development is playing a major role in polluting environment;

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

(c) the details of industries identified for emission of toxic gases in the country by Government; and

(d) the details of annual growth rate of these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The emission of toxic gases due to industrial development is adversely impacting the quality of environment. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), with the State Pollution Control Boards, is monitoring ambient air quality at 537 locations covering 222 cities/towns including 53 metropolitan cities in the country. The steps taken by the Government to prevent and control environmental pollution include formulation of policies 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, increasing public awareness etc.

(c) and (d) Emissions from highly polluted 17-categories of industries such as Iron and Steel, Cement,

Thermal Power Plant, Copper and Lead Smelters, Aluminum, Fertilizer, Oil Refinery, Petro-Chemicals, etc. play a significant role in polluting the ambient environment. To control air emissions from these industries, Government has notified standards for gaseous pollutants released from such types of industries. Emission standards have been notified for 59 category of industries besides notifying standards for the gensets and the ambient air quality. Further, these industries are required to comply with the notified standards. According to the report of the Planning Commission, during the 10th Five Year Plan, the trends in the Performance of Industrial Sub-Sectors-Annual Growth Rate was 8.7%.

#### Completion of Developmental Projects

2548. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Green Tribunal (NGT) is facing a lot of problems due to shortage of strength of its members which has resulted in delay in completion of developmental projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details of vacancies in NGT including its benches; and

(c) the time by which all vacant positions in NGT are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Section 4 of the National Green Tribunal (NGT) Act, 2010 provides, *inter-alia*, for a minimum of 10 and subject to a maximum of 20 Judicial Members and equal number of Expert Members in the NGT. At present, the Tribunal has 3 Judicial Members and 6 Expert Members. The proposal for appointment of 6 Judicial Members and 4 Expert Members in the NGT has been sent to Appointments Committee of the Cabinet for approval.

[Translation]

#### World Heritage

2549. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to declare river Ganga as a 'World Heritage';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be declared;

(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) There is no proposal with the Government to declare river Ganga as World Heritage. However, while recognizing that river Ganga is of unique importance ascribed to reasons that are geographical, historical, socio-cultural and economic giving it the status of a national river, the Government of India has constituted the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) in February 2009 under Section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[English]

#### Violation of Clearance Norms

2550. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any action against Lavasa project on the issues raised in the report submitted by the Expert Committee under chairmanship of Shri Naresh Dayal;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Based on the Report of the Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Naresh Dayal and hearings undertaken, the Ministry issued

final directions to M/s Lavasa Corporation Ltd (LCL) on 17th January, 2011 to maintain status quo, not to undertake any construction work and to submit the project details to consider it on merit.

Accordingly, M/s LCL submitted proposal for the first phase (2000 ha.) for development of hill station project at village Mulshi and Velhe Talukas, District Pune, Maharashtra. The project was examined by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) as per the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006. The EAC recommended the project for the issue of Environmental Clearance (EC) subject to various conditions, including five pre-conditions. As per a pre-condition, Secretary (Environment), Government of Maharashtra was requested to take action for violation of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 against the project proponent. Accordingly, a complaint was filed on 4.11.2011 in the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate at Pune vide RCC No .4671/2011.

The Environment Clearance to this project was granted on 9th November, 2011, stipulating various environmental safeguards after following the due procedure, considering the recommendations of the Expert Appraisal Committee and the compliance status of the five pre-conditions, including the action initiated by the Government of Maharashtra with regard to violation of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

#### **Refusal to SC/ST for Scholarship**

2551. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints that in some States, SC/ST students are being denied scholarships under different central schemes;

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

(c) the corrective steps being taken in this regard so far in consultation with each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (c) The Central assistance is released to the State Governments for implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for payment of scholarship to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Students. The States/UTs release the scholarship amount to the eligible beneficiaries. All the State Governments/ Union Territory administrations have been requested to designate Grievance Redressal Officers at the State and Districts levels to redress scholarship related grievances of the students.

#### **Clearances to Projects**

2552. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:  
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a separate machinery to immediately respond to appeals of small entrepreneurs at the highest levels to get environmental clearances;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which the Government proposes to address the clearance problem and make the system more responsive; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against the officials who delay the matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Government has no proposal to set up separate machinery to get environmental clearances since the same already exists. The cases for environmental clearances are processed in line with the provisions under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(c) and (d) The steps taken for expediting appraisal

of proposals for grant of environmental clearance include:—

- (i) Regular meetings of the Expert Appraisal Committees covering the various sectors.
- (ii) Regular updation of project status on Ministry's website for the information of all stakeholders,
- (iii) Sector specific manuals have been prepared and uploaded on the Ministry website to facilitate better preparation of EIA reports by the project proponents.

#### **Shakuntalam Theatre**

2553. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shakuntalam Theatre at Pragati Maidan owned by Indian Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) has been closed recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has received any representation requesting for re-opening of the theatre in order to protect its past glory;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam. Regular screening of commercial films was discontinued from April 1, 2012.

(b) It has been decided to utilise Shakuntalam Theatre as a venue for Seminars, Conferences and other trade promotion activities.

(c) We have received about 25 representations from some members of public against the decision.

(d) and (e) As per Terms and Conditions for lease

of Pragati Maidan to ITPO, Shakuntalam Theatre as a part of Pragati Maidan can only be used for Seminars, Conferences and other trade promotion activities.

#### **Road Connectivity to Ports**

2554. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched port connectivity projects in various States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of these projects along with the funds earmarked/utilized for the purpose, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any delay in the completion of these projects;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor along with the time and cost escalations caused due to delays in these projects; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to accelerate the pace of work and the time by which the said projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) Yes, the Government has launched port connectivity projects in various States of the country under National Highways Development Projects;

(b) The details and present status are provided in Statement-I and the State-wise details of funds earmarked/utilized for the purpose are provided in Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Yes, there has been some delay in completing some of the projects due to various project specific reasons given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) All possible steps at every level have been/ are being taken to sort out the matters and remove the hurdles which are causing delay. The actual/anticipated date of completion of the projects is mentioned in the Statement-I.

**Statement-I****Status of Projects for Major Ports Connectivity**

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Length (km)	Project Cost (Rs. in Crore)	Anticipated/actual date of Completion	Cum. % Progress till October, 12	Present status/reasons of delay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Haldia Port Connectivity (NH-41 from Kolaghat to Haldia in West Bengal)	52.2	522	December, 2012	97.5	The work has been substantially completed during May, 2012 barring some minor work on Mechda ROB to be completed.
2.	Paradip Port Connectivity (NH-5A) from Chandikhole to Paradip in Odisha	77	525.42	May, 2010	Completed	NA
3.	Visakhapatnam Port Connectivity in Andhra Pradesh	12.5	116	Decemeber, 2004	Completed	NA
4.	Chennai-Ennore Port Connectivity in Tamil Nadu	30 km	600 (As per schedule)	June, 13	42.11	No delay
5	<b>Elevated Road</b> from Gate No. 10 (Chennai port) to Maduravoyal on NH-4 under NHDP Phase-VII on BOT	19	1815	September, 2013 (As per schedule)	14.79	No delay
6.	<b>Tuticorin</b> Port Connectivity Project on NH 7A in Tamil Nadu	47.2	349.50	December, 2012	85	No delay
7.	4-laning of NH-47 from km 348.4 to km 358.75 Cochin	10.40	193	January, 2011	Completed	NA



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	<b>New Mangalore</b> Port Connectivity Project on NH-17, 13 and 48 in Karnataka	37.5	363	December, 2012	96	No delay
9.	<b>Mormugao</b> Port Connectivity on NH-17B in Goa	18.3	145	December, 2011	10.44	(i) 13.1 km. completed. (ii) The balance 5.2 km. was held up owing to failure of State Government to provide, encumbrance free land even after directions of Hon'ble High Court. (iii) State Government filed SLP in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. <b>As per directions of The Hon'ble Court the balance work has recently been handed over to Government of Goa for implementation.</b>
10.	<b>JNPT:</b> Four laning of NH-4B, NH-4, Aamra Marg and SH-54 (Now NH-348) including Panvel Creek Bridge	44.4	302	December, 2008	Completed	NA

**Statement-II***State-wise details of fund earmarked/utilized for major port connectivity*

Name of the State	Name of the SPVs	Earmarked Fund (Rs. in Crores)	fund Utilized (Rs. in crores)
West Bengal	Calcutta-Haldia Port Road Company Limited	522.00	426.13
Odisha	Paradip Port Road Company Limited	525.42	498.04
Maharashtra	Mumbai-JNPT Port Road Company Limited	600.00	252.66
Kerala	Cochin Port Road Company Limited	193.00	179.33
Tamil Nadu	Chennai-Ennore Port Road Company Limited	600.00	336.80
Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin port Road Company Limited	349.50	221.25
Karnataka	New Mangalore Port Road Company Limited	363.00	232.59
Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam Port Road Company Limited	116.70	111.72
Goa	Mormugao Port Road Company Limited	145.00	91.63

[Translation]

**Monitoring System to Check  
Atrocities on Dalits**

2555. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a community monitory system has been evolved to check the cases of violence, misuse and exploitation against SCs/STs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments and Union Territory Administration have identified atrocity prone areas to take remedial measures to prevent crime against SCs/STs;

(d) if so, the details of the areas; and

(e) the details of measures taken by the States/ Union Territories for the rehabilitation of victims or atrocities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989, enacted with a view to prevent atrocities against members of SCs and STs, is implemented by the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

The Central Government has been addressing the States/Union Territories, to implement the provisions of the said Act in letter and spirit. The Ministry of Home Affairs in its advisory dated 10.04.2010 on crime against SCs/STs, addressed to State Governments/UT Administrations, had, *inter-alia*, advised them to develop a community monitoring system to check cases of violence, abuse and exploitation and take necessary steps to curb the same and also involve community at large in creating and spreading awareness.

(c) and (d) The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu,

Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, have identified such areas, the details of which, as per available information, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Rule 12 of the PoA Rules, 1995, made by the Central Government, under the PoA Act, *inter-alia*, stipulates that the District Magistrate etc. shall make arrangements for providing immediate relief in cash or in kind or both to the victims of atrocity, their family members

and dependents, in accordance with the scales provided in the Schedule annexed to the Rules, which has since been revised vide gazette notification dated 23.12.2011, and prescribe minimum scale of relief and rehabilitation for the affected persons (between Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 500,000/-, depending upon the nature of offence). As per available information, during 2011-12, 24,136, number of persons had been provided relief by the concerned State Governments.

### Statement

#### Details of areas identified by the State Governments

Sl.No.	Name of States	Areas (Districts, unless otherwise specified)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	<b>District Karim Nagar</b> Area of Karim Nagar-II Town, LMD Colony, Village Bejjanki, Mulkanur, Ibrahimpatnam, Julapalli, Mutharam (M), Jammikunta, Kamalpur, Konaraopet, Sircilla, Gollapalli, Gangadhara Kataram, Gambharaopet, Ellanthakunta, Boinapally, Jagtial Town, Metpalli and Manthani <b>District Cuddapah</b> Vallur Mandal Koppal (v), Proddatur Mandal Kallur (v), Chowtapalli (v), Kamanur (v), Nanganur Palli (v), Rajupalem Mandal Tangutoor (v), Parllapadu (v), Arakata Vemula (v), Velavali (v), Chapadu Mandal Kothavaram (v), Vedururu (v), Cheepadu (v), Chinnaguruvaluru (v), Sambepalli Mandal Kadiyalavandlapalli (v), Chinnamadem Mandal Malapalli (v), Mydukur Mandal N. Yerraballi (v), Duvvur Mandal Medireddypali (v), Nelaturu (v), Pedda Jonnavaram (v), Duvvur (v), Khajipet Mandal Muthulurupadu (v), Ravulapalli (v), Nagasanipalli (v) Thudumaladine (v), B. Mattam Mandal Mallepalli (v) Dhirasavancha (v), Nelaturu (v), Godlaveedu (v), Somireddy Palli (v), Badvel Mandal Badvel Town, Gopavaram Mandal, Kothacheruvu (v), Rasapet (v), Atluru Mandal Kanasamudram (v) Iruvuru (v), Atluru (v), Kalasapadu Mandal Rajupalem (v), B. Koduru Mandal B. Koduru (v), Chitvel Mandal Thimmaiah Garipalli (v), Veerabhalli Mandal Puthavandlapalli (v), <b>District Warangal</b> Thati Konda, Athmakur, Annaram, Mondrai, Nagaiahpally, Perukedu, Seethampet, Thimmapur, ThurkalaSomaram, Theegarajupalli, Inavola, Sannuru, Sudanapalli, Chennaram, Enugallu, Geesugonda, Katraial, Seerole <b>District Nizamabad</b> Armoor, Ankapur, Nyalkal, Kulaspur, Mophal, Nandipet, Nizampur, Abhanghapatam, Thimmapur, Donkal, Ramannapet villages, Aloor, Bheemgal, Manchippa, Chinthakunta, Mosra Juakura, Adivilingal, Komatpalli, Munbjipet, Setpally, Jubadi, Eraguttla, Banapur, Eaklara, Pedda Edgi and Shanthapur <b>District</b>

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**Srikakulam** Sarubujili Mandal: Purushottanapuram, Ponduru Mandal: Rapaka **District Ranga Reddy** Bijwar, Chegole, Sangamkalan, Mansanpally of Peddemul Mandal, Yallal, Achyuthapur, Juntupally, Mansanpally of Peddemul Mandal Peerampally Peelaram of Vikarabad Mandal, Mogiligundla of Marpally Mandal, Nagaram and Motkupally of Bantaram Mandal, Regadighanpur of Chevella Mandal, Solipet of Shabad Mandal, Anantharam, Ogipur, Tandur Town of Tundur Mandal, Reddyghanapur, Kokat, Banapur, Chennaram, Gattepally, Pulmamidi Nawabpet Mandal Pamena, Sankepally, Bulkpur, Jingurthy, Uddandapur, Jangam, Ekmai of Basheerabad Mandal, Pagidipally, Kamalpur, Devanoor of Yalal Mandal, Dornal and Jaidupally of Dharur Mandal, Rompally, Jaalaguda, Shabad, Tangutoor, Kothapally of Shankarpally Mandal, Pudugurthi, SyedMalkapur, Pagidiyal, Kondapur of Gandeed Mohammdabad Mandal, Peerapally, Pothireddypalli, Baspally of Doma Mandal, Chinthalpally, Cheelapur of Pudur (M), Changomul P.S., Parigi, Salkarpet, Tirumalapur/Kothapally, Bumpally, Kankal, Chigurapally, Naskal of Parigi Mandal, Munsodrapally, Chakalipally, Chakalipally, Kalmanmkulva of Kulakcheral Mandal, Gudugoniapally **District Kurnool Kurnool Sub-Division** of Peddanelatur, Kurnur, Pyalakurthi, Laddagiri Nandyal Sub-Division Pusulur, Ponanpouram, Ayyalur, Gajupalli, thammadapalli, Kondajutur, Nerawada, Alampur, Koratamaddi, Ghani, Manchalakatta, Pesaraval, Palukur, Ramakrishnapuram, Peddadevalapuram, Gonavaram, *Dhone Sub-Division* of Bulkapuram, Cherlopalli, Owk and *Dhone Adoni Sub-Division* of Alur, Karuvalli, Kurmachedu, Mulugundam, Banavanur, Putskalamarri, Suhivai, Hebbatam, Neriki, Kaminahal, Chinthakunta, Badinehal, Bilehal, Mallikarjunapalli, Gudekal, Somalagudur, Mittasomapuram, Gudikambalur, Owdur and Bapuram, *Atmakur Sub-Division* of Amalapuram, Nallakalva. Kurukunda, S.N. Thanda, Inderswaram, Mustepalli, Regadagudur, Pamulapadu, Rudravaram, Bhanumukkala, Banakacherala, Vanala, Guwalakuntla and Chinthalapalli and Vempenta **District Mahabubnagar** Chinna Lingalched, Keswapur, Jamalpur of Koilakonda Mandal, Kakriapad, Kollur, Chowdur of Nawabpet Mandal, Boyapally, Jamistpur, Machanpally of Mabubnagar Mandal, Peddadaripally, Ibrahimbad, Tankara of Hanwada Mandal, Alwanpally, Alur of Jadcherala Mandal, Pathamolgara, Kothamolgara of Bhoothpur Mandal, Pothireddypally, Maredpally, Gorita of Thimmajipet Mandal Guntipally, Madanapally, Pudur, Setty Atmakur of Gadwal Mandal, Aize, Chinnatandrapadu, Medikonda, Aize Mandal, Boyalagudem, Kuchinerla, Balgera, Induvasi of Ghattu Mandal, Yelkur, Amarawai, Thatikunta of Maldakal

1	2	3
		Mandal Revulapally, Bheempur, Rangapur, Dharur, Nettempad, Kothulagidda, Kondapur of Dharur Mandal, Tanagala, Pypadu, Maddur Konkala of Waddepally Mandal, Itiyalapadu of Manopad Mandal, Shaikpally, Satharla, Shagapur of Itiyala Mandal, Mulamalla Jurala of Atmakur Mandal.
2.	Bihar	<b>Districts</b> of Gaya, Sitamarhi, Nalanda, Sheohar, Sheikhpura, Buxar, Saran, Banka, West Champaran (Betia), Supaul, Lakhisarai, Vaishali, Motihari (East Champaran), Kaimur (Bhabua), Darbhanga, Samastipur, Saharsha, Kishanganj, Begusarai, Rohtas, Janhanabad, Bhojpur, Mujaffarpur, Siwan, Madhubani, Madhepura, Bhagalpur, Patna, Bhopalganj, Purnea, Nawada, Munger and Aurangabad. (33)
3.	Gujarat	<b>Districts</b> of Ahmedabad, Mehsana, Surendranagar, Junagarh, Kheda, Amreli, Rajkot (Rural), Sabarkantha, Vadodara (Rural), Bharuch and Kutch. (11)
4.	Jharkhand	<b>District</b> Hazaribagh has been identified as the prime atrocity prone area. (1)
5.	Karnataka	<b>District Bangalore (U)</b> Area of Kumbalgad, Channasandra, Tattanagar, Srinivasapur, Kadathippur, Horohalli, Kaduguda and Beechinahalli, <b>District Bangalore (R), District Bijapur</b> , Village Baradala, <b>District Kolar</b> , Village Harati Village and Hanagatti Village <b>District Gulbarga</b> , Village Alagi, Seethanur, Ganjelkhed, Bhusnoor, Surapur, Chincholi, Vothana, Hippigere, Petannapur, Hagaragundagi, Royakode, Mimhergi and Afzalpur <b>District Belgaum</b> , Village Anogola, Bendigere, Baladabagewadi, Mapanadinne, Patagundi and Anjivali <b>District Bidar</b> , Village Torekalla, Bhalki, Dhakulli, Kushnur and Horahatti <b>District Chitradurga</b> , Village Gudihalli, Babbuliriya, Somaguddakyamadu, Chikkanayakanahalli, Obbenahalli and Anaji <b>District Bellary</b> , Village Deshnur and Telegh, <b>District Hassan</b> Village Gandasi, Chigahalli and Bandashettalli <b>District Dharwad</b> . Village Satar, Honnapur, Kehgeri, Byadagi, Battikoppa, Varada and Warangalia, <b>District Chikbalklapur, District Chikkamagalore, District Chamaraja Nagar, District Bagalkot, District D.K., District Davanagere, District Gadag, District Haveri and District Koppal</b> (20)
6.	Kerala	<b>Districts</b> of Thiruvananthapuram, Idukki and Kozhikkode (3)
7.	Madhya Pradesh	<b>District Gwalior</b> PS Dabra: Kasba Dabra, PS Bhitwarwar: Kasba Bhitwarwar), <b>District Shivpuri</b> PS Pichor: Kasba Pichor, PS Karera:

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Kasba Karera, **District Guna** PS Kotwali: Village Bhude Balaji, PS Kotwali: Shree Ram Colony, **District Betul** PS Betul: Village Ganj, PS Amla Town: Amla, PS Sarni : Village Pthakheda, **District Indore** PS Mahow: Kasba Mahow, PS Manpur: Kasba Manpur **District Mandla** PS Kotwali: Village Mandla Khas, **District Sheopur** PS Kotwali: Gandhinagar Area, PS Karahal: Kasba Karahal, District **Rajgarh** PS Kotwali: Kasba Kotwali, PS Baiora: Kasba Baiora), PS Sarangpur: Kasba Sarangpur, PS Pachor: Kasba Pachor, **District Ratlam** PS Manak Chowk: Area of Manak Chowk Sehrishetra, PS Station Road: Area of Station Road Sehrishetra, PS Audogik Shetra: Area of Audogik Shetra Sherishetra, PS Jaora: Jaora Sheishetra **District Bhind** PS Dehat: Area of Mahavir Nagar, **District Shadol** PS Dhanpuri: Area of Micheal Chouraha, **District Hoshangabad** PS Hoshangabad: Town Hoshangabad, PS Itarsi: Town Itarsi, PS Pipariya: Kasba Pipariya, PS Seoni Malwa: Kasba Seoni Malwa, PS Babai: Kasba Babai, **District Bhopal** PS Nishantpura: Village Chola, PS Nishantpura: Area of Housina Board Colony, **District Vidisha** PS Civil Line: Vidisha: Kasba Civil Line Vidisha, PS Kotwali: Kasba Vidisha, PS Ganjbasoda: Kasba Ganjbasoda, **District Sehore** PS Kotwali: Kotwali Sehar, **District Sagar** PS Moti Nagar: Pant Nagar Kakaganj Ward, PS Khurai: Shastri Ward Sagar Naka, PS Rehli; Ram Nagri Mohalla, PS Bina: Bhim Ward, **District Morena** PS Kotwali: Mohalla Gopalpura, PS Kotwali: Mohalla Dattapura, PS Civil Line: Village Jora Khurd, PS Sumawali: Gram Sumawali: PS Sumawali: Village Viruwa, PS Rampurkala: Gram Rampur (17)

8. Maharashtra

**Districts** of Thane, Nasik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Sangali, Kolhapur, Amravati, Yeotmal, Buldhana, Akola, Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara, Gondia, Chandrapur, Aurangabad, Jalana, Beed, Parabhani, Hingoli, Nanded, Osmanabad, Wasim and Gadchiroli (25).

9. Odisha

**District Angul** (Pallahara, Chhendipada, Jarapada P.Ss.areas), **District Bhadrak** (Bhadrak town, Rural (Sadar), Naikanidihi, Dhusuri, Bansada P.Ss. areas), **Distict Boudh** (Boudh, Baunsuni, Manamudna, Kantamal, Purunakatak, Harbhanga, P.Ss. areas), **Distict Balsore** (Balasore Town, Khantapara, Industrial Areas, Oupada, Singla, Sadar P.PSs. areas), **Distict Cuttak** (Baramba, Niali, Govindpur P.Ss. areas), **Distict Dhenkanal** (Sadar, Gondia P.Ss. areas), **Distict Deogarh** (Entire Deogarh District in all the 4 Police Stations areas), **District Kandhamal** (Entire Kandhamal District is the atrocity prone area as intimated by the S.P. Kandhamal), **Distict Kalahandi** (Dharmagarh,

1	2	3
		Junagarh, Jaipatna, Koksara, Sadar, Kegaon and Bhawanipatna Town P.Ss. areas), Distict Khurda (Badagada, Lingaraj, Baliana, Balugaon, Banapur, Jankia, Balipatna, Khandagiri P.Ss. areas), <b>Distict Keonjhar</b> (Keonjhar Town, Sadar, Patna, Ghasipura, Ghatagaon, Anandapur, Champua, Joda, Barbil P Ss. Areas), <b>Distict Mayurbhanj</b> (Baripada Town, Bangripose, Khunta, Udala, Thakurmunda, Karanjia, Jharpokharia, Rasagovindapur, Barsahi, P.Ss. areas), <b>Distict Nuapada</b> (Sinapali Block area), Distict Puri (Sadar, Town, Sea-Beach, Chandanpur, Satyabadi, Brahmagiri, Delang, Kanas, Pipili, Gop, Balanga, Nimapada-krushnaparsad P. Ss. Areas), Distict Sonepur (Sonepur, Birmaharajpur P.Ss. areas), <b>Distict Sundergarh</b> (Sundergarh Town, Sadar, Lephripada, Hemgiri, Bisra, Rajgangpur and Sector-19 P.Ss. areas). (16)
10.	Tamil Nadu	<b>Districts</b> of Kanchipuram, Thiruvallur, Cuddalore, Vilauppuram, Tiruvannamalai, Vellore, Dharamapuri, Salem, Namakkal, Tiruchirappalli, Perambalur, Karur, Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Coimbatore, Erode, Nilgiris, Madurai, Dindigal, Theni, Ramanathapuram, Sivaganga, Verudhunagar, Tirunelveli Thoothukudi and Kanyakumari (28)
11.	Rajasthan	<b>Districts</b> of Jaipur, Bhilwara, Alwar, Jalore, Kota, Sirohi, Jhalawar, Udaipur, Sriganganagar, Tonk, Bharatpur, Swaimadhopur, Pali, Naguar, Chittorgarh, Dholpur, Churu and Hanumangarh (18).
12.	Uttar Pradesh	<b>Districts</b> of Lucknow, Hardoi, Sitapur, Unnao, Gonda, Barabanki, Banda, Jaunpur, Khiri, Kanpur Nagar, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Allahabd, Mathura, Agra and Aligarh (16)

**Note:**

M : Mandal

V : Village

[English]

**Status of RSBY**

2556. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is currently in effect in various parts of the country including the Lakshadweep Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number

of enrolments, the targeted families and the empanelled hospitals under the scheme; and

(c) the details of the success achieved therein under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) The 'Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana' providing for smart card based cashless health insurance cover to BPL families in the unorganized sector,

was formally launched on 1st October, 2007. The scheme became operational w.e.f. 01.04.2008. The scheme is being implemented in 26 States and Union Territories namely Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Puducherry and Chandigarh Administration, covering total 439 districts. As on 30.11.2012, more than 3.31 crore smart cards have been issued. More than 43.26 lakh persons have visited the hospital and more than Rs. 1962.77 crore have been paid by the insurance companies. A total number of 12,538 Hospitals (both public and private) are empanelled under RSBY. During the course of implementation, apart from BPL families, RSBY coverage has been extended to following additional categories:—

- (i) Building and Other Construction Workers
- (ii) Railway Porters
- (iii) Street Vendors
- (iv) MGNREGA workers who have worked for more than fifteen days during preceding financial year
- (v) Beedi workers
- (vi) Domestic workers.

[Transliteration]

#### **Eradication of Bonded Labour**

2557. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite the stringent enforcement of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 and making bonded labour illegal, the practice of bonded labour exists in certain pockets including agricultural sector in different States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures undertaken by the Government to identify such areas;

(c) the number of cases registered in this regard

along with the action initiated against those engaged in bonded labour;

(d) whether the National Human Right Commission has expressed its concern over the large number of such cases across the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) The Bonded Labour System has been abolished by law throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance which was replaced by the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. The responsibility for implementing the Act lies with the State Governments. As and when existence of bonded labour is detected, such persons are identified for rehabilitation. According to the reports received from the State Governments, the total number of bonded labourers identified and released is 2,94,155 as on 31.3.2012.

The responsibility for 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, a 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. The scheme also provides for financial assistance to the State Governments/UTs for conducting surveys, awareness generation activities and evaluatory studies.

(c) to (e) Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, States/Union Territories are mandated to implement the provisions of the Act. The District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates and the Vigilance Committees constituted under the Act have been entrusted with certain duties/responsibilities for implementation of the Act. The Act provides for penalties for enforcement of bonded labour. The information regarding the number of cases registered and action initiated against those engaged in bonded labour is not maintained at central level.



National Human Rights Commission has been monitoring the implementation of Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act as per the directives of Supreme Court. The Commission organizes workshops periodically to familiarize and sensitize District Magistrates, Sub-Divisional Magistrates, Police Officers and functionaries from Labour Departments about the identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labour.

Special Group under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Labour and Employment has been constituted to review and monitor the implementation of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act. The Group holds region wise meetings from time to time to impress upon the State Governments to effectively implement the Act.

Central Government and State Government of Tamil Nadu in collaboration with ILO launched a pilot project in the State for the purpose of reducing vulnerability to bondage through promotion of decent work. Attempt is now being made to replicate this approach in some other states of the country.

#### Unemployed Registered Women

2558. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

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

(a) the number of unemployed women registered in various employment exchanges in the country;

(b) the details of the employment provided to these women by the said exchanges during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the procedure for providing employment to women by these exchanges is not satisfactory;

(d) whether these exchanges have identified certain sectors for engaging women; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) As per latest information available with Directorate General Employment and Training, total number of women job-seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges in the country as on 31st December, 2011 was 1.37 crore.

(b) The details of the employment provided to women job-seekers by employment exchanges in the country during the last 3 years 2009, 2010 and 2011 as on 31st December are given below:—

Year	Employment provided to women job-seekers (in thousand)
2009	53.4
2010	107.1
2011	85.7

(c) to (e) Procedure for providing employment to women by employment exchanges is satisfactory. Employment Exchanges are making submission of women job seekers against the vacancies notified by various employers and they select suitable candidates as per laid down procedure.

#### Check on Quantum of e-Waste

2559. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the loading of e-waste has increasing trends in the ports areas of the country;

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

(c) the manner in which load of e-waste is likely to be solved in future in the situation of increasing trends of e-waste; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto and the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has notified the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008, for regulating the import and export of hazardous wastes including e-waste. Import of e-wastes for disposal is not permitted. Import is permitted only for recycling or recovery or reuse with the permission of MoEF. As per these Rules, permission for import and export of e-waste can be considered only by those recycling units, which have environmentally sound recycling facilities and are registered with State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee concerned. The Ministry has in the past given permission for export of e-waste by the registered recycling units and import to only one such unit for recycling.

(c) and (d) MoEF has taken a number of steps to ensure environmentally sound management of e-waste in the country. These include:—

- (i) For effective implementation of provisions related to import and export, a co-ordination committee including representatives from the Ministry of Finance (Department, of Revenue), the Ministry of Commerce and Industries (DGFT), the Ministry of Shipping (Department, of Ports), the Central Pollution Control Board and select State Pollution Control Boards has been constituted.
- (ii) Separate E-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 have been notified. 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.
- (iii) E-waste recycling can be undertaken only in facilities authorized and registered with State

Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees. Waste generated is required to be sent or sold to a registered or authorized recycler or re-processor having environmentally sound facilities.

- (iv) Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Management of e-waste, published by Central Pollution Control Board, provide approach and methodology for environmentally sound management of e-waste.

#### **Radar in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

2560. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision that no radar will be installed on one of the Andaman and Nicobar (A&N) Islands;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints against putting up a radar at the cost of Narcondam Hornbills; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Due to perceived adverse impact on the habitat of the highly endemic Narcondam Hornbills, Ministry of Environment and Forests has not accorded necessary clearance for setting up of a Radar Station at Narcondam in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. One complaint by Shri Lavkumar Khachar in this regard highlighting the issue of Narcondam Hornbills, has been received.

*[Translation]*

#### **Computerisation of Issuance of Caste Certificates**

2561. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any plan to make computerisation of issuance of caste certificates SCs/OBCs/STs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be started; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (c) The Government has not formulated any such plan since the caste certificates are issued by the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations who have their own set of procedure for verification and issue of caste certificates.

[English]

#### **Industrialisation Zone Around National Park**

2562. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has opposed the recommendations of the Centrally Empowered Committee suggesting that the ring of limited industrialisation zone around the 600 plus National Parks and Sanctuaries be diminished;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has decided to adhere to the decision of the National Board for Wildlife taken in its Meeting held on 17th March 2005 under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, to have site specific proposals for declaration of eco-sensitive zones around National Parks and Sanctuaries. An affidavit to this extent has been filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The matter is sub-judice.

#### **Ban on Old Ships**

2563. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the likely effect of the ban on entry of more than 25 years old ships which is not registered with Indian Registrar of Shipping (IRS) specially for food items being imported into India;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to protect the Indian Charterers who may be forced to pay a premium of 20 to 30 percent rate for new ship;

(c) whether this new rule shall benefit the ship-breaking industry;

(d) the number of vessels registered with IRS that met with an accident during the last three years and the current year and the estimated loss from these accidents;

(e) whether the Government is having any concrete proposal to prevent the accidents at the coastal area; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) There is no ban on the entry of vessels which are not classed with Indian Register of Shipping (IRS), provided the vessel is classed with any one of the twelve other member societies of International Association of Classification Societies (IACS).

(b) No information has been received regarding 20 to 30% increase in payment of chartering rates.

(c) The Notification was issued with a view to prevent maritime accidents.

(d) Data of shipping casualties of Indian ships classed with IRS during last three years and the current year till 06.12.2012 is as follows:—

Year	No. of Vessels
2009	27
2010	36
2011	36
2012	09

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam, Ministry of Shipping along with Indian Navy, Coast Guard and State Governments, has decided upon following measures to prevent maritime accidents in the coastal areas:—

- (i) Adoption and promulgation of Vessel Traffic Management System (VTMS) and fairways leading to high density traffic ports.
- (ii) Adoption and promulgation of Traffic Separation Scheme (TSS) or traffic lanes of ship routing as applicable to coast of India.
- (iii) Fitment of Automatic Identification System (AIS) receiver on lighthouses along with coast of India.
- (iv) Promulgation of advisories/notifications to make stakeholders aware of increase in traffic density and traffic management in the coast of India.
- (v) Introduction and encouragement of implementation of e-navigation on the coast of India.

**Appointment of Disabled Person  
as Chairman**

2564. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received any proposal/suggestions from various organisations/ individuals regarding the appointment of only disabled persons as Chairman in the Disability Rights Commission or in various Government's institutions; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the plan of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) While there is no Disability Rights Commission in the country as stated in the question, suggestions are received from time to time for appointment of persons with disabilities only as heads of various

governmental institutions. Persons with disabilities have been heading various institutions. However, at present, there is no proposal to appoint only persons with disabilities to head the institutions.

- (b) Does not arise.

**Road Projects**

2565. SHRI TARA CHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has awarded only 900 kms of road projects against its target of 8,300 kms for the current financial year and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has made little progress to bid out only 1,300 kms of National Highways under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether certain NH projects under implementation in the country have been stalled and if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to remove the hurdles in the execution of these projects as well as steps taken to sort out the other issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Government has awarded 1010 km. of National Highways (NHs) so far against the target of 8,800 km. under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) during the current financial year.

- (b) Bids for 145 km. have been received and bids for another 1535 km. length have been invited.
- (c) In 38 projects, financial closure could not be achieved for various reasons such as delays in obtaining forest/wild life/railway clearances, law and order problems in some States, delay in land acquisition and non-fulfillment of condition precedence by the concessioner.
- (d) The steps taken by the Government to minimize the delays in completion of all its projects include setting up of Regional Offices by National

Highways Authority of India (NHAI) headed by Chief General Managers with adequate delegation of powers, setting up of special land acquisition units, setting up of High Powered Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretaries of State Governments to resolve the bottlenecks relating to shifting of utilities. land acquisition issues, etc. A meeting was held recently associating all the stakeholders including the financial institutions to sort out the hurdles. Further, the delayed projects are closely monitored and periodically reviewed at the Headquarter as well as in the field units for expeditious completion.

**Involvement of Officers in Illegal  
Sale of Arms**

2566. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Army has admitted that large number of their officers were involved in illegal sale of arms;

(b) if so, whether the Government has since ascertained the buyers of such illegal arms from the army personnel;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps the Government proposes to take to ensure that army officials whether in service or after retirement are not allowed to sell their weapons?

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

(a) to (c) A case relating to sale of Non-Standard Pattern (NSP) weapons by Army officers and JCO in violation of the provisions of Army Act/Special Army Order, has come to light. The details of the buyers/dealers of such arms are as under:—

(i) M/s Hari Sharan Vyaparik Pratisthan, Bikaner.

(ii) M/s Gupta Gun House, Sri Ganganagar.

(iii) M/s Modi Gun House, Bharatpur.

(iv) M/s Jain Arms Dealer, Sirsa.

(d) Standard Operating Procedure on disposal of Non Service Pattern Weapons has been revised to avoid recurrence of such incidents.

**Area under No-Go Policy**

2567. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the details of extent of area in coal region under 'No-Go' policy and the percentage it constitutes of total forest cover in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): The Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted by the Cabinet Secretariat to consider the environmental and developmental issues relating to coal mining and other development projects in their fifth meeting held on 20.09.2011 inter-alia decided that concept of Go/ No-Go should be done away with and each of the proposals seeking diversion of forest land for coal mining be processed and considered by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) on their merit.

Accordingly, the MoEF vide their letter dated 30.08.2012 informed the concerned State Governments that they may process the proposals seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for coal mining projects in accordance with the said decision of GoM and send these proposals to the MoEF for further necessary action to consider these proposals on case to case basis and on merit.

**MoU with Australia**

2568. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been finalised between India and Australia for promoting trade between the these two countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up world class wool testing laboratory in Mumbai in collaboration with world class wool testing laboratory in Australia; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, on the basis of Joint Study Group of both countries Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement/Free Trade Agreement negotiations have been initiated for promoting trade between the two countries.

(c) and (d) An MoU was signed between India and Australia on Wool. As per the MoU, an Indo-Australia Joint Working Group has been set up. The Joint Working Group shall decide future modalities.

#### **Inclusion of Sansi Caste into SC Category**

2569. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from Punjab Government to include Sansi community and its sub-caste such as Kuchhband, Gadaria Rashband, Kapat, Aheria, Tettlu, etc. in the list of Scheduled Castes;

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

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be accepted by the Government?

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, made by the President in exercise of powers under Article 341(1) of the Constitution of India, as amended from time to time by Acts of Parliament as per Article 341(2) of the Constitution, Sansi caste alongwith its two sub-castes namely Bhedkut and Manesh have already been specified as a Scheduled Caste in relation to the State of Punjab. The Chief Minister, Punjab vide his letter dated 04.12.2009, had recommended inclusion of Kuch Band, Gadria, Bachhbans, Kopet, Aheria, Tittlu, Bheria, Bhantu, Arhar, Bhattu, Chattu, Habura, Kikan, Harrar, Kohla, Behlowala, Biddu, Lengeh, Singiwala, Kanjar, Mirshkari, Blagiarmaur, Kingicut, Dhe, Kalkinar, Chaddi or Chadi, Birtwal, Binaria, Pakhalwara,

Baddon and Haria, as sub castes of Sansi caste in the list of Scheduled Castes. Since the aforesaid recommendation was not substantiated with the requisite ethnographic information, the Ministry vide its letter dated 23.02.2010, has requested the State Government to furnish the requisite information.

(c) It is not possible to indicate any time frame in the matter, as any modification in the list of Scheduled Castes, can be done only by an Act of Parliament.

#### **Restructuring of Cadre**

2570. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of Restructuring of Ministerial Cadre was placed before the IDA meeting;

(b) if so, the financial implication in the proposal;

(c) the time since which the proposal is pending before the Administration; and

(d) the time by which the case is likely to be settled and the benefits extended?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

#### **Erratic Gas Supply to Tea Producers**

2571. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the erratic gas supply has adversely hit the production of tea in several States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the erratic supply of gas to these States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Natural gas is being used only by tea factories

located in the upper Assam Districts of Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Sibsagar, Jorhat and Golaghat. Although these factories have been using the gas for the past several years, the erratic and inadequate supply had been reported only in mid August of this year. One of the reasons attributed for the erratic supply was the agitation of some local students union, forcibly closing down the gas pipeline. Such disruption has resulted in loss of quality production of tea, wastage of plucked green leaf and compelled some of the factories to resort to suspension of processing which had forced small growers to agitate over the factories not accepting green leaf for processing or offering very low price.

(c) The matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and the State Government of Assam, for issuing suitable directions to the main gas supplier in the affected areas, viz., M/s Oil India Ltd. and distributor M/s Assam Gas Company Ltd. for ensuring assured and uninterrupted supply of natural gas to the tea factories. As of date, the situation is well under control and all the stakeholders are working for a permanent solution so that no repetition of such problem occurs in future.

#### **Setting up of Plant-Near Sanctuary**

2572. SHRI RAMKISHUN:

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Standing Committee on National Board for Wildlife has given approval for setting up of 'Dead Burnt Magnesite Plant' near a sanctuary in Jammu which is home to many endangered species;

(b) if so, whether any representations have been received regarding the area being environmentally fragile;

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

(d) the details of remedial measures taken by the Government to protect the environment in the said area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The proposal involving extraction of 1240000 TPA High Grade Magnesite deposit at Chipprian Hills and setting up 30000 TPA of dead burnt Magnesite plant at village Panthal, Katra Reasi, falling within 10 kms from the boundary of Trikuta Wildlife Sanctuary, Jammu and Kashmir, was considered by the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife in its Meeting held on 14th October 2011 and was recommended with certain conditions.

(b) to (d) Two Public Interest Litigations (PIL), viz., WPPIL No. 02/2012 by Shri Rinku Sharma, Jammu versus Ministry of Environment and Forests & others and WPPIL No. 03/2012 by Ms. Vilakshana Singh, Jammu and Shri Dewakar Sharma, Jammu versus Ministry of Environment and Forests and others have been filed before the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir at Jammu, *inter-alia*, challenging the decision of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife and praying for issuance of a Writ of Certiorari quashing the decision of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife for extraction of 1240000 TPA High Grade Magnesite deposit at Chipprian Hills and setting up 30000 TPA of dead burnt Magnesite plant at village Panthal and also for denotification of the Trikuta Wildlife Sanctuary.

The High Court of Jammu and Kashmir, while hearing the two PIL's had, vide their order dated 10th July, 2012, dismissed the two petitions indicating that the two petitions were pre-mature on all counts as the denotification of the Trikuta Sanctuary as well as the environmental clearance was subject to the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court and without waiting for such orders, the petitioners had filed the petitions.

[Translation]

#### **Provision of Land for Afforestation Purposes**

2573. SHRI MADHU KODA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any provision for

the lease holders of industry and mining works on forest land area to make equal land available at some other place for afforestation to the Ministry *vis-a-vis* the land provided to them for nonforest area related work in the country;

(b) if so, whether a number of companies belonging to the private and public sectors are engaged in industrial and mining works in Jharkhand;

(c) if so, the details of the forest land area being used for non-forest activities; and

(d) the number of leasing holder companies in Jharkhand which have made available equal land to the Ministry against the land provided to them for non-forest area related work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Ministry while granting approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes stipulates condition of compensatory afforestation over non-forest land in accordance with the Act, Rules and Guidelines made thereunder. However, the compensatory afforestation is permitted over degraded forest area double in extent to the diverted forest land in case of Central Sector projects executed by Central Government/Central Government Undertakings. The compensatory afforestation is not insisted in certain other cases like underground mining below 3 meters and projects involving upto 1 ha. forest land.

(b) and (c) The details of industrial and mining projects in Jharkhand in respect of which approval for diversion of forest land has been granted is attached as Statement. The State Government is required to obtain non-forest land, afforest and notify the same as reserved forest in accordance with the conditions stipulated by the Ministry.

(d) The condition stipulated regarding compensatory afforestation does not require the non-forest land to be made available to the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The details of non-forest land made available for afforestation to the State/

Union Territory' Governments are not compiled in the Ministry.

### Statement

*Forest area diverted for industrial and mining activities in the State of Jharkhand since enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980*

Sl. No.	Category of project	No. of proposals approved	Area Diverted
1.	Hydro-electric	3	22
2.	Mining	106	11755
3.	Thermal	5	1139
4.	Transmission Line	91	2325
Total		292	15241

### Royalty in Granting Patents

2574. SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV:  
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Indian companies pay royalty to foreign companies for patenting;

(b) if so, the procedure/norms laid down with regard to payment of royalty along with the royalty paid to such foreign companies by Indian companies including their names during the last three years;

(c) the concrete steps taken by the Government to protect the domestic companies from paying royalty;

(d) whether the Government proposes to amend Indian Patent Law and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the likely effect on the Indian drug market in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY



OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (c) The Patents Act, 1970, gives monopoly rights to the patentee who in turn may license out the technology on such terms and conditions as agreed to mutually between the licensor and the licensee. However, in case of compulsory license granted by the Controller General of Patents Design and Trademarks (CGPDTM) the terms and conditions of the license including the royalty is decided as per the provisions of Section 90 of the Patents Act, 1970.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Upgradation of NH-209, NH-212 and NH-67**

2575. SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the State Government of Karnataka for upgradation of NH-209, NH-212 and NH-67;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) The proposal for upgradation of Tamil Nadu/Karnataka Border to Bangalore section of National Highway-209 has been submitted to PPPAC for appraisal. As regards National Highway 212 the revised PPPAC proposal is not received. Regarding National Highway-67, there is no such proposal of upgradation.

[Translation]

#### **Production of Forest Products**

2576. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the forest produces like Moha, Karanji are being used as alcohol in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to produce petroleum products from Moha and Karanji in view of their availability in sample quantity in forests of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) There is no report regarding production of alcohol from Karnaji in the country. However, Mahua is known to be occasionally used by certain tribes to produce liquor at household level.

(c) to (e) There is no specific programme for cultivation of plants for production of biodiesel in Ministry. An advisory was issued on 22.7.2003 under NAP scheme to take up 10% of project area for plantation of Jatropha species, only on highly degraded area devoid of vegetation (with less than 10% tree cover). As per the clarification issued on 5th September 2005, it is stated that Plantation of oil-bearing plants on forest land is a non-forestry activity to be regulated under the provision of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. However, if the oil-bearing plant is indigenous to the area in question and its plantation is part of the overall afforestation programme for the forest area concerned prior approval of the Central Government under the Act is not required.

[English]

#### **Construction of Ramps for Disabled**

2577. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to ensure the construction of ramps at public places such as Airports, Railway Stations etc. and Government offices

for the differently-abled persons to make public places disabled friendly;

(b) if so, whether ramps have been constructed all over such places; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) As per Section 46 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, appropriate Governments and local authorities shall, within the limits of their economic capacity and development, among other things, provide for ramps in public buildings.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Urban Development (Delhi Division) notified the amended Building Bye-Laws on 28th August, 2002, to ensure that the public buildings, which were erected in Delhi provided barrier free environment to Persons with Disabilities. These Building Bye-laws for barrier-free built environment in public buildings were circulated to all the States and Union Territories for incorporation in the municipal building Bye-laws.

31 States and Union Territories have either amended their Building Bye-laws or have issued instructions to make the public places accessible to persons with disabilities.

Grant-in-aid is provided under the Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 to State Governments including Autonomous Bodies and Universities and Bodies set up by Central Government to provide barrier free access.

Many of the public places like Airports, Railways Stations and many Government offices, schools, etc., have been provided with ramps.

#### **Rise in Water Borne Diseases**

2578. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pollution level of water in the

major rivers of the country is very high resulting in rise in water borne diseases and deaths therefrom;

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

(c) the funds spent thereon during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) According to the Central Pollution Control Board, the downstream of rivers of the cities and towns located at the banks of the rivers are showing water quality deterioration with reference to Dissolved Oxygen, Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and coliform bacteria. The prime cause of such deterioration is on account of disposal of sewage. Health effects could be associated with water pollution. However, there is no conclusive data available to confirm these figures.

Ministry of Environment and Forests is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in rivers through the centrally sponsored National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), which presently covers 41 rivers in 191 towns spread over 20 States. Pollution abatement schemes implemented under the Plan include interception, diversion and treatment of sewage; low cost sanitation works on river banks; electric/improved wood based crematoria etc. Sewage treatment capacity of 4704 md (million litres per day) has been created under this scheme.

(c) An amount of Rs. 1387.68 crore has been released under NRCP to various State implementing agencies during the last 3 years and current year.

#### **Shortfall in Carriage of Cargo Capacity**

2579. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortfall in the carriage of cargo capacity and carriage of Petroleum, Oil and Lubricant/Liquid Cargo carrier;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether foreign vessels are enjoying almost ninety percent of Indian cargo business;

(d) whether a large number of Indian cargo vessels are also too old to carry dry cargo like iron ore which is a major component of Indian export;

(e) if so, whether the Government has any proposal to procure more modern cargo vessels; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) There is no shortfall in the carriage of cargo capacity as about 134 Indian Registered tankers are under operation. Capacity is a relative term due to dynamic situation of trade, depending on size of cargo parcel, voyage/employment period and market demand.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Around 280 cargo vessels out of the total of 1,145 Indian flag vessels are of a vintage of 25 years or more.

(e) and (f) Acquisition of tonnage is a commercial decision taken by the management of a shipping company based on economic viability of the assets.

#### **Cleaning up of Coast in Gujarat**

2580. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reimbursed the expenditure incurred for cleaning up of the coast to the State of Gujarat;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the companies operating their facilities at Mukta-Panna basin and responsible for Oil Spillage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) As per Government of Gujarat, tar balls were seen on the South Gujarat coast line during July - August, 2009. An oil spill had reportedly occurred from the pipeline carrying crude oil at Mutka-Panna field resulting in formation of tar balls.

The Gujarat Pollution Control Board and Gujarat Maritime Board have reportedly spent Rs. 38,11,968/- during 2009 towards cleaning up of the oil spill at Coast. The Government of Gujarat has requested the Ministry of Environment and Forests for reimbursement of the amount spent for clean-up operations.

As per the Director General of Hydrocarbons, the only oil leakage reported in 2009 from Mukta-Panna basin was 3.8 barrels which was dispersed due to natural weathering process. This amount of oil spilled was minimal and did not require any compensation.

#### **Iodized Salt Units**

2581. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of iodized salt manufactured units in the country along with production and consumption during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the details of industrial salt manufactured units in the country along with production and consumption during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) The details of iodized salt manufacturing units in the country along with production during the last three years and the current year upto September, 2012, State/Union Territory-wise, including Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The State/Union Territory-wise consumption of iodized salt based on supplies for the above period is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) Salt manufacturing units are producing common salt in their salt works and this common salt is iodized and sold as edible salt and the rest of the salt is sold for non-edible/industrial purposes. Separate details regarding production and consumption of industrial salt

are not maintained. The details regarding State/Union Territory-wise consumption of industrial salt based on supplies during the last three years and the current year up to September, 2012 are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise Iodized Salt Manufacturing Units and production of iodized salt in the country*

(Production figures in 000' tonne)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (upto September, 12)	
		Units	Production	Units	Production	Units	Production	Units	Production
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38	12.83	39	3.40	38	0.06	38	0.3
2.	Assam	5	8.16	5	11.90	5	6.70	5	0.00
3.	Gujarat	338	3714.75	325	3553.50	342	3963.12	349	2055.1
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	8.11	11	9.10	11	6.13	12	1.2
6.	Karnataka	5	7.58	5	8.50	5	7.38	5	3.7
7.	Odisha	8	15.42	8	10.80	8	6.68	8	3.2
8.	Rajasthan	288	1236.72	292	1147.00	304	1141.35	297	538.5
9.	Tamil Nadu	80	781.82	82	1423.30	79	1045.70	77	550.2
10.	Tripura	4	7.83	4	7.30	4	8.50	4	2.5
11.	West Bengal	39	29.98	39	44.70	39	14.87	41	12.6
12.	Meghalaya	2	0.00	2	0.00	2	0.00	2	0.00
13.	Nagaland	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
15.	Pudducherry	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	2	0.00	2	0.00	2	0.00	2	0.00
17.	Maharashtra	13	0.00	13	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00
Total		836	5823.20	831	6219.50	843	6200.49	844	3167.3

**Statement-II***State/Union Territory-wise consumption (based on supply) of Iodized Salt*

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto September, 2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	169.1	197.60	332.13	161.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	232.1	236.10	250.97	152.2
4.	Bihar	594.6	576.70	645.91	278.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	217.0	195.10	206.87	136.1
6.	Delhi	285.2	298.80	307.30	142.9
7.	Goa	1.0	17.10	1.18	2.2
8.	Gujarat	325.6	317.40	326.57	137.3
9.	Haryana	39.0	34.40	25.53	35.0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.0	23.10	21.59	6.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	36.3	42.40	38.97	22.7
12.	Jharkhand	112.6	131.90	122.25	73.4
13.	Karnataka	142.0	180.40	232.65	110.5
14.	Kerala	142.9	346.40	104.90	77.7
15.	Madhya Pradesh	251.1	228.0	218.83	101.4
16.	Maharashtra	356.0	382.20	380.99	181.1
17.	Manipur	5.2	20.90	7.67	7.9
18.	Mizoram	5.2	0.00	2.56	0.00
19.	Meghalaya*	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Nagaland	2.6	0.00	0.00	2.6
21.	Odisha	148.8	148.20	190.20	85.3

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Punjab	125.5	151.90	139.66	58.3
23.	Rajasthan	225.4	214.80	212.25	115.6
24.	Sikkim	5.1	2.60	5.21	2.6
25.	Tamil Nadu	481.5	827.70	576.92	319.4
26.	Tripura	15.5	18.10	15.48	8.9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	862.3	831.90	906.59	422.0
28.	Uttarakhand	19.5	15.70	19.17	14.9
29.	West Bengal	681.2	575.60	672.43	321.8
30.	Andaman and Nicobar* Islands	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.1	1.0	1.17	1.3
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.2	0.20	0.28	0.1
33.	Diu and Daman*	0.0	0.00	0.05	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep*	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Pudducherry	4.1	2.80	3.51	2.8
Total		5487.7	6019.0	5969.79	2982.8

\*They are procuring iodized salt from nearby States.

### Statement-III

State/Union Territory-wise consumption (based on supplies) of salt for non-edible/industrial use

(Rs. in '000 tonne)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto September, 2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	536.9	535.3	569.6	326.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0
3.	Assam	37.1	21.8	29.5	2.3

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	27.9	29.2	35.8	10.5
5.	Chhattisgarh	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.3
6.	Delhi	141.7	90.3	61.3	23.0
7.	Goa	2.3	2.1	2.3	0.4
8.	Gujarat	6336.8	7034.9	7599.9	3669.9
9.	Haryana	138.3	62.1	56.0	42.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	10.3	0.0	15.0	28.2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0
12.	Jharkhand	137.1	136.7	123.2	89.7
13.	Karnataka	96.7	121.9	116.3	78.8
14.	Kerala	211.0	290.7	51.3	45.1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	435.6	347.9	433.7	242.9
16.	Maharashtra	183.1	220.3	206.2	137.5
17.	Manipur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18.	Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19.	Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20.	Nagaland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.	Odisha	79.0	81.3	109.1	63.8
22.	Punjab	283.8	293.5	247.6	97.3
23.	Rajasthan	354.9	279.9	333.3	184.3
24.	Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.	Tamil Nadu	506.4	738.5	792.2	343.1
26.	Tripura	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	366.6	223.0	228.0	129.2
28.	Uttarakhand	0.1	0.2	3.0	1.6
29.	West Bengal	28.0	118.2	142.0	89.5
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
31	Chandigarh	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.5
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.2
33	Diu and Daman	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
34	Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35	Pudduchery	134.7	128.6	131.1	75.9
Total		10058.5	10758.6	11288.9	5682.6

[Translation]

#### Proposals Received for Scholarship

2582. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from the various State Governments including Madhya Pradesh for sanction and release of Central assistance under various Scholarship schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the Central assistance is likely to be released; and

(d) the reasons for delay in releasing funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) 96 proposals from State Governments for sanction and release of Central assistance were received under various scholarship schemes of the Ministry.

(c) and (d) Clearance of proposals for release of central assistance is an on-going process and is subject to completeness of the proposals, their conformity to the norms of the respective schemes and availability of funds. Delay in releasing funds occurs due to time taken by the State Governments in rectifying deficiencies and completing procedural requirements.

[English]

#### Promoting Technology for Disabled Persons

2583. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is promoting research for state-of-the art technology for people with disabilities in the country including Andhra Pradesh especially for weaker and backward sections of the society;

(b) if so, the details thereof in the Twelfth Five Year Plan, year-wise;

(c) the details of funds allocated and spent for the period; and

(d) the future action plan prepared for the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) A number of initiatives have been taken to promote research and technology for the benefit of Persons with Disabilities:—

1. The Ministry confers National Awards for the empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), every year, under various categories. One of these categories is for "Best applied research/innovation/product development aimed at improving the life of PWDs.



2. The Ministry made its website accessible to persons with disabilities and launched the accessible website in January, 2010, at a cost of Rs.20.09 lakh. Other Central Ministries were also requested to similarly make their own websites, as well as of their associated organizations, accessible to persons with disabilities.

State Governments have also been requested to make their important websites accessible to persons with disabilities and financial assistance has also been offered to them for doing so. Central assistance of Rs. 31.00 lakh has so far been released to 3 State/UT Governments for this purpose. No proposal, in this regard, has however been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

The Government has also, in 2010, instituted a new category of National Awards — viz for websites with best accessibility features. Under this category one award each is given for such websites of (i) Government organizations, (ii) Public Sector/autonomous/local bodies, and (iii) Non-Govt. organizations.

3. An Online Braille Library, established by the National Institute for Visually Handicapped, (NIVH) Dehradun, has been launched on 4th January, 2012. This library has books, including in Telugu, which can be accessed in real time from any location, including Andhra Pradesh. An amount of Rs. 47.50 lakh has been spent on this project so far.

An online catalogue of Braille books has also been hosted by NIVH which enables visually-impaired persons to ascertain the location and availability of a desired Braille book, without going to Braille Libraries and Braille Presses. An amount of Rs. 17.00 lakhs has been spent on this project so far. NIVH has also launched an Online Directory of Services for the Visually Impaired persons. Services available in Andhra Pradesh have also been included in this Directory.

4. The National Institute for Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad, has developed certain technology based teaching modules for training of persons with mental retardation. Technological methods like electroencephalography (EEG) and electromyography (EMG) are used for assessment of disability. EEG bio-feedback is used for stimulation of electrical impulses in the brain of children with mental retardation, and softwares are used for speech therapy.
5. The National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Kolkata, has developed prototypes of myo-electric hand, multi-use wheelchair, low-cost pediatric below-knee prosthesis, and functional electric stimulation devices for persons with foot-drop.
6. The Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, functioning under this Ministry, also works on developing technological aids and appliances at a relatively low cost.
7. The Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) is running a TV channel called "Navshikhar" through which programmes on disability-related topics are telecast for the benefit of teachers/special educators, professionals, parents of children with disabilities, and other stakeholders. At present, there are 472 Direct Reception Centres for this channel, of which 32 are in Andhra Pradesh.
- (d) The XIIth Five Year Plan is not yet finalized.

#### **Upgradation of NH-18**

2584. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a proposal for four laning/ upgradation of NH-18 (old NH-15) from Fuladi Chowk Balasore to Jharpokharia upto NH-49 in Odisha on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) mode has been submitted for approval of Public Private Partnership Approval Committee (PPAC);
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the action

taken thereon; and

(c) the time by which four laning/ upgradation works on the said NH are likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The project was found unviable National Highway Authority of India has been requested to consider restructuring of the project.

#### VTMS

2585. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce Vessel Traffic Monitoring System (VTMS) in all the ports of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the said projects; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure timely completion of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) VTMS has been installed at all the major ports except Ennore Port Limited (EPL), V.O. Chidambaranar Port Trust (VOCPT) and Visakhapatnam port Trust (VPT). EPL has appointed a consultant to prepare the tender documents for VTMS installation. VOCPT has already issued work order for installation and commissioning of VTMS on 08.12.2011. VPT has only one way movement of vessels in the entrance channel and the length of the entrance channel is only 1.2 Km. Hence, VTMS is not essential and the present Automatic Identification System (AIS) based Radar is sufficient to assist in safe navigation.

(c) Government is closely monitoring the installation of VTMS at EPL and VOCPT.

#### Buy Back by SAIL

2586. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has taken a decision to buy back its shares;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the shareholders of SAIL have given their approval to buy back shares; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### Processing of Herbal Products

2587. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Jharkhand regarding plantation and setting up of plant for the processing and distillation of herbal and scented plants 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. The Ministry has not received any proposal from the State Government of Jharkhand regarding plantation and setting up of plant for the processing and distillation of herbal and scented plants in the State.

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

[English]

#### Four laning of NH-6

2588. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to convert NH-6 into four-lane;

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

(c) the time by which four laning of the said NH is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) Government has undertaken 4-laning of 1774.555 km long stretches of NH-6 in fifteen packages with total project cost of Rupees 15587.01 crores. The details of the same along with the present status and the actual/anticipated time for completion of 4-laning of NH-6 (stretch-wise) are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of 4 laning of NH-6 (Stretch-wise)*

Sl. No.	Stretches of NH-6	Total Project Cost (Rupees in Crore)	Total Length (in km)	Length completed (in km)	Date of start	Date of completion (Actual/Anticipated)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	4 laning from Wainganga Bridge to Maharashtra/Chhattisgarh border (km. 405.00 to km. 485.00)	424.00	80.000	72.000	March, 2008	September, 2010
2	4 laning from Nagpur to Wainganga Bridge (km. 498.00 to km. 544.200)	484.19	45.430	—	April, 2012	October, 2014
3	4 laning of Nagpur-Khondhali (km. 9.200 to km. 50.00)	226.00	40.800	39.840	June, 2006	August, 2011
4	4 laning of Kondhali-Talegaon (km. 50.00 to km. 100.00)	212.00	50.000	50.000	September, 2006	July 2008
5	4 laning of Talegaon-Amravati (km. 100.00 to km. 166.725)	567.00	66.730	43.000	September 2010	February 2013
6	4 laning of Amravati-Jalgaon bypass (km. 166.725 to km. 441.00)	3023.07	275.230		Appointed date yet to fixed	
7	4 laning of Jalgaon bypass to Maharashtra/Gujarat Border section (km. 441 to km. 649.00)	2335.11	208.000		Appointed date yet to fixed	
8	4 laning of Raipur-Aurang (km. 238.535 to km. 282.00)	190.00	43.465	43.065	April, 2006	December, 2012
9	4 laning of end of Durg bypass Chhattisgarh/Maharashtra border section (km. 322.400 to km. 405.00)	464.00	82.600	82.000	July, 2008	December, 2012

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	4 laning Durg bypass (km. 308.60 to 323.600)	123.00	18.000	18.000 (2 lane)	April, 2011	September, 2013
11.	4 laning of Aurang to Chhattisgarh/ Odisha Border	1232.00	150.400	Appointed date yet to be declared		
12.	4 laning of Sambalpur to Odisha/ Chhattisgarh Border (88 km.)	909.00	88.000	18.000	November, 2011	May, 2014
13.	4 laning of Bahragora to Sambalpur (366 km)	2948.64	366.000	Bids have been invited and bid bid due date is 04.01.2013		
14.	4 laning Mahulia to Bahragora and Bahragora to Kharagpur	940.00	127.000	Concession Agreement signed on 29.02.2012. Financial closure is yet to be achieved.		
15	4 laning of Gujarat/Maharashtra border-Surat-Hazira Port	1509.00	132.900	73.240	March, 2010	March, 2013
Total		15587.01	1774.555	439.145		

### Radar System

2589. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- whether the radar system in the country has become outdated;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether the Government proposes to replace old and outdated radar system; and
- if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) to (d) Induction of Radars is a continuous process. The replacement of all legacy radars which are completing their useful life and the ones with degraded performance is undertaken in a phased manner. This includes Surveillance Radars, Precision Approach Radars, Medium Power Radars, Aerostats, Mountain Radars, Low Level Transportable Radars and Low Level Light Weight Radars.

### [Translation]

### Climate Change Vulnerability Index

2590. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- whether as per the fifth Annual Report of the Maple Craft Climate Change Vulnerability Index (CCVI), some of the major cities of India are listed among the top 20 are going to be effected in future with dangers such as droughts, cyclones, water crises etc.;
- if so, the details thereof including the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- the action plan being chalked out by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per the Maplecroft Climate Change Vulnerability Index (CCVI) developed under a private initiative, Kolkata is ranked 7th amongst the seven cities regarded as being exposed to extreme risk of

changing temperatures and weather systems. Mumbai and Delhi are ranked 8th and 20th respectively amongst 19 high risk cities wherein pressure on country's water resources is likely to increase posing risks of drought and water crisis.

(c) Government of India is aware of the implications of climate change and vulnerability of various regions and communities to its adverse effects. Government has implemented the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which includes National Missions in several areas including Water, Sustainable Agriculture and Sustainable Habitat. The National Water Mission aims at conserving water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution. The National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture aims at protecting water resources for sustainable production of food. The National Mission on Sustainable Habitat includes, *inter-alia*, activities for managing coastal zone. NAPCC also includes initiatives for Disaster Management Response to Extreme Climate Events and Protection of Coastal Areas.

The Coastal Regulation Zone Notification was published in 2011 with an aim of protecting livelihoods of fisher folk communities, preservation of ecology and promotion of economic activity in coastal areas. Further, 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 due to climate change and other parameters such as, shoreline change, tides and wave.

[English]

#### Research in Herbal Medicine

2591. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Research Development Organisation (DRDO), Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences (DIPAS) and Institute of Nuclear Medicines and Allied Sciences (INMAS) have been conducting certain research on Herbal Medicines for more than two decades;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the

expenditure incurred on these research during the last three years;

(c) the reasons for conducting research on Herbal Medicines keeping in that view his Ministry does not recognize Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH); and

(d) the fresh steps taken by the Government to include AYUSH medical treatment for soldiers?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences (DIPAS) and Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences (INMAS), both laboratories of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) are engaged in R&D on herbs that grow in harsh climatic and high altitude environments for development of herbal based formulation for troops located in high altitude and cold desert environments. These laboratories have developed some adjuvant, Aloe Vera cream for combating frostbite, performance enhancers under extreme environments, herbal based countermeasures against exposure to radiation, formulation against mosquitoes under North Eastern environments and Lucoskin for treatment of Lucoderma.

A sum of approximately ₹ 5 Crore has been spent on the research during the last three years.

(c) and (d): These laboratories are primarily focused on military physiology and radiation biology which includes human performance enhancement under different environments and also enhancement of health of military personnel through radiation science approach. These R&D endeavors also include research on herbal medicines and Yoga for improving health and performance of soldiers in extreme environments as these formulations are safer. These laboratories are also engaged in development of customized Yoga packages for Armed Forces.

[Translation]

#### Conservation of Medicinal Plants

2592. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special action plan has been formulated by the Government for development and conservation of rare medicinal plants in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check extinction/smuggling of the said plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes. The Government has taken a number of steps for the development and conservation of medicinal plants (including rare ones), which inter-alia include, the following:—

- (i) With a purpose of conservation and management of medicinal plants, the Government has set up a National Medicinal Plants Board vide Resolution notified on 24th November, 2000 under Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. Important functions of the Board include Co-ordination with Ministries/Departments/Organizations/States/Union Territories (UT) for the development of the medicinal plant sector. At the State/UT level, State Medicinal Plants Boards (SMPBs) have also been constituted by the States.
- (ii) The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has established a Centre of Excellence on Medicinal Plants and Traditional Knowledge at Foundation for Revitalisation of Local Health Traditions, Bengaluru since October, 2002. The Ministry has so far provided approximately Rs.8.0 crore to this Centre to generate and disseminate knowledge related to conservation of medicinal plants and traditional knowledge.
- (iii) Operationalizing the Global Environment Facility (GEF) — Government of India (GoI) — United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Project entitled 'Mainstreaming Conservation and Sustainable Use of Medicinal

Plants Diversity in three Indian States' which is being implemented in Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand.

(iv) To conserve plant diversity in general and protect the rare species in particular, habitat improvement is the primary measure. For this purpose, Protected Area Network that include 102 National Parks, 515 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 47 Conservation Reserves and 4 Community Reserves have been established. These areas receive additional protection under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Further, 18 Biosphere Reserves have also been established for landscape conservation.

(v) Establishing a network of 108 Medicinal Plant Conservation Areas (MPCAs) focused on conservation of prioritized wild medicinal plants occurring in different regions of the country across 12 States with technical support from FRLHT. The State-wise list of MPCAs, including 7 MPCAs in Chhattisgarh, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(vi) BSI has brought a number of threatened plants including rare medicinal plants under cultivation in its Acharya Jagdish Chandra Bose Indian Botanic Garden at Howrah, Botanic Garden of Indian Republic, Noida and associated botanic gardens of its regional centers for their ex-situ conservation. In addition to these, a number of Botanic Gardens associated with Universities/Institutes have also successfully conserved/multiplied several threatened plants with the help of the ministry under its "Assistance to Botanic Gardens" scheme.

(c) Prevention of smuggling of medicinal plants and their protection are done through enforcement of the Indian Forest Act, 1927; Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972; Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and the rules under these Acts. A Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has since been established to check illegal trade and smuggling in wildlife including medicinal plants.

**Statement***State-wise list of Medicinal Plant Conservation Areas (MPCA) Network in India*

Sl. No.	State	Name of MPCA	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Karnataka	BRT Hills	Chamrajnagar
2.		Talacauvery	Kodagu
3.		Savandurga	Ramanagara
4.		Subramanya	Dakshina Kannada
5.		Charmadi	Dakshina Kannada
6.		Devrayandurga	Tumkur
7.		Kudermukh	Chikmagalur
8.		Kemmangundi	Chikmagalur
9.		Agumbe	Shimoga
10.		Devimane	Uttara Kannada
11.		Sandur	Bellary
12.		Karpakapalli	Bidar
13.		Kollur	Udupi
14.	Kerala	Agasthiarmala	Thiruvananthapuram
15.		Triveni	Pathanamthitta
16.		Eravikulam	Idukki
17.		Peechi	Trissur
18.		Athirappally	Trissur
19.		Silent Valley	Palakkadu
20.		Wayanad	Wayanad
21.		Kulamavu	Idukki
22.		Anapadi	Palakkadu
23.	Tamil Nadu	Petchiparai	Nagarkovil
24.		Mundanthurai	Tirunelveli
25.		Kutrallum	Tirunelveli
26.		Thaniparai	Tirunelveli

1	2	3	4
27.		Alagarkovil	Madurai
28.		Kodaikanal	Madurai
29.		Kodikkarai	Nagapattanam
30.		Topslip	Coimbatore
31.		Kollihills	Namakkal
32.		Kurumbaram	Kanchipuram
33.		Thenmalai	Thiruvannamalai
34.		Nambikovil	Tirunelveli
35.	Maharashtra	Amba	Raigad
36.		Amboli	Sindhudurg
37.		Gadmauli	Gadchiroli
38.		Gullarghat	Amravati
39.		Honya Koli	Pune
40.		Legapani	Nandurbar
41.		Nagzira	Gondia
42.		Navaja	Satara
43.		Patanadevi	Jalgaon
44.		Sawarna	Nasik
45.		SGNP, Borivali	Thane
46.		Ukalapani	Nandurbar
47.		Yedshi Ramling	Osmanabad
48.	Andhra Pradesh	Mallur	Warangal
49.		Sukkumamidi	Khammam
50.		Talakona	Tirupati
51.		Maredumiili	East Godavari
52.		Lankapakalu	Visakhapatnam
53.		Coringa	East Godavari
54.		Peddacheruvu	Kurnool
55.		K. Kuntalapalli	Anantapur



1	2	3	4
56.		Kapilash	Dhenkanal
57.		Tamna	Khurda
58.	Odisha	Gurudongar	Nuapada
59.		Satkosia	Mayurbhanj
60.		Pradhanpat	Deogarh
61.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhundakona	Anuppur
62.		Latri Bithli	North Balaghat
63.		Parcha	Sehore
64.		Kapoornala	Chhindwara
65.		Hinota	Panna
66.		Kupi Jatashankar	Chattarpur
67.		Bhagpura	Khandwa
68.		Chapparipotia	Mandla
69.		Nawali and Sawad	Mandsaur
70.		Narsimhpur	Narsimhpur
71.		Narayanpur	Sagar
72.		Shyamagiri	Panna
73.		Panarpani	Hoshangabad
74.	Rajashtan	Ramkunda	Udaipur
75.		Bada Bhakar	Jodhpur
76.		Bhanwarkot	Banswara
77.		Gajroop Sagar	Jaisalmer
78.		Badkochara	Ajmer
79.		Sitamata	Chittaurgarh
80.		Kumbalgarh	Rajsamand
81.	West Bengal	Garhpanchkot	Purulia
82.		Dhotrey	Darjeeling
83.		Tonglu	Darjeeling
84.		Sursuti	Jalpaiguri

1	2	3	4
85.		North Sevoke	Jalpaiguri
86.		NRVK	Jalpaiguri
87.		Bony Camp	South 24 Parganas
88.	Uttarakhand	Kandara	Uttarkashi
89.		Khaliya	Pithoragarh
90.		Jhuni	Bageshwar
91.		Gangi	Tehri-Garhwal
92.		Bastiya	Champawat
93.		Mohan	Almora
94.		Mandal	Chamoli
95.	Chhattisgarh	Amadob	Marwahi
96.		Jabarra	Dhamtari
97.		Tiriya	Bastar
98.		Bhatwa	South Kondagaon
99.		Ghatpendari	North Surguja
100.		Patiya	Jashpur
101.		Bandhatola	Rajnandgaon
102.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lumla – Lumla	Tawang
103.		Selari – Bomdila	West Kameng
104.		Mayodia	Dibangvallwy
105.		Parasuramkhund	Lohit
106.		Wang (Longiding)	Tirap
107.		Hake – Tari (Hapoli)	Lower subansiri
108.		Dakpe (Daporijo)	Upper Subansiri

[English]

**Establishment of CSD**

2593. SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Canteen Stores Department (CSD) Depots along with their location set up in various States including the State of Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether the Government proposes to establish

more CSD stores in States/districts having more concentration of armed forces personnel;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the functioning of CSD Depots was subjected to review in the recent past;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the corruption cases noticed/reported during the last three years and the current year; and

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

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

(a) The details of depots of the Canteen Stores Department (CSD) Depots along with their location is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Proposal for opening of new depots of

CSD are regularly received from various sources and are considered on merit, after ascertain suitability, necessity, economic viability and other administrative aspects.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Performance Audit of Canteen Stores Department (CSD) was carried out by Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) in 2008-09. The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) selected the subject for examination and report. The Action Taken Notes (ATNs) on the recommendations of PAC have been submitted to PAC by this Ministry in October, 2012.

In the current year two officers of CSD have been arrested by CBI on graft charges. As reported by CBI, investigation in the matter is still going on.

(f) Out of the two officers, one has been placed under suspension and the other, being from Services, has been repatriated to Army for taking suitable action as per Army Rules.

#### Statement

##### List of CDS Depots in various States with it location

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Depots	Place
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	03	Masimpur, Missamari, Narangi
2.	Andhra Pradesh	02	Secunderabad, Vishakhapatnam
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	01	Port Blair
4.	Delhi	01	Delhi Cantonment
5.	Gujarat	01	Ahmedabad
6.	Haryana	02	Ambala, Hissar
7.	Jharkhand	01	Ramgarh
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	04	Srinagar, Leh, Udhampur, B.D. Bari
9.	Karnataka	01	Bengaluru
10.	Kerala	01	Kochi
11.	Madhya Pradesh	01	Jabalpur
12.	Maharashtra	03	Mumbai (One Area Depot + One base Depot) Khadki

1	2	3	4
13.	Nagaland	01	Dimapur
14.	Punjab	03	Pathankot, Bhatinda, Jalandhar
15.	Rajasthan	02	Jaipur, Bikaner
16.	Tamil Nadu	01	Chennai
17.	Uttar Pradesh	04	Lucknow, Agra, Meerut, Bareilly
18.	Uttarakhand	01	Dehradun
19.	West Bengal	02	Kolkata, Bagdogra
Total		35	

### Concerns of Road Safety Forum

2594. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the Government has received a representation from the Road Safety Forum to avoid high tolls on the proposed six lane National Highways of the country particularly on NH-16;

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

(c) whether Road Safety Forum has suggested only 12000 vehicles per day for widening highway into six lane standards;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to address the concerns of the Road Safety Forum and enhance road safety of commuters on NHs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Several representation were received from the Road Safety Forum regarding 6-laning of National Highway in the State of Andhra Pradesh pertaining to issues related to traffic

study, compensation, tollage, public hearing. Suitable replies have already been given on these representations. One such representation received on 04.12.2012 is under process in the Ministry.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Road Safety Forum has mentioned some study projecting that 50000 vehicle per day are plying on NH-16. NHAI had informed to Road Safety Forum that as per their feasibility report the average daily traffic is around 12000 vehicles per day (38,498 PCU per day) and not 50000.

(e) Projects undertaken by NHAI comprises of all safety features at appropriate places based on feasibility.

### Projects under National River Conservation Plan

2595. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of the river projects under the National River Conservation Plan during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated/released in this regard;

(c) whether the Government intends to approve such schemes for Daman Ganga river of Daman (Union Territory); and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) During the last three years and current year, various pollution abatement schemes in identified rivers stretches have been sanctioned by the this Ministry under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP).

Further, in February, 2009, National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) has been constituted, as an empowered, planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority with the objective to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic river basin approach. Projects amounting to nearly Rs. 2600 crore have been sanctioned so far under the NGRBA. Details of cost of projects sanctioned, funds released under NRCP during the last 3 years and current year, State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The pollution abatement schemes for conservation of rivers are sanctioned from time to time on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments. No proposal for abatement of pollution in river Daman Ganga at Daman has been received in this Ministry for consideration.

#### Statement

*Cost of projects sanctioned and funds released under National River Conservation Plan including National Ganga River Basin Authority during last three years and current year*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Cost of new projects sanctioned	Funds Released in last three years and current year (Ongoing + new projects)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	36.89
2.	Bihar	441.85	35.37
3.	Delhi	20.32	184.67

1	2	3	4
4.	Haryana	229.70	57.10
5.	Jharkhand	—	—
6.	Gujarat	262.13	42.10
7.	Goa	—	—
8.	Karnataka	—	0.96
9.	Kerala	—	—
10.	Maharashtra	74.29	24.27
11.	Madhya Pradesh	6.20	0.90
12.	Nagaland	—	—
13.	Odisha	—	5.00
14.	Punjab	515.52	138.64
15.	Rajasthan	149.59	40.00
16.	Sikkim	151.69	72.09
17.	Tamil Nadu	2.54	3.10
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1385.95	445.46
19.	Uttarakhand	135.93	49.82
20.	West Bengal	690.10	251.21
Total		4065.81	1387.68

[Translation]

#### Shortage of Technical Employees

2596. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- whether there is a shortage of technical employees in the Directorate General of Shipping;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard along with the results therein?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There are vacancies in different grades in the 3 technical wings of the Directorate General of Shipping namely Nautical, Engineering and Naval Architecture. The details are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	No. of vacancies
<b>Engineering Wing</b>		
1.	Principal Officer (Engg)	2
2.	Deputy Chief Surveyor	5
3.	Engineer and Ship Surveyor	8
Total		15
<b>Nautical Wing</b>		
1.	Nautical Adviser	1
2.	Senior Radio Surveyor	1
3.	Radio Surveyor	1
4.	Nautical Surveyor	10
Total		13
<b>Naval Architecture Wing</b>		
1.	Ship Surveyor	6
Total		6

(c) and (d) Government has taken necessary action to fill up the vacancies by advertising the vacancies and through consultation with Union Public Service Commission wherever necessary.

[English]

#### Policy on Repairs in Cantonments

2597. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to come up with policy on repairs and maintenance of houses in cantonments area; and

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

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

(a) and (b) Erection, re-erection, addition, alternation and renovation of houses in Cantonment areas is already regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 2006, building byelaws made thereunder and the land policy issued by the Government from time to time.

#### Rural Public Transport

2598. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated a scheme to improve rural public transport in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme; and

(c) the funds earmarked/allocated for the purpose, State-wise including Maharashtra?

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

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

#### Introducing Tourist Ships

2599. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to introduce tourist ships in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the ports proposed for the said service;

(c) whether the Government also has a proposal to start Port-cum-Shipping yards in the country; and

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

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

(a) and (b) The Government has identified the ports of Chennai, Cochin, New Mangalore, Mormugao, Tuticorin and Mumbai for development of cruise tourism. Cruise terminals have already been constructed at Mumbai, Chennai, New Mangalore, Cochin and Tuticorin.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Government has decided to take steps for setting up a new major port each in Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal.

[Translation]

#### Cleaning of Kali River

2600. SHRI KADIR RANA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kali river of Uttar Pradesh is polluted;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for cleaning of this river; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per information received from the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Uttar Pradesh (UP) Jal Nigam, the water quality of river Kali is deteriorated due to discharge of industrial and domestic wastes from various towns such as Meerut, Modi Nagar, Modipuram, Hapur, Bulandshahr, Khatauli, Daurala, Gulaothi and Kannauj.

(c) and (d) A sewerage project for Meerut town, which includes setting up of a sewage treatment plant of 145 million litres per day (mld) capacity, has been sanctioned under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission scheme of Ministry of Urban Development. For treating the sewage generated in Kannauj town, two sewerage projects with a total sewage treatment capacity of 13 mld have been sanctioned under Uttar Pradesh Government and National Ganga River Basin Authority programme.

[English]

#### Imports From China

2601. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether large quantities of various cheap finished products are being imported by Indian businessmen from China;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there have been instances wherein the invoice values of these imported goods have been kept very low to evade import duties while these goods are sold at very high prices in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Some import of sub-standard cheap products including toys, milk, chocolates have been witnessed in the past by the Customs' Authorities and action initiated under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962. The details of such imports for last three years are as follows:—

Year	Description of Goods	Value (in Lakhs)
2008-09	Toys and Chocolates	240.54
2009-10	Toys	472.665
2010-11	Toys	120.965

(c) and (d) Goods imported into India are subject to domestic laws, rules, orders, regulations, technical specifications, environment and safety norms. These regulations are notified in ITC (HS) classification of export and import items. The Government acts in case goods imported from any source are found to violate these regulations and threaten human, animal or plant life or health. In the specific cases where Customs detect import of substandard and hazardous goods, they are empowered

to seize the goods and initiate penal action under the provisions of Customs Act, 1962 read with other Allied Acts.

[Translation]

#### Check on Environmental Balance

2602. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether rampant industrialisation has adversely affected the environmental balance in the country;

(b) if so, the most such affected areas of the country; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes, rampant industrialisation and consequent discharge of gaseous and liquid effluents by the large categories of industries and by the industrial

clusters is impacting environmental balance in the country.

(b) and (c) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi had conducted a survey based on Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) criteria in 2009 for assessment of pollution load of industrial areas in 88 major industrial clusters in the country. Out of these, 43 industrial clusters having CEPI score more than 70 have been identified as Critically Polluted Areas (CPAs). The State-wise list of critically polluted clusters /areas is enclosed as Statement.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests has imposed a moratorium on 13.01.2010 on grant of environmental clearances for developmental projects in these 43 critically polluted industrial clusters. For restoration of environmental quality in these polluted clusters, State Pollution Control Board (SPCBs) were asked to prepare Action Plans. The Action Plans prepared by SPCBs have been reviewed by CPCB. Based on Action Plans and the initiation of implementation measures the moratorium has been lifted by the Ministry in 26 industrial clusters/areas.

#### Statement

*State-wise distribution of Critically Polluted Industrial clusters/areas (CEPI Scores >70) identified based on CEPI criteria*

State	No. of clusters	Industrial clusters/areas	CEPI
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	2	Vishakha patnam	70.82
		Patancheru-Bollaram	70.07
Chhattisgarh	1	Korba	83.00
Delhi	1	Nazafgarh drain basin	79.54
Gujarat	6	Ankaleshwar	88.50
		Vapi	88.09
		Ahmedabad	75.28
		Vatva	74.77



1	2	3	4
		Bhavnagar	70.99
		Junagarh	70.82
Haryana	2	Faridabad	77.07
		Panipat	71.91
Jharkhand	1	Dhanbad	78.63
Karnataka	2	Mangalore	73.68
		Bhadravati	72.33
Kerala	1	Greater Kochin	75.08
Madhya Pradesh	1	Indore	71.26
Maharashtra	5	Chandrapur	83.88
		Dombivalli	78.41
		Aurangabad	77.44
		Navi Mumbai	73.77
		Tarapur	72.01
Odisha	3	Angul Talchar	82.09
		Ib Valley	74.00
		Jharsuguda	73.34
Punjab	2	Ludhiana	81.66
		Mandi Gobind Garh	75.08
Rajasthan	3	Bhiwadi	82.91
		Jodhpur	75.19
		Pali	73.73
Tamil Nadu	4	Vellore	81.79
		Cuddalore	77.45
		Manali	76.32
		Coimbatore	72.38
Uttar Pradesh	6	Ghaziabad	87.37
		Singrauli	81.73

1	2	3	4
		Noida	78.90
		Kanpur	78.09
		Agra	76.48
		Varanasi-Mirzapur	73.79
West Bengal	3	Haldia	75.43
		Howrah	74.84
		Asansole	70.20

[English]

#### Diseases Caused by Godavari River

2603. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ground water of Nasik is being polluted due to the pollution in Godavari river;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the danger of outbreak of diseases due to it;

(c) the details of the amount spent on the cleaning of Godavari river; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in coordination with Maharashtra State Pollution Control Board (MPCB) is monitoring ground water quality at Pathardi Nashik. The ground water quality results indicate that the values of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) are exceeding water quality criteria and this has been attributed due to disposal of Municipal Solid Waste.

A special study on Groundwater Quality Assessment in Metropolitan cities of India taken up CPCB revealed that total Hardness, Calcium and Nitrate concentration in

groundwater samples of Nashik city exceeded the maximum permissible limit prescribed for drinking water. Though no fecal contamination was observed in ground water, but at some locations bacterial contamination was noted. Further, no report of danger of outbreak of diseases due to water contamination is reported by CPCB.

(c) and (d) Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. This Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in rivers under National River Conservation Ran (NRCP) for implementation of projects on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. Pollution abatement schemes of Rs. 118.97 crore have been sanctioned for river Godavari in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. So far, an expenditure of Rs. 112.82 crore has been incurred and sewage treatment capacity of 185.46 mld has been created under the Plan.

#### Price Stabilization Fund Trust

2604. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the operation of the Price Stabilization Fund Trust;

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

(c) whether the period of operation of the Price Stabilization Fund is likely to end on 28.02.2013;

(d) if so, the facts thereof along with the crops included within the purview of this fund;

(e) whether the Government proposes to extend the period for operation of the fund and restructure it to include more crops; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the number of farmers enrolled and benefited so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) Scheme, has been reviewed by various Committees set up by the Government from time to time, namely, Dr. Pronab Sen Committee, Rangachary Task Force and High Powered Sub-Committee. On the recommendations of these Committees, particularly High Powered Sub-Committee, a Modified Price Stabilisation Fund (MPSF) Scheme is proposed to be formulated.

(c) and (d) The existing Price Stabilisation Fund Scheme is operational since April, 2003 for a period of ten years, that is, upto 31st March, 2013 which covers plantation crops of tea, coffee, rubber and tobacco.

(e) At present, there is no proposal to extend the period of operation of the ongoing PSF Scheme (2003) beyond 31st March, 2013. A modified scheme is proposed to be formulated.

(f) As on 30.11.2012, 46243 growers have so far been enrolled and benefitted from the ongoing PSF Scheme (2003).

#### **Realignment of NH-5**

2605. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal regarding re-alignment by acquisition of land with a width of 78 meters on Western side of NH-5 at Kaza Village in Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, which comes under NHAI-Guntur Vijayawada Section;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) No such proposal is received from Government of Andhra Pradesh. However, representations from Hon'ble MP were received for re-alignment by acquisition of land with a width of 78 m on Western side of NH-5 at Kaza Village in Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Major extent of acquired land on both sides is taken into possession and the construction is taken up by the Concessionaire. Further, the request for realignment in Kaza Village between Km. 420.500 and km. 422.500 of NH-5 is not Techno Economically feasible.

[Translation]

#### **Education to Disabled**

2606. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any special projects to provide education to disabled persons including blind, deaf and dumb during the last three years;

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

(c) the details of the institutions/agencies working in the backward areas for such people;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposals from the Non- Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to set up projects for the welfare of such people; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The Scheme of Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary Stage has been launched in the year 2009-10 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, to enable all students with disabilities after completing eight years of elementary

schooling to pursue further four years of secondary schooling in an inclusive and enabling environment. The school education department, of the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations is the implementing agency, who may also involve NGOs having experience in the field of education of the disabled in the implementation of the scheme. The major admissible components are medical and educational assessment, books and stationery, uniform, transport, boarding and lodging, stipend for girls, support services, assistive devices etc. In addition expenditure on appointment of special education teachers, and barrier free environment etc. are also admissible under the scheme.

(c) Under this Ministry, there are seven National Institutes and eight Composite Rehabilitation Centers (CRCs), covering all the States and Union Territories for different types of disabilities. These institutes are engaged in human resource development in the field of disability, providing rehabilitation services to the person with disabilities and research and development efforts.

District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) are set up under the Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights, and Full Participation) (PwD) Act, 1995 to provide comprehensive rehabilitation services including awareness generation. Till date 220 DDRCs have been set up in the country.

Statements indicating State-wise number of National Institutes/CRCs and DDRCs are enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(d) and (e) Under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), Organisations which are: (i) Registered under Society Registration Act, 1860, or (ii) A Public trust, or (ii) a Charitable Company under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1958 and already registered for a minimum period of two years are eligible for grant on the recommendations of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administrations for their project based activities.

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	National Institute	Year of establishment	Regional Centres (RCs)/ Regional Chapters, if any	Composite Regional Centre, if any under the National Institute
1	2	3	4	5
1.	National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, (NIVH), Dehradun	1979	One RC (Chennai); Two Regional Chapter (Kolkata and Secunderabad)	One [Sundernagar (HP)]
2.	Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, (AYJNIHH), Mumbai	1983	Four RCs (Kolkata, Secunderabad, New Delhi and Bhubaneshwar)	Two (Bhopal and Ahmedabad)
3.	National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped (NIOH), Kolkata	1978	Two RCs (Dehradun and Aizwal)	One (Patna)
4.	Swami Vivekanand National Institute for the Rehabilitation and Training (SVNIRTAR), Cuttack	1975	None	One (Guwahati)

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya Institute for the Physically Handicapped, (PDUIPH), Delhi	1960	One RC (Secunderabad)	Two (Lucknow and Srinagar)
6.	National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, (NIMH), Secunderabad	1984	Three RCs (Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata)	None
7.	National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities, (NIEPMD), Chennai.	2005	None	One (Kozhikode)

**Statement-II***List of State-wise Number of DDRCs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of DDRC
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	14
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
4.	Assam	9
5.	Bihar	21
6.	Chhattisgarh	6
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
8.	Daman and Diu	1
9.	Goa	1
10.	Gujarat	11
11.	Haryana	5
12.	Himachal Pradesh	3
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
14.	Jharkhand	6

1	2	3
15.	Karnataka	8
16.	Kerala	3
17.	Madhya Pradesh	23
18.	Maharashtra	9
19.	Manipur	3
20.	Meghalaya	3
21.	Mizoram	3
22.	Nagaland	1
23.	Odisha	8
24.	Punjab	7
25.	Puducherry	2
26.	Rajasthan	11
27.	Sikkim	1
28.	Tamil Nadu	7
29.	Tripura	4
30.	Uttar Pradesh	24
31.	Uttarakhand	5
32.	West Bengal	10
	Total	220

[English]

### Placement Agencies

2607. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of registered/ unregistered placement agencies engaged in providing domestic help across the country;

(b) whether these placement agencies are getting wages of domestic help directly from the employers and are paying only a meagre amounts to the domestic help;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints against these placement agencies for non-payment of wages to the domestic help;

(e) if so, the action taken against such placement agencies; and

(f) the steps/measures taken by the Government to prevent exploitation of these domestic help by the placement agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (f) The domestic work falls under the purview of State Sphere. The information about the number of registered and unregistered agencies engaged in providing domestic help is not maintained at Central level. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to take action for protecting people including domestic workers from exploitation and to look into the complaints against placement agencies and take action against such agencies for violation of labour laws. The Central Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008 for social security of unorganised workers which include domestic workers. The Central Government has also asked the State Governments to take necessary steps for registration of placement agencies providing domestic workers. The Central Government is also contemplating to formulate a National Policy for Domestic Workers.

### Nagoya Protocol

2608. SHRI C.R. PATIL:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing by the country has been finalized by the Government in the recent past;

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

(c) the names of the countries which have so far ratified the protocol;

(d) whether the country has been a victim of misappropriation or bio-piracy of our genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge;

(e) if so, the extent to which such victimization would be checked after ratification of Nagoya Protocol by the country;

(f) whether there is ongoing controversy between the approaches of the Planning Commission Dy. Chairman and the Ministries of External Affairs and the Ministry on the question of Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) is a new international treaty adopted under the auspices of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Nagoya, Japan in October, 2010, after six years of intense negotiations. As a megadiverse country rich in biodiversity and associated traditional knowledge, and with a rapidly advancing biotechnology industry, India has contributed effectively in ABS negotiations. The objective of the Nagoya Protocol is the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate

access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies. The Nagoya Protocol provides a transparent legal framework on how researchers and companies can obtain access to genetic resources, and how benefits arising from the use of such material or knowledge will be shared. India has signed the Nagoya Protocol on 11.5.2011 and ratified it on 09.10.2012. The number of signatories to the Protocol is 92, and so far nine countries have ratified the Protocol. These are Seychelles, Rwanda, Gabon, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mexico, India, Fiji and Ethiopia.

(d) and (e) There have been several instances of misappropriation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge from the country, despite having taken necessary action at the national level. Once the Nagoya Protocol enters into force, the user country measures enshrined in it would oblige all Parties to provide that users of genetic resources within their jurisdiction respect the domestic regulatory framework of Parties from where genetic resources have been accessed, thereby addressing the concerns of misappropriation.

(f) and (g) No, Madam. The draft Note for Cabinet seeking approval for ratification of Nagoya Protocol was circulated to all the concerned Ministries and Departments, including the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and the Planning Commission. Both the MEA and the Planning Commission had concurred with the proposal.

#### Strengthening of Monitoring Process

2609. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up an expert Committee to find out the mining companies including coal sector, who have failed to start mining despite giving clearances and to strengthen the monitoring process in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of

proposals that are pending with the Committee, State-wise, company-wise; and

(c) the time by which the said proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has notified EIA Notification 2006 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 which deals with the process to grant environmental clearances. Expert Appraisal Committees for different sectors have been constituted for appraisal of sector specific projects.

Based on the recommendations of the Expert Appraisal Committee, the environmental clearance is accorded subject to various conditions and environmental safeguards to be implemented by the project proponent. The implementation of the stipulated conditions is monitored through the six Regional Offices of MoEF located at Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Bhopal, Chandigarh, Lucknow and Shillong.

The State-wise details of project proposals, relating to coal mining sector and non-coal mining sector, pending for environmental clearance are enclosed as Statement.

#### Statement-I

##### State-wise details of project proposals pending for Environmental Clearance

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Coal Mine	Non-coal Mine
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	8
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
4.	Assam	—	—
5.	Bihar	—	—
6.	Chandigarh	—	—

1	2	3	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	13	5
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—
9.	Daman and Diu	—	—
10.	Delhi	—	—
11.	Goa	—	1
12.	Gujarat	—	4
13.	Haryana	—	1
14.	Himachal Pradesh	—	6
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—
16.	Jharkhand	20	17
17.	Karnataka	—	4
18.	Kerala	—	—
19.	Madhya Pradesh	4	10
20.	Maharashtra	5	9
21.	Manipur	—	—
22.	Meghalaya	—	1
23.	Mizoram	—	—
24.	Nagaland	—	—
25.	Lakshadweep	—	—
26.	Puducherry	—	—
27.	Odisha	11	27
28.	Punjab	—	—
29.	Rajasthan	3	35
30.	Sikkim	—	—
31.	Tamil Nadu	—	2
32.	Tripura	—	—

1	2	3	4
33	Uttarakhand	—	7
34	Uttar Pradesh	—	—
35	West Bengal	—	—
Total		56	137

#### Grant for Various Schemes

2610. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

SHRI ADAGOORU VISHWANATH:

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

(a) the total number of applications pending for release of grant-in-aid under welfare schemes for Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and disabled persons under various categories in the Ministry from Karnataka;

(b) the total grant sanctioned under these schemes during the last three years;

(c) the time by which the applications would be cleared;

(d) the reasons for the delay in clearing the pending applications;

(e) whether the Government has proper monitoring system for monitoring of pending cases; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) 64 number of applications are pending in the Ministry for release of grant-in-aid under various welfare schemes for Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Persons with Disability.

(b) The total grants released under the various schemes for Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Persons with Disability in the State of Karnataka during the last three years is as under:—



Name of Scheme	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations working for Scheduled Castes	150.60	359.99	251.30
Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP)	6.00	21.00	31.00
Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme Grant-in-aid to voluntary organization working for the welfare of OBCs.	857.00 0.00	1057.00 0.00	1146.00 0.00

(c) to (f) Clearance of proposals is an on-going process and is subject to completeness of the proposals, their conformity to the norms of the Scheme and general financial rules and availability of funds. Delay also occurs due to time taken in rectifying deficiencies and completing procedural requirements. The pending cases are reviewed periodically at various levels and State Governments are requested to rectify the deficiencies in their proposals.

#### **Arsenic in Basmati Rice**

2611. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the United States Food and Drug Administration has found arsenic content in Indian Basmati rice in the recent past and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any advisory has been issued by the regulator in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study to find out the reasons for arsenic contents in such samples;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the outcome thereof; and

(f) the extent to which the export of Basmati rice is likely to be affected after the issue of the said advisory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) No such information has been received by the Government.

(d) of (f) Does not arise.

#### **Natural Gas Operated Vehicles**

2612. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities in the country which have natural gas operated vehicles in comparison to other developed and developing countries; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for all small towns/cities of the country to have natural gas operated vehicles especially in the public transport system to save these cities/towns from pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) This Ministry does not maintain any statistics in this regard. The Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways collects and compiles information on category wise registered motor vehicles on an annual basis from State/Union Territories. No information on natural gas operated vehicle is collected separately.

[Translation]

### Beautification of Banks of River Ganga

2613. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated a scheme for beautification of the banks of river Ganga in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of funds likely to be spent thereon by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the benefits likely to accrue to the Government and the people therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) As per the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) framework, the States can take up river front management projects for integrated area development along the banks of river Ganga.

(b) These projects can be taken up by the States with 70% central share on long stretches of ghats along the river Ganga. These should take into account all facets of area development including urban planning, architecture, culture and heritage, religious practices, etc. including environmental improvements and development of ghats for bathing and religious rites.

(c) The Government has approved a project for conservation and restoration of water quality of river Ganga with World Bank assistance to be implemented over a period of 8 years under NGRBA framework. As part of this project, Rs. 500 crores have been earmarked for river front management with 30% share coming from the States.

(d) The river front management schemes comprising of area development plans will help in mitigating point source pollution including solid waste dumping and improve the places along the ghats on Ganga river. Under these schemes, specific stretches of ghats can be improved by providing public toilets, facilities for solid waste management and development

of ghats for bathing and religious rites, recreational uses and local economic development for the benefit of local residents and users of the river.

[English]

### Transgender Persons

2614. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the transgender community are not entitled to access all the public schemes including Government job;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to bring a legislation to bring these people to the socio-political mainstream;

(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) to (e) The Constitution of India Guarantees right to equality to all citizens of the country and prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, race caste, sex or place of birth.

Accordingly, all citizens, including transgenders, are entitled to enjoy the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

[Translation]

### Sea-food Products

2615. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:

SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

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

(a) the details of the total sea-food produced and exported from the country along with foreign exchange

earned therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise;

(b) whether the exporters in the country are facing problems with regard to export of sea-food to other countries including Japan;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to resolve the issues raised by the sea-food exporters particularly with regard to the Government of Japan;

(d) whether the Special Task Force on Credit Requirements of Sea-food Industry have submitted its recommendations to the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any of these recommendations has been implemented by the Government so far; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons there for along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) This Ministry is not compiling the production details of Seafoods. The Ministry of Agriculture is compiling the production statistics of fish in India. As per the figures published by the Ministry of Agriculture the total fish production in India during 2009-10 is 78.51 lakh tonnes. This is the latest figures from the Ministry of Agriculture. The production from marine is 29.89 lakh tonnes and from Inland is 48 62 lakh tonnes.

*Total export of Seafoods from India*

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value	
		(Rs. Crore)	US\$ Million
2009-10	678436	10048.52	2132.84
2010-11	813091	12901.47	2856.92
2011-12	862021	16597.23	3508.45
2012-13 (April-September)*	351257	8050.21	1493.59

\*Provisional.

Country-wise export of marine products for the last 3 years and current year April to September 2012 are given as Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes. The seafood exporters of the country are currently facing problems with regard to the export of shrimp to Japan due to Japan's adoption of default standards of 0.01 ppm for Ethoxyquin. Ethoxyquin is a pesticide used in preserving fruits. It is also an anti-oxidant used in fish meal to prevent rancidity. Fish meal is an important component of aquatic feed. The international MRL fixed for this anti-oxidant in fish meal is 150 ppm and the fish meal manufacturers in India are following this norm. As per International Maritime Organisation Rules the addition of Ethoxyquin is a mandatory requirement for transportation of fish meal. The following steps have been taken to resolve the issue:

- (i) In order to sort out the issue, a high level delegation consisting of Chairman, MPEDA and Director EIC visited Japan to take up the issue with the Japanese Minister for Health, Welfare and Labour (JMHLW) and the senior Health Authority Officials.
- (ii) The Hon'ble Minister for Commerce, Industry and Textiles wrote to his Japanese counterpart seeking his assistance for an early resolution of the issue.
- (iii) Subsequently, the Secretary (Commerce), Government of India who led the delegation for 'India-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement Review Meeting' held at Tokyo had also taken up this issue strongly and requested for an interim measure immediately to sort out the problem.

The issue is now under the active consideration of the Japanese Food Safety Commission and it is hoped that a decision in the matter will be taken soon. It is being continuously pursued by Mod, MPEDA and Embassy of India, Japan for an early settlement of the problem.

(d) to (f) No such recommendations by Special Task Force on credit requirement of seafood industry have come to the notice of this Ministry.

*Market-wise Export of Marine Products*

(Q: Quantity in MT, V: Value in Rs. crore, \$: US Dollar Million)

Market		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (April-September)*
Japan	Q:	62690	70714	85800	36289
	V:	1289.58	1683.39	2140.67	1002.41
	\$:	278.56	373.00	456.35	186.55
USA	Q:	33444	50095	68354	46015
	V:	1012.51	1990.26	2977.53	1973.07
	\$:	213.52	438.49	637.53	364.35
European Union	Q:	164800	170963	154221	71174
	V:	3013.33	3459.40	3810.44	1940.83
	\$:	637.40	765.15	805.38	360.01
China	Q:	144290	159147	84515	21516
	V:	1790.89	1977.81	1259.23	435.70
	\$:	379.70	440.10	263.30	81.00
South East Asia	Q:	149353	233964	343962	107813
	V:	1479.55	2114.48	4193.27	1456.00
	\$:	314.85	469.36	880.09	270.50
Middle East	Q:	34924	43950	38155	19328
	V:	553.59	669.90	894.38	503.39
	\$:	117.06	148.21	186.85	93.70
Others	Q:	88937	84257	87014	49121
	V:	909.07	1006.23	1321.72	738.81
	\$:	191.76	222.60	278.94	137.49
Total	Q:	678436	813091	862021	351257
	V:	10048.52	12901.47	16597.23	8050.21
	\$:	2132.84	2856.92	3508.45	1493.59

\*Provisional.

[English]

### Stipend to SC/ST Students

2616. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of stipend given to SC/ST students for pre-matric and post-matric studies;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the stipend; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) Under the pre-matric scholarship scheme for SC/ST students studying in classes IX and X, the rate of scholarship is Rs.150/- per month for day scholars and Rs. 350/- per month for hostellers, for a period of ten months in a year and books and ad-hoc grant of Rs. 750/- per year for day scholars and Rs. 1000/- per year for hostellers. Additional allowance for students with disabilities is also admissible to those who are studying in private unaided recognized schools.

Under the Post-matric scholarship scheme for SC/ST students, central assistance includes maintenance allowance, reader charges for blind students, study tour charges, thesis typing/printing charges, book allowance to students pursuing Correspondence course, reimbursement of compulsory non-refundable fees and additional allowance for students with disabilities. The maintenance allowance for hostellers is between Rs. 380/- per month to Rs. 1200/- p.m. and for day scholars from Rs. 230/- p.m. to Rs. 550/- p.m. depending upon the level of courses.

(b) No, Madam.

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

### Trade with Pakistan

2617. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

SHRI DHRUVA NARAYANA:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether India and Pakistan propose to sign three pacts on customs, cooperation and mutual recognition of standards and redressal of trade issues to strengthen the economic ties between the two countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the present status of the bilateral trade between India and Pakistan;

(c) whether both the countries have agreed to double the bilateral trade and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to grant multi-entry visa to businessmen from Pakistan to boost the bilateral trade;

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

(f) whether the Government also proposes to open the Ferozepur- Hussainiwala International border for trade and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) To build confidence of the business community of India and Pakistan, three agreements namely, Customs Cooperation Agreement, Mutual Recognition Agreement and Redressal of Trade Grievances Agreement, were signed during the 7th round of India-Pakistan talks on Commercial and Economic Co-operation held during 20-21 September 2012 at Islamabad. Through implementation of these Agreements, the two countries will systematically address the issues related to Non-Tariff Barriers.

Both sides have made considerable progress in improving bilateral trade ties. Pakistan has moved from a Positive List regime to a Negative List regime, substantially increasing the tradable items with India.

India has removed restrictions on inward/outward investment flows to Pakistan. India has also reduced its Non Least Developed Country (NLDC) Sensitive List under South Asia Free Trade Area (SAFTA) Agreement by 30% thus enabling the removed items to be imported at SAFTA preferential rates. Both sides have also agreed to a detailed roadmap for Preferential Trading Arrangements under the SAFTA process.

(c) In the Joint Press Statement issued during the visit of the Commerce Minister of Pakistan to India in September, 2011, it is mentioned that both Ministers agreed to jointly work to more than double bilateral trade within three years, from 2.7 billion US dollars per annum (2010-11) to about 6 Billion dollars.

(d) and (e) The liberalized visa modalities between India and Pakistan were signed during the visit of Foreign Minister of India to Pakistan in September, 2012. This fulfills a long pending demand of the business communities of both sides to ensure a better enabling environment for bilateral trade. The formal approval of the Government of Pakistan is awaited for implementation of the agreement. Indian side has indicated its approval.

(f) There is no such proposal at present.

### Export of Fertilizers

2618. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allowed several firms to export fertilizers;

(b) if so, the quantity of fertilizers exported from the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the total value of foreign exchange earned from the export of fertilizers during the said period;

(d) whether fertilizers are exported clandestinely even though farmers in the country are facing shortage of fertilizers; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) Yes, Madam. Government has allowed some firms to export fertilizers to Nepal and Sri Lanka only.

(b) and (c) The total data of export of Chemical fertilizers is as below:—

Description		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Chemical Fertilizers	Qty. in MT	2,36,124	1,51,524	1,27,710
	Value in Rs. lakhs	50,682.7	22,271.1	37,461.5

(Source: DGCI&S)

(d) and (e) There are some reports of alleged diversion and smuggling of urea and other fertilizers from India to Nepal, Bangladesh and other neighbouring countries. But these reports have not been confirmed by any of the State Governments. The Governments through Department of Fertilizers is monitoring the situation of availability of fertilizers. However, with a view to counter any shortage, following steps are being taken:—

(i) State Governments have been advised from 'time to time' to keep a strict vigil so that no

diversion and smuggling of fertilizers to neighbouring countries takes place through land and sea routes.

(ii) Union Home Ministry has also alerted Border guarding forces viz. Border Security Force (BSF), Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Assam Rifles and Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) and Indian Coast Guard (ICG) to maintain strict vigilance on the borders so that no smuggling of fertilizers takes place. Further, Ministry of

Home Affairs has also addressed the Chief Secretaries of the Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal to sensitize the various authorities concerned requesting for taking measures so that diversion and smuggling of fertilizers, if any, to the neighbouring countries should not take place.

- (iii) The concerned State Governments have been sensitized for gearing up the enforcement agencies under their jurisdiction for taking all preventive/punitive steps for ensuring that no diversion of subsidized fertilizer takes place for other than agricultural use.

#### **Pollution of Rivers**

2619. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the increasing pollution of rivers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government has any plan to clean rivers with Public Participation;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has sought assistance from the World Bank/ International Agency for cleaning of rivers; 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 pollution load in rivers is increasing due to discharge of partially treated and untreated municipal and industrial waste. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) along with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs), is monitoring water quality of

rivers in terms of Dissolved Oxygen, Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Fecal Coliforms etc. Based on BOD levels, 150 polluted stretches have been identified along various rivers in the country. This Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for implementation of projects on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments.

The NRCP presently covers 41 rivers in 191 towns spread over 20 States. Various pollution abatement schemes taken up under the Plan, inter-alia, include interception and diversion of raw sewage, setting up of sewage treatment plants, creation of low cost sanitation facilities, setting up of electric/improved wood crematoria and river front development.

(c) and (d) Public Participation and Awareness (PP&A) is one of the components under NRCP for creating awareness among general public and stakeholders regarding the need to conserve the rivers.

(e) and (f) External assistance from bilateral/multilateral agencies is availed of from time to time by the Government for conservation of rivers. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has extended loan assistance for implementation of Yamuna Action Plan and Ganga Action Plan (exclusive for Varanasi).

World Bank has extended loan assistance for abatement of pollution of river Ganga under National Ganga River Basin Authority.

#### **Cashless Treatment for Road Accident Victims**

2620. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to start a cashless treatment for scheme of road accident victims in various States of the country including Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme along with the funding source for the scheme; and

(c) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) A pilot project on cashless treatment of road accident victims on a National Highway stretch is proposed to be launched. Details are being worked out.

[Translation]

#### Inclusion of Elected Representatives in NMDC

2621. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV:  
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Chhattisgarh for including the elected representatives in the Management Board of National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) at Bastar;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto and the time likely to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to open a registered Office of NMDC in Raipur in the interest of State of Chhattisgarh and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Chhattisgarh received adequate share of royalty from the Union Government in the profits earned by NMDC by exploiting the mineral resources of the region and if so, the details thereof and if not,

the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government proposes to reconsider the said proposal in the light of the balanced exploration of mineral wealth along with the local development and the protection of rights of the local people; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) A proposal of Government of Chhattisgarh regarding the Resolution passed by Chhattisgarh Vidhansabha for inducting three elected public representatives from Bastar Division on the Board of Directors of NMDC and spending 10% of its net profit on the local area development in Chhattisgarh, had been received in the Ministry of Steel. The proposal of the State Government of Chhattisgarh was examined and the State Government of Chhattisgarh has been apprised of the policy guidelines of Government of India and the inability of Ministry of Steel to accept the suggestion of the State Government of Chhattisgarh regarding the Resolution of Chhattisgarh Vidhan Sabha.

(c) NMDC is a multi-unit, multi-product and multi locational organisation, it is having production units/operation units not only in Chhattisgarh, but also in other States like Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. NMDC already have its offices in Raipur, Nagamar in Jagdalpur and Bachel and Kirandul in the Bastar region of the State of Chhattisgarh. There is no proposal at present to open a registered office of NMDC at Raipur.

(d) The details of royalty paid to the State Government of Chhattisgarh by the NMDC during the last three years are given below:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Total amount of Royalty paid by NMDC	Total amount of Royalty paid by NMDC in the State of Chhattisgarh	Percentage of total Royalty paid by NMDC in the State of Chhattisgarh
2009-10	311.53	261.17	84%
2010-11	841.01	751.58	89%
2011-12	942.59	858.07	91%



(e) and (f) No, Madam, in view of replies at (a) to (c) above.

### Cantonment Boards

2622. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Cantonment Boards have been granted the status of autonomous bodies under the Cantonments Act, 2006;

(b) if so, the names of the Boards and the facilities available to them under the said Act;

(c) whether the Nasik Cantonment Board has been given the benefit of various Central Welfare Schemes like Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), India Awas Yojana, National Slum Development Programme and Educational Schemes etc.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) and (b) A Cantonment Board is a body corporate under the Cantonments Act, 2006 having perpetual succession. A list of the 62 Cantonment Boards in the country is enclosed as Statement. As per Section 10(2) of the Act, every Cantonment Board is deemed to be a municipality under clause (e) of article 243P of the Constitution for the purpose of:—

- (i) Receiving grants and allocations; or
- (ii) Implementing the Central Government schemes of social sector, public health, hygiene, safety, water supply, sanitation, urban renewal and education.

(c) and (d) Central welfare schemes like Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Indira Awas Yojana and National Slum Development Programme have not been extended to any Cantonment Board including the Deolali Cantonment Board located at Nasik. However, Government of Maharashtra has partly extended assistance and benefits under various schemes including Central welfare schemes covering areas of

education, health and family welfare, to Deolali Cantonment Board.

### Statement

*List of 62 Cantonment Boards (Command-wise)*

Sl.No.	Name of Cantonment Board
1	2

#### Central Command:

1. Agra
2. Allahabad
3. Almora
4. Bareilly
5. Chakrata
6. Clement Town
7. Danapur
8. Dehradun
9. Faizabad
10. Fatehgarh
11. Jabalpur
12. Kanpur
13. Landour
14. Lansdowne
15. Lucknow
16. Mathura
17. Meerut
18. Mhow
19. Nainital
20. Pachmarhi
21. Ramgarh
22. Ranikhet

1	2
23.	Roorkee
24.	Shahjahanpur
25.	Varanasi
<b>Eastern Command:</b>	
1.	Barrackpore
2.	Shillong
3.	Jalapahar
4.	Lebong
<b>Northern Command:</b>	
1.	Badamibagh
<b>Southern Command:</b>	
1.	Ahmedabad
2.	Ahmednagar
3.	Ajmer
4.	Aurangabad
5.	Babina
6.	Belgaum
7.	Cannanore
8.	Dehuroad
9.	Deolali
10.	Jhansi
11.	Kamptee
12.	Kirkee
13.	Morar
14.	Nasirabad
15.	Pune
16.	Saugor
17.	Secunderabad

1	2
18.	St. Thomas Mount Cum Pallavaram
19.	Wellington
<b>Western Command:</b>	
1.	Ambala
2.	Amritsar
3.	Bakloh
4.	Dagshai
5.	Dalhousie
6.	Delhi
7.	Ferozepur
8.	Jalandhar
9.	Jammu
10.	Jutogh
11.	Kasauli
12.	Khas Yol
13.	Subathu

#### Titles on Forest Land

2623. SHRI MAKANSINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any norms for distribution of titles on the forest land in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether titles have been/are being distributed to the farmers of other bordering States also;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI

NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA, 2006) seeks to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. The claims filed by the forest dwelling scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers for recognition of rights under the Act are adjudicated at three levels, namely, the Gram Sabha, the Sub-Divisional Level Committee and the District Level committee. The District Level Committee is the final authority for approving the record of forest rights and its decision is final and binding. On approval of a claim by the District Level Committee, the title deed under the Act is issued to the concerned claimant and the Gram Sabha, as prescribed in the Rules framed under the Act. In respect of rights recognised under Section 3(1)(a) of the Act, the area shall be restricted to area under actual occupational and in no case shall exceed four hectares.

(c) and (d) The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 does not envisage distribution of title deeds to the farmers of other bordering States.

(e) Does not arise, in view of the reply to parts (c) and (d) above.

#### **National Parks/Bird Sanctuaries**

2624. SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Parks and Bird Sanctuaries in the country at present State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the population of animals such as tigers, lions, deer has increased in the said Parks/Sanctuaries and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for grant of a special package for the maintenance and development of Dudhwa National Park in Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) National Parks and Sanctuaries are notified under Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 by concerned State/Union Territory Governments in the country. As per the information available in the Ministry, 102 National Parks and 516 Wildlife Sanctuaries including Bird Sanctuaries have been notified presently in the country. State/Union Territory-wise number of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries is enclosed Statement.

(b) As per the latest information available in the Ministry, the estimated population of tiger has increased from 1411 in 2006 to 1706 in 2010. The population of lion has increased from 359+ 10 in 2005 to 411 in 2010. The information in respect of deer is not available in the Ministry as no nationwide census of deer population has been undertaken in the country. The sanctuary-wise population of these species has not been collated in the Ministry.

(c) and (d) Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, funding assistance is provided to designated Tiger Reserves in the country, inter alia, including the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve, to foster tiger conservation.

#### **Statement**

##### *State/Union Territory-wise number of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries*

States/UTs	No of National Parks	No. of Wildlife Sanctuaries
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	6	21
Arunachal Pradesh	2	11
Assam	5	18
Bihar	1	12
Chhattisgarh	3	11
Goa	1	6

1	2	3
Gujarat	4	23
Haryana	2	8
Himachal Pradesh	5	32
Jammu and Kashmir	4	15
Jharkhand	1	11
Karnataka	5	22
Kerala	6	17
Madhya Pradesh	9	25
Maharashtra	6	35
Manipur	1	1
Meghalaya	2	3
Mizoram	2	8
Nagaland	1	3
Odisha	2	18
Punjab	0	12
Rajasthan	5	25
Sikkim	1	7
Tamil Nadu	5	21
Tripura	2	4
Uttar Pradesh	1	23
Uttarakhand	6	6
West Bengal	5	15
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	96
Chandigarh	0	2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1
Daman and Diu	0	1

1	2	3
Delhi	0	1
Lakshadweep	0	1
Puducherry	0	1
Total	102	516

#### Curtailment of Funds for NH Projects

2625. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the funds earmarked for road projects during the Eleventh Five Year Plan have been completely utilized;

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

(c) whether the Government has decided to curtail allocation of funds for National Highway (NH) projects in the country under the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) During the Eleventh Five Year Plan period (2007-12) the total outlay for Central Road Sector under Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) provided to this Ministry was Rs. 79,391.18 crore and the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 74,607.36 crore (i.e. about 94% of the outlay).

The reasons for marginal underutilization of funds during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period are mainly poor performance of some contractors, delay in obtaining environmental/forest/wild life clearances from Ministry of Environment and Forest, delay in obtaining clearances for Railway Over/Under Bridges (ROBs/RUBs) from Ministry of Railways, law and order problems in some States, delay in land acquisition/utility shifting, delay in award of

projects due to inadequate response from bidders, etc.

(c) and (d) As against the estimated fund requirement of Rs. 2,64,080 crore, as per the Working Group Report on Central Road Sector submitted to the Planning Commission in May, 2012, total outlay of Rs. 1,44,769 crore has been provided to this Ministry under GBS for Central Road Sector during 12th Five Year Plan period (2012-17) on account of overall resource constraints.

#### Beedi Workers

2626. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of men and women engaged in the beedi making industry in the country including Bihar;

(b) whether they are deprived of welfare schemes in force and are facing certain problems;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken by the Government for the redressal of their complaints;

(e) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the number of beedi workers who

have lost their livelihood due to occupational linked diseases during the last three years;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to improve the occupational safety, health and environment at such workplaces in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Statement-I is enclosed.

(b) and (c) No such case has been reported so far.

(d) Public Grievance Officers are designated in nine Labour Welfare regional offices of the country and their complaints, if any, are redressed by them.

(e) and (f) No such assessment has been made.

(g) Government has set up various medical centres throughout the country under Labour Welfare Organization to provide health facilities to the beedi worker which is annexed as Statement-II. Necessary awareness camps are regularly organized to educate the beedi workers regarding occupational safety, health and environment at workplaces.

#### Statement-I

*Details of Male and Female Estimated Beedi Workers as on 31.07.2011*

Region	State	Estimated Beedi Workers		
		Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Ajmer	Rajasthan	4000	46000	50000
	Gujarat	28000	22000	50000
Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	121500	328500	450000
Bangalore	Karnataka	36078	209613	245691
	Kerala	23420	70522	93942
Bhubaneswar	Odisha	44897	179589	224486

1	2	3	4	5
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	45800	412200	458000
	Tamil Nadu	70000	630000	700000
Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	600000	900000	1500000
	Chhattisgarh	10000	15000	25000
Karma	Bihar	96205	164795	261000
	Jharkhand	55010	58990	114000
Kolkata	West Bengal	690984	1283255	1974239
	Assam	2704	5021	7725
	Tripura	5581	10365	15946
Nagpur	Maharashtra	51200	204800	256000
Total		1885379	4540650	6426029

**Statement-II**

*State-wise position of medical care centre for beedi workers in the country is as under*

Sl. No.	Region	States	No. of medical care centre
1	2	3	4
1	Ajmer	Gujarat	7
		Rajasthan	16
2.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	24
3.	Bangalore	Karnataka	26
		Kerala	8
4	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	19
5	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	25
		Tamil Nadu	22
6	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	29
		Chhattisgarh	2

1	2	3	4
7	Karma	Bihar	16
		Jharkhand	5
8	Kolkata	West Bengal	19
		Assam	1
		Tripura	1
9	Nagpur	Maharashtra	18
		Total:	238

**Recruitment Centres**

2627. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:  
SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK:  
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:  
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether vacancies are divided State-wise for the recruitment in Army;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to

provide equal opportunities to all by not sticking to the policy;

(c) the State-wise details of number of recruitment centres in the country including the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(d) the State-wise details of number of recruitments made in the three wings of the armed forces during the last one year and current financial year;

(e) whether recruitments have also been made from rural and backward areas;

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

(g) whether minimum qualification required for recruitment in Army in the State of Jammu and Kashmir are same for all districts?

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

(a) and (b) In Army, vacancies of Other Ranks (ORs) are

divided amongst States and Union Territories (UTs) based on their Recruitable Male Population (RMP) which provides equitable opportunity to youth from all States / UTs. Officers are recruited on the basis of all India open competitive examinations.

(c) State wise details of recruitment Centres of Army, Navy and Air Force set up in the country, including State of Uttar Pradesh, is enclosed as Statement-I.

(d) State-wise details of candidates recruited as ORs in the Armed Forces during last one year and the current financial year are given in enclosed Statement-II.

(e) and (f) Recruitment in the Armed Forces is made from all over the country including rural and backward areas which is a continuous and ongoing process.

(g) In the State of Jammu and Kashmir, dispensation in educational qualification for recruitment of ORs is available in some districts.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *Details of HQ RTG Zones/Army Recruiting Offices (AROs)*

Sl.No.	Zone	State, Union Territory and Districts
1	2	3
<b>HQ RTG Zone, Ambala</b>		<b>Haryana, (Except Districts of Gurgaon, Faridabad, Mewat and Palwal) Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh</b>
<b>Haryana (Except Districts of Gurgaon, Faridabad, Mewat and Palwal)</b>		
1.	RO (HQ) Ambala	Districts of Ambala, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Union Territory of Chandigarh, Yamunanagar, Panchkula and Kaithal.
2.	ARO, Rohtak	Districts of Rohtak, Sonipat, Jhajjar and Panipat.
3.	ARO, Hissar	Districts Of Hissar, Sirsa, Jind and Fatehabad.
4.	ARO, Charkhi Dadri	Districts of Mohindergarh, Bhiwani and Rewari.
<b>Himanchal Pradesh</b>		
5.	ARO, Palampur	Districts of Chamba and Kangra.
6.	ARO, Hamirpur	Districts of Hamirpur, Una and Bilaspur.

1	2	3
7.	ARO, Shimla	Districts of Shimla, Solan, Sirmaour and Kinnaur.
8.	ARO, Mandi	Districts of Mandi, Kullu and Lahaul Spiti Sub-Division.
<b>HQ RTG Zone Bengaluru</b>		<b>Karnataka, Kerala and Union Territory of Maharashtra and Lakshadweep</b>
<b>Karnataka</b>		
9.	RO (HQ) Bengaluru	Districts of Bengaluru Urban, Bengaluru Rural, Kolar, Chamrajnagar, Mysore, Chitradurga, Mandya, Tumkur, Ramanagara and Chikabailapura.
10.	ARO, Belgaum	Districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Bidar, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary, Bagalkot, Haveri, Koppal, Gadag and Yadgir.
11.	ARO, Mangalore	
12.	ARO, Trivandrum	Districts of Trivandrum, Kollam, Alleppey, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Idukki and Pathanamthitta.
13.	ARO, Calicut	Districts of Calicut, Kasargod, Palghat, Malapuram, Wynad, Cannanore, Trichur and UTs Mahe. and Lakshadweep.
<b>HQ RTG Zone, Chennai</b>		<b>Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, UT of Puducherry and Andaman and Nicobar Group of Islands)</b>
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		
14.	RO (HQ) Chennai	Districts of Chennai, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Vellore, Cuddalore, Viluppuram and Tiruvannamalai.
		<b>UT of Puducherry.</b> District of Puducherry
		<b>Andaman and Nicobar Group of Islands</b>
		District of Andaman and Nicobar.
15.	ARO, Tiruchirapalli	District of Tiruchirapalli, Karur, Perambalur, Ariyalur, Thanjaavur, Ramanathapuram, Tirunvelli, Pudukottai, Sivaganga, Virudhunagar, Thoothukudi (Tuticorin), Kanniyakumari, Nagapattinam and Thiruvavarur.
		<b>UT of Puducherry.</b> District of Karaikal
16.	ARO, Coimbatore	District of Coimbatore, Salem, Namakkal, The Nilgiris, Madurai, Theni, Dharamapuri, Erode, Dindigul, Krishnagiri and Tirupper.



1

2

3

**Andhra Pradesh**

17. ARO, Secunderabad District of Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Mehbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Warangal, Khammam and Ranga Reddy.
18. ARO, Guntur Districts of Guntur, Cuddapah, Kurnad, Nellore, Prakasham, Anantapur and Chittoor.
19. ARO, Vishakapatnam Districts of Vishakapatnam, Srikakulam, East and West Godawari, Vizainagaram and Krishna (Vijaywada).

**UT of Puducherry.** Districts of Yanam.**HQ RTG Zone, Danapur****Bihar**

20. RO (HQ), Danapur Districts of Patna, Bhojpur, Vaishali, Saran (Chhapra), Buxer, Siwan and Gopalganj.
21. ARO, Muzaffarpur Districts of Muzaffarpur, Dharbhanga, Madhubani, East and West Champaran, Sitamarhi, Samastipur and Sheohar.
22. ARO, Gaya Districts of Gaya, Aurangabad, Nawada, Nalanda, Rohtas, Kaimur (Bhabua), Jahanabad, Sekhpura, Lakhi Sarai, Arwal and Jamui.
23. ARO, Katihar Districts of Katihar, Saharsha (Kosi), Bhagalpur, Munger, Madhepura, Purnea, Banka, Araria, Kishanganj, Supaul, Khagaria and Begusarai.

**Jharkhand**

24. ARO, Ranchi Districts of Ranchi, East and West Singhbhum, Dhanbad, Hazaribagh, Giridih, Gumla, Lohardaga, Chatra, Bokaro, Koderma, Deoghar, Dumka, Jamtada, Saraikela, Simdega, Godda, Sahebgang, Pakur, Jamtara, Palmu, Garwah, Latehar and Khunti.

**HQ RTG Zone, Jabalpur****Madhya Pradesh**

25. RO (HQ), Jabalpur Districts of Jabalpur, Shahdol, Mandla, Balaghat, Rewa, Satna, Narsinghpur, Seoni, Sidhi, Katni, Dindori, Umaria, Annupur Panna, Damoh and Singrauli.
26. ARO, Gwalior Districts of Gwalior, Bhind, Morena, Datia, Shivpuri, Sheopur, Guna, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, and Ashok Nagar.

**Bihar and Jharkhand****Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh**

1	2	3
27.	ARO, Mhow	Districts of Indore, Dewas, Jhabua, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Dhar, Ujjain, Neemuch, Burhanpur, Badwani, Alirajpur, Khargone, and Khandwa.
28.	ARO, Bhopal	Districts of Bhopal, Sehore, Raisen, Saugor, Harda, Chhindwara, Betul, Hoshangabad, Vidisha, Rajgarh and Shajapur.
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>		
29.	ARO, Raipur	Districts of Raipur, Raigarh, Sarguja, Rajnandgaon, Korba, Dhamtari, Durg, Bilaspur, Baster, Mahasamund, Jangir Champa, Jashpur, Dantewada, Kanker, Kawardha, Korea Champa, Bijapur and Narayanapur.
<b>HQ RTG Zone, Jaipur</b>		
30.	RO (HQ), Jaipur	Districts of Jaipur, Ajmer, Nagaur and Bhilwara.
31.	ARO, Alwar	Districts of Alwar, Bharatpur, Dausa, Dholpur, Karauli, Tonk and Sawaimadhopur.
32.	ARO, Jhunjhunu	Districts of Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Chum, Hanumangarh, Bikaner and Sriganganagar.
33.	ARO, Jodhpur	Districts of Jodhpur, Pali, Sirohi, Jalaur, Barmer, Jaisalmer and Udaipur.
34.	ARO, Kota	Districts of Kota, Bundi, Banswara, Dungerpur, Chittorgarh, Baren, Rajsamand and Jhalwar.
<b>HQ RTG Zone, Jalandhar Punjab</b>		
35.	RO (HQ), Jalandhar	Districts of Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala and Nawashahar.
36.	ARO, Amritsar	Districts of Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Tarn Taran.
37.	ARO, Ferozpur	Districts of Ferozpur, Faridkot, Bhatinda and Muktsar.
38.	ARO, Patiala	Districts of Patiala, Sangur, Fatehgarh Sahib and Mansa.
39.	ARO, Ludhiana	Districts of Ludhiana, Rupnagar, SAS Nagar (Mohali) and Moga.
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>		
40.	ARO, Jammu	Districts of Jammu, Kathua, Poonch, Udhampur, Doda, Rajouri, Samba, Ramban, Reasi and Kistwar.

1	2	3
41.	ARO, Srinagar	Districts of Srinagar, Anantnag, Baramula, Pulwama, Badgam, Kupwara, Kargil, Leh, Sopian, Ganderbal, Bandipora and Padam.
<b>HG RTG Zone, Kolkata</b>		<b>West Bengal, Sikkim and Odisha</b>
<b>West Bengal</b>		
42.	RO (HQ), Kolkata	Kolkata Districts of 24 Parganas (South), Kolkata, Midnapore (both East and West) and Howrah.
43.	ARO, Siliguri	Districts of Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Malda, Darjeeling and State of Sikkim.
44.	ARO, Barrackpore	Districts of 24 Parganas (North), Hoogly, Bankura and Purulia.
45.	ARO, Berhampore	Districts of Murshidabad, Burdwan, Nadia and Birbhum.
<b>Odisha</b>		
46.	ARO, Cuttack	Districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Bhadrak, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Khurda and Nayagarh.
47.	ARO, Sambalpur	Districts of Sambalpur, Keonjhar, Sundergarh, Bargarh, Angul, Deogarh, Jharsugura, Sonapur, Bolangir and Dhenkanal.
48.	ARO, Gopalpur Cantonment	Districts of Kalahandi, Koraput, Boudh, Gajapati, Malkangiri, Nowapada, Nowrangpur, Kandhamal (Bhulbani) Rayagada and Ganjam.
<b>MQ RTG Zone,</b>		<b>Lucknow Uttar Pradesh and Uttar</b>
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		
49.	RO (HQ), Lucknow	Districts of Lucknow, Gonda, Unnao, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Banda, Auraiya and Kannauj.
50.	ARO, Meerut	Districts of Meerut, Saharanpur, Bijnor, Muzaffarnagar, Ghaziabad, Bulandshhar, Bagpat, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Moradabad and Rampur.
51.	ARO, Bareilly	Districts of Bareilly, Badaun, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, Sitapur, Lakhimpur Khiri Farukhabad, Behrauch, Shravasti and Balrampur.

1	2	3
52.	ARO, Agra	Districts of Agra, Mathura, Etawah, Jhansi, Jalaun, Firozabad, Lalitpur, Mainpuri, Maha Maya Nagar, Etah and Aligarh.
53.	ARO, Varanasi	Districts of Mirzapur, Varanasi, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Sant Ravi Das Nagar, Azamgarh, Balia, Gorakhpur, Mau, Chandauli, Deoria and Sonbhadra.
54.	ARO, Amethi	2 Districts of Raebareli, Allahabad, Pratapgarh, Koshambi, Ambedkar Nagar, Faizabad Sultanpur, Basti, Sant Kabir Nagar, Kushnigar, Siddarth Nagar and Maharajganj.
<b>Uttarakhand</b>		
55.	ARO, Lansdowne	Districts of Tehri Garhwal, Uttarkashi, Rudra Prayag, Chamoli, Dehradun, Pauri Garhwal and Haridwar
56.	ARO, Almora	Districts of Almora, Bageshwar, Udham Singh Nagar and Nainital.
57.	ARO, Pithoragarh	Districts of Pithoragarh and Chambawat.
<b>HQ RTG Zone, Pune</b>		<b>Maharashtra, Gujarat and Union Territories of Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa</b>
<b>Maharashtra</b>		
58.	RO (HQ), Pune	Districts of Pune, Ahmednagar, Osmanabad, Beed and Latur.
59.	ARO, Mumbai	Districts of Mumbai, Thane, Nasik, Mumbai, Suburb and Raigad.
60.	ARO, Nagpur	District of Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara, Yavatmal, Akola, Amaravati, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondia and Washim.
61.	ARO, Kolhapur	District of Satara, Kolhapur, Sangli, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Sholapur and State of Goa.
62.	ARO, Aurangabad	Districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Jalna, Buldana, Hingoli, Nandubar, Dhule and Jaigaon.
<b>Gujarat</b>		
63.	ARO, Ahmedabad	Districts of Baroda, Ahmedabad, Kheda, Surat, Valsad, Bharuch, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Anand, Dahod, Narmada, Navasari, Patan, Panchmahal, Dang, Banaskanatha, Gandhinagar and Tapi. Daman (Union Territory) and Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)

1	2	3
64.	ARO, Jamnagar	Districts of Rajkot, Jamnagar, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Junagarh, Bhuj, Surendranagar and Porbandar.
	<b>HQ RTG Zone, Shillong</b>	<b>Diu (Union Territory)</b>
		<b>Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura</b>
65.	RO (HQ), Shillong	<b>Meghalaya</b>
		Districts of East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills, Ri Bhoi, East GARO Hills, South GARO Hills and West GARO Hills.
		<b>Assam</b>
		Morigaon, Nagaon and Sonitpur.
66.	ARO, Jorhat	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>
		Districts of West and East Siang, Dibang, Valley, Lohit, Tirap, Changland, Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri, Tawang, East Kameng, West Kameng, Upper Siang, Kurung Kamang, Papumpare, Anjan Hawaii and Lower Dibang Valley.
		<b>Assam</b>
		Jorhat, Tinsukia, Sibsagar, Dhemaji, North Lakhimpur, Dibrugarh, Golaghat and Karbi Anglong.
67.	ARO, Narangi	<b>Assam</b>
		Districts of Barpeta, Goalpara, Darrang, Kamrup, Nalbari, Kokrajhar, Dhubri and Bongaigaon, Baksa, Udalguri and Chirang.
68.	ARO, Rangapahar	<b>Nagaland</b>
		Districts of Kohima, Phek, Mon, Zunheboto, Wokha, Mokouchung, Tuensang, Dimapur, Pern, Kephene and Longleng.
		<b>Manipur</b>
		Ukhrul, Bishnupur, Thoubal, Churachandpur, Tamenglong, Senapati, Chandel, Imphal East and Imphal West

1	2	3
69.	ARO, Silchar	<p><b>Assam</b></p> <p>Districts of Cachar, North Cachar Hills, Karimganj and Hailakandi.</p> <p><b>Tripura</b></p> <p>West Tripura, North Tripura and South Tripura and Dhalai.</p>
70	ARO, Aizawl	<p><b>Mizoram</b></p> <p>Districts of Aizawl, Lunglei, Mamit, Chhimituipui, Lawngtalai, Champai, Serchhip and Kolasib.</p>
	<b>GRD, Kunraghat (Gorakhpur)</b>	<b>Nepal</b>
71.	GRD, Kunraghat	Anchals of Mahakali, Seti, Bheri, Rapti, Karnali, Dhaulagiri, Lumbini, Gandaki, Narayani and Bagmati of Nepal.
72.	GRD, Ghoom*	NNG from Eastern Nepal to include Anchals of Janakpur, Sagarmatha, Koshi, Mechi and ING from Darjeeling District (Except Kalimpong Sub Division).
	<b>IRO, Delhi Cantt.</b>	<b>Delhi and Districts of Gurgaon Faridabad, Mewat and Palwal of Haryana State</b>
73.	IRO, Delhi Cantt.	<p><b>Delhi</b></p> <p>State of Delhi</p> <p><b>Haryana</b></p> <p>Districts of Gurgaon, Faridabad, Mewat and Palwal.</p>

*Details of Naval Recruitment Centres*

Sl.No.	Centre	State/Union Territory covered
1	2	3
1.	Port Blair	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Guwahati	Assam and Tripura
4.	Tejpur	Arunachal Pradesh

1	2	3
5.	Ranchi	Bihar and Jharkhand
6.	Jalandhar	Chandigarh
7.	New Delhi	Delhi
8.	Vasco	Goa
9.	Jamnagar	Gujarat, Daman and Diu
10.	Ambala	Haryana
11.	Dharamshala	Himachal Pradesh
12.	Jammu/Leh	Jammu and Kashmir
13.	Ranchi	Jharkhand
14.	Karwar	Karnataka
15.	Kochi	Kerala and Lakshadweep
16.	Hoshangabad/Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh
17.	Mumbai and Hamla and Lonavla	Maharashtra and Dadra and Nagar Haveli
18.	Guwahati	Manipur
19.	Shillong	Meghalaya
20.	Aizawl	Mizoram
21.	Kohima	Nagaland
22.	Chilka	Odisha
23.	Jalandhar	Punjab and Chandigarh
24.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
25.	Gangtok	Sikkim
26.	Chennai/Arakkonam/Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu and Pudducherry
27.	Guwahati	Tripura
28.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
29.	Dehradun, Pauri/Almora	Uttarakhand
30.	Kolkata	West Bengal

*List of Airmen Selection Centres of Air Force and Area of Jurisdiction*

Sl.No.	Place	Area of Jurisdiction
1.	Ambala	Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Union Territory of Chandigarh and Haryana (less Rohtak, Jhajhar, Sonapat, Palwal, Mewat, Rewari, Gurgaon, Mahendragarh and Faridabad district).
2.	New Delhi	Union Territory of Delhi, Rohtak, Jhajhar, Sonapat, Palwal, Mewat, Rewari, Gurgaon, Mahendragarh and Faridabad districts of Haryana, Bareilly, Moradabad, Meerut, Aligarh and Mathura districts of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
3.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh (less Bareilly, Moradabad, Meerut, Aligarh and Mathura, Lalitpur and Jhansi districts).
4.	Barrackpore	West Bengal and Sikkim.
5.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan.
6.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
7.	Bengaluru	Karnataka.
8.	Tambaram	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Karaikal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
9.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha.
10.	Bhita	Bihar and Jharkhand.
11.	Guwahati	Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.
12.	Begumpet	Andhra Pradesh and Yanam.
13.	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep and Minicoy and Mahe.
14.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Lalitpur and Jhansi districts of Uttar Pradesh.

*State-wise details of Recruitment in Others Ranks (ORs) in Army, Navy and Air Force*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	No. of candidates recruited					
		Army*		Navy		Air Force	
		2011-12	2012-13	2011	2012**	2011	2012 (Till 30.9.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	NA	5	4	0	41



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2890	NA	191	184	396	358
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	190	NA	0	1	4	06
4.	Assam	1019	NA	44	41	80	16
5.	Bihar	4540	NA	470	158	635	703
6.	Chandigarh	1	NA	0	1	1	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	622	NA	10	6	64	91
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	NA	0	0	0	1
9.	Daman and Diu	0	NA	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	865	NA	10	18	50	45
11.	Goa	47	NA	6	7	0	0
12.	Gujarat	2205	NA	35	23	116	92
13.	Haryana	2452	NA	443	167	928	1258
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1687	NA	102	89	311	220
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2085	NA	60	40	336	230
16?	Jharkhand	1140	NA	119	39	38	237
17.	Karnataka	1632	NA	80	46	92	205
18.	Kerala	2077	NA	164	71	276	480
19.	Lakshadweep	39	NA	10	0	2	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2761	NA	267	187	377	551
21.	Maharashtra	5312	NA	150	116	135	192
21}	Manipur	587	NA	47	22	104	119
23.	Meghalaya	91	NA	13	6	3	4
24.	Mizoram	94	NA	17	6	0	4
25.	Nagaland	134	NA	17	3	2	1
26.	Odisha	945	NA	289	100	410	321
27.	Puducherry	0	NA	0	0	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Punjab	3751	NA	110	71	63	48
29.	Rajasthan	3602	NA	708	357	1057	978
30.	Sikkim	108	NA	26	0	1	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	2377	NA	73	36	33	47
32.	Tripura	104	NA	2	0	1	1
33.	Uttar Pradesh	7600	NA	823	411	1649	2000
34.	Uttarakhand	2585	NA	85	66	868	222
35.	West Bengal	3535	NA	121	42	220	325
Total		57077	—	4497	2318	8252	8799

NA – Not Available

\*Data is compiled financial year-wise.

\*\*Data compiled for 2012 in respect of Sailors includes figures for first half only.

[English]

#### Check on Poaching of Rhinos

2628. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:  
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRI RAMEN DEKA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the increasing instances of poaching of one-horned Rhinoceros and wild elephants in Assam and Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of instances of poaching of Rhinoceros and elephants during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the seized carcasses of the poached animals are disposed off by the forest officials or used for other purposes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps initiated by the Government to

prevent poaching in the country including Assam and Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Incidents of poaching of one-horned rhinoceros and wild elephants in Assam and Odisha come to the notice of the Ministry from time to time, As per the information received from the Chief Wildlife Wardens in the State Governments of Assam and Odisha, the details of poaching of one-horned rhinoceros and wild elephants in Assam and Odisha during the last three years and the current year are as follows:—

Name of the State	Year	No. of rhinoceros poached	No. of elephant poached
1	2	3	4
Assam	2009	14	4 (2009-10)
	2010	8	2 (2010-11)
	2011	7	0 (2011-12)

1	2	3	4
	2012 (as on 22.11.2012)	13	*
Odisha	2009-10	—	5
	2010-11	—	18
	2011-12	—	8
	2012 (as on 20.11.2012)	—	5

\*Details of elephant deaths due to poaching have not yet been collated for 2012.

(c) and (d) The carcasses of the poached animals are disposed off by the forest officials by burial or incineration of the dead body. Details are not collated in the Ministry.

(e) The steps taken by the Government to prevent poaching of wild animals in the country including Assam and Odisha 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 field formations and intensify patrolling in and around the Protected Areas.
- (vii) The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to strengthen the enforcement of law for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
- (viii) Strict vigil is maintained by the officials of State Departments of Forests and Wildlife.

[Translation]

#### Clearance to Projects Near Tribal Areas

2629. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government for providing basic amenities, roads, irrigation facilities, schools etc. in the tribal dominated areas near Reserves and Sanctuaries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (c) the present status of the said proposal;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to minimise the delay taking place in according to sanction in the said areas; and
- (e) the extent to which success has been achieved by the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The details of proposals seeking

diversion of forest land for various basic amenities including roads, irrigation and schools received in the years 2010 to 2012 and their present status is attached in the Statement.

(d) and (e) The proposals seeking prior approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land are examined in accordance with the provisions of the above Act and the Rules and Guidelines framed thereunder. However, to minimise the delay in execution of certain categories of public utility infrastructure involving small extent of the forest land, the Government has granted certain exemptions and has prescribed simplified procedures to seek approvals in many others matters. They are as below:—

1. The Government has granted general approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of upto 1 ha. in each case for specified activities including schools, dispensaries, minor irrigation canals, rural roads and laying of underground drinking water pipe supply pipelines subject to certain conditions.
2. The above general approval has been relaxed to 2 ha. in case of Left Wing Extremism affected districts and further to 5 ha. in each case in

respect of 60 Left Wing Extremism affected districts identified by Planning Commission and Ministry of Home Affairs.

3. The Government has also laid down the procedure for diversion of forest land for certain activities as specified in the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 like schools, dispensaries, minor irrigation canals and tanks, roads and community centres. Decisions for diversion of forest land for these facilities in this regard can be taken at the District level itself.
4. All the proposals seeking diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes upto 5 ha. other than mining, and not covered by general approvals, are decided at the Regional Office of the Ministry level and need not be submitted for the approval of the Minister of Environment and Forests.
5. The Ministry has also permitted upgradation of Kuchcha roads constructed on forest land prior to 1980 to pucca roads without seeking approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 subject to certain conditions.

#### **Statement**

*Details of proposals seeking approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land required for Drinking Water, Dispensaries/Hospitals, Roads, Schools, Village Electrification and Irrigation facilities*

#### **Year 2009**

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
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1				1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8	1	2	4	15
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	37		1		38
4.	Assam	1				1
5.	Bihar	23	1	1	1	26
6.	Chhattisgarh	1				1
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2				2
8.	Goa	1				1
9.	Gujarat	65		9	11	85
10.	Haryana	49		14	9	72
11.	Himachal Pradesh	29		21		50
12.	Jharkhand	7	1			8
13.	Karnataka	11		2	1	14
14.	Kerala	2				2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	22		3	1	26
16.	Maharashtra	25		1	1	27
17.	Manipur					
18.	Meghalaya					
19.	Mizoram			1		1
20.	Odisha					
21.	Punjab	25	1	1	2	29
22.	Rajasthan	19	1		2	22
23.	Sikkim	3				3
24.	Tamil Nadu	7		1	5	13
25.	Uttar Pradesh	35		1	6	42
26.	Uttarakhand	256		6	43	305
27.	West Bengal	1				1
Total		630	5	64	86	785

**Year 2010**

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
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island					
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8		4		12
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10		3		13
4.	Assam					
5.	Bihar	9	1			10
6.	Chhattisgarh	2				2
7.	Chandigarh			1		1
8.	Delhi	1				1
9.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli					
10.	Goa	1		2		3
11.	Gujarat	46		8		54
12.	Haryana	56	2	20		78
13.	Himachal Pradesh	74	2	31	1	108
14.	Jharkhand	3	1	1	1	6
15.	Karnataka	7			1	8
16.	Kerala	1				1
17.	Madhya Pradesh	5		2	1	8
18.	Maharashtra	11		2		13
19.	Manipur	1		3		4
20.	Meghalaya	1				1
21.	Mizoram	1		1		2
22.	Odisha	1				1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	Punjab	48	1	3		52
24	Rajasthan	14		2	3	19
25	Sikkim	8				8
26	Tamil Nadu	6			1	7
27	Tripura	1		3		4
28	Uttar Pradesh	91	5	3	3	104
29	Uttarakhand	124		3	63	257
30	West Bengal	7			2	9
Total		604	12	92	76	784

**Year 2011**

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
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1				1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13	1	5	4	23
3.	Arunachal Pradesh					12
4.	Assam					
5.	Bihar	18	7	4	3	30
6.	Chhattisgarh		1	1	1	3
7.	Chandigarh			1		1
8.	Delhi	1				1
9.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli					
10.	Goa					
11.	Gujarat	28	3	23		54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Haryana	28		11		39
13.	Himachal Pradesh	30	2	42	1	75
14.	Jharkhand		1		1	2
15.	Karnataka	9		1		10
16.	Kerala	2	1			3
17.	Madhya Pradesh	16		8		24
18.	Maharashtra	15	1	6	2	24
19.	Manipur		1			1
20.	Meghalaya					
21.	Mizoram					1
22.	Odisha	3				3
23.	Punjab	25	3	23		51
24.	Rajasthan	7		2	1	10
25.	Sikkim	5				5
26.	Tamil Nadu	4		1		5
27.	Tripura					
28.	Uttar Pradesh	54	3	6	3	66
29.	Uttarakhand	66		8	89	163
30.	West Bengal	2				2
Total		337	24	145	103	609

**Year 2012**

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
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	1			2



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4	1	4		9
3.	Arunachal Pradesh		1	4		5
4.	Assam					
5.	Bihar		1	4		5
6.	Chhattisgarh	3	2	3		8
7.	Chandigarh	1				
8.	Delhi					
9.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli			2		2
10.	Goa					
11.	Gujarat	7	11	3		21
12.	Haryana	8	3	1		12
13.	Himachal Pradesh	4	12	18		34
14.	Jharkhand	1		1		2
15.	Karnataka	6	1	2		9
16.	Kerala			2		2
17.	Madhya Pradesh	1	9	6		16
18.	Maharashtra	1	4	2		7
19.	Manipur					
20.	Meghalaya					
21.	Mizoram					1
22.	Odisha					
23.	Punjab	1	1	5		7
24.	Rajasthan	1	3	1		5
25.	Sikkim					
26.	Tamil Nadu	2	2			4
27.	Tripura					
28.	Uttar Pradesh	5	14	5		24
29.	Uttarakhand	2	1	4	4	11
30.	West Bengal	1				1
Total		49	66	63	4	182

[English]

**Report on Economically Backward  
Classes**

2630. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has any plan to provide reservation in Government jobs to economically backward classes as per the recommendations of the Commission;

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

(c) the present status of the report of Commission for economically backward classes;

(d) whether the Government has completed the consideration on the above report;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the date of submission of report to the Government; and

(f) if not, the reasons for delaying the implementation of the report since last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (f) The Commission for Economically Backward Classes has submitted its report to the Government. Recommendations of the Commission are under consideration.

**Four Laning of Roads**

2631. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government for in-principle approval of Viability Gap Funding (VGF) for four laning of Khammam-Tallada-Deverapally (172.300 kms.) and Gundugolanu Devarapally-Kaovvur roads in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Six laning of Ahmedabad-Bamanbore  
Section of NH-8A**

2632. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:  
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

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

(a) whether the Government has approved the proposal received from the State Government of Gujarat for six laning of Ahmedabad-Bamanbore section of NH-8A;

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

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

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Compulsory Quota System**

2633. SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH:  
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced compulsory quota system in the Public Limited as well as Private Limited companies as exists in the Government sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether there is any possibility of introducing the compulsory quota system in any sector other than that exists now; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (d) The Government is very sensitive to the issue of affirmative action, including reservation in the private sector. A high level Coordination Committee has been constituted in October 2006, to carry forward the dialogue with Industry on Affirmative Action in the Private Sector. The Coordination Committee has been holding meetings with apex Chambers from time to time. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PHDCCI), have developed their respective Codes of Conduct on Affirmative Action for adoption by their members. These Codes of Conduct provide, inter alia, for inclusive policies and non-discrimination. Dialogue with Industry is continuing.

#### Complaints Regarding Alignment of NHs

2634. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding alignment of National Highways for which land has been acquired in various parts of the country particularly in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Complaints are received from time to time suggesting change in alignment, restricting the width of land to be acquired etc. from various parts of the country including the State of Tamil Nadu.

(c) The complainants are disposed of on merit of the case.

#### Dhubri-Fulbari Bridge

2635. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Dhubri-Fulbari Bridge over River Brahmaputra in Assam has been started;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the allocation of funds made for the purpose;

(c) whether there is any delay in the execution of the said project;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof along with its present status; and

(e) the action taken or being taken by the Government for speedy completion of this important bridge?

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

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Insurance Cover to Defence Personnel

2636. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of insurance cover provided to various categories of defence personnel by the Government; and

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide insurance cover to their families also?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Ex-gratia payments are made by the Government in the event of death of defence service personnel in the performance of bonafide official duties. The existing orders provide for payment of Ex-gratia of Rs. 10.00 lakhs in cases of death occurring due to accidents in the course of performance of duties and in cases of death occurring in the course of performance of duties attributable to acts

of violence by terrorists, etc. Ex-gratia of Rs. 15 lakhs is admissible in cases of death during enemy action in war or border skirmishes or in action against militants, terrorists, etc. and death occurring while on duty in specified high altitude, inaccessible border posts, etc. on account of natural disasters, extreme weather conditions. Further, Ex-gratia of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is admissible in cases of death occurring during enemy action in international war or war like engagements which are specifically notified. In addition to the Ex-gratia payments, insurance cover is provided to Army, Navy and Air Force personnel under Army Group Insurance Fund, Naval Group Insurance Fund and Air Force Group Insurance Fund respectively which are registered societies under the Societies Act XXI of 1860. The insurance is wholly self-supporting and self-administered Scheme with a view to provide compulsory Group Insurance cum Saving Scheme to defence service personnel while in service. The Group Insurance Scheme is also providing post retirement insurance cover under Extended Insurance Scheme up to a specified age. These insurance coverage are in addition to Ex-gratia payments made by the Government in the event of death or disability pension.

(b) No, Madam.

#### **High Security Registration Plates**

2637. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has notified any scheme with regard to fitment of High Security Registration Plates (HSRP) in all categories of motor vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the implementation schedule of the said scheme, State-wise; and

(c) the State-wise details of the progress achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) Rule 50 of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs) mandates fitment of High Security Registration Plates (HSRP) in all categories of

new as well as in-use motor vehicles. The Central Government has notified the standards and specifications of HSRP, notified the testing agencies that are to test the plates based on the prescribed specifications and issue type approval certificate to vendors and notified the date of implementation. Implementation of the scheme, in accordance with the provisions of CMVRs, is the responsibility of the State Government/Union Territory Administrations.

Initially, the scheme came into force from 28.9.2001 for new vehicles and within a period of two years thereafter in respect of already registered vehicles. The date of implementation was, however, shifted from time to time due to various reasons. The date of implementation was lastly extended by this Ministry to 31st October, 2006 for newly registered vehicles and within a period of two years thereafter in respect of already registered vehicles. Later on, the matter went to the Hon'ble Supreme Court, and the Hon'ble Supreme Court directed all the States and Union Territories to implement the scheme by 30th April, 2012 for newly registered vehicles and by 15th June, 2012 for in-use vehicles. The process of fitment of High Security Registration Plates is presently at various stages of implementation in the different States/Union Territories.

[English]

#### **Inclusion of Moral Education in Elementary Education**

2638. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has decided to suggest the HRD Ministry to include moral and value-based education in elementary school curriculum aiming to sensitize school children towards the elderly;

(b) if so, the details thereof; 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) to (c) The National Policy on Older

Persons (NPOP), 1999, inter-alia, envisages that material to strengthen inter-generational bonding will be incorporated in educational curriculum at all stages.

To inculcate the traditional values in education system in order to remove prejudices against the elderly has been identified as one of the action plans in the inter-Ministerial Committee meeting held by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment on 7th February, 2008.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development, while formulating the National Curriculum Framework, 2005, has taken the issue into account.

As a follow up of the National Curriculum Framework, 2005, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) textbooks prescribe themes and examples related to moral conduct across the subject areas and across various stages of school education in the syllabi and textbooks for classes I-XII. NCERT has also brought out a value Education Framework entitled "Education for Values in Schools — A Framework" which provides guidelines to schools to identify their priorities of value and plan actions accordingly. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has included the constitutional values among students of the schools affiliated to it. It published source books for classes VI-VIII, Teachers Manual on Life Skills for Classes IX-X, and Environment Education and Adolescent which help to foster values in children.

#### **World Maritime University Branch**

2639. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to open a "World Maritime University Branch" in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the locations identified for the same;

(c) the amount earmarked for the said purpose and the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented;

(d) whether the Government is also considering to set up two maritime universities in Gujarat; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the present status therein?

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

(a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. However, a campus of Indian Maritime University (IMU) is already functioning in Kandla, Gujarat.

#### **National Conference on Livelihood for Persons with Disability**

2640. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated the functions of the Central/State Co-ordination Committees and those Committees developed a National/State policy to address issues faced by persons with disabilities;

(b) if so, the details of the issues raised and discussed during the National Conference on livelihood for Persons with Disabilities along with the number of meetings held so far;

(c) the number of complaints received by these Committees relating to the deprivation of rights of disabled persons; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to bring awareness among such section and to provide better livelihood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The functions of the Central Coordination Committee and State Coordination Committees are

contained in Section 8 and Section 18 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 respectively. The Government developed and adopted the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities in 2006.

(b) A National Conference on Livelihood for Persons with Disabilities was jointly organized by the Office of Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities, Leonard Cheshire Disability, Accenture and FICCI-Aditya Birla CSR Centre for Excellence on 25.05.2012. During the Conference, the following issues were discussed:—

- Statutory obligation of stakeholders in promoting livelihoods of persons with disabilities, a specific reference to UNCRPD.
- Proactive action of corporate agencies in promoting Employment of persons with disabilities.
- Role of Central Government and Public Sector in Skill Development and promotion of livelihoods of persons with disabilities.
- Breakthrough initiatives of civil society organizations in enhancing the employability of persons with disabilities.

(c) The Ministry has no information of complaints received by these Committees.

(d) The Government creates awareness among persons with disabilities by holding workshops, seminars, conferences and also through electronic and print media. Vocational training for development of skills of persons with disabilities to enable them to earn better livelihood is being provided under Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme implemented by Department of Disability Affairs. National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC), a public sector under the Ministry provides concessional loans to the persons with disabilities for self-employment ventures. 20 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for Persons with Disabilities under Ministry of Labour also provide vocational training to persons with disabilities.

### National Waterways

2641. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the National Waterways in the country including Kerala;

(b) the measures being taken to improve the inland water transport in the country including connecting north and south of Kerala;

(c) the reasons for the continued delay in inter connecting the rivers for full utilization of the project particularly between the north and south Kerala;

(d) the proposed target set for the completion of interconnectivity and accompanied infrastructure development in the country in detail; and

(e) whether the proposal will be implemented through Public Private Partnership (PPP) and if so, the action taken to invite private players and their response in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) There are five National Waterways (NWs) in the country. These NWs are as follows:—

- (i) Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system (Allahabad-Haldia — 1620 km.) NW-1, declared in 1986.
- (ii) River Brahmaputra (Dhubri-Sadia — 891 km.) — NW-2, declared in 1988.
- (iii) West Coast Canal (Kottapuram-Kollam) along with Udyogmandal and Champakara Canals — (205 km.) — NW-3, declared in 1993.
- (iv) Kakinada-Puducherry canals along with Godavari and Krishna rivers (1078 km.) — NW-4, declared in 2008.
- (v) East Coast Canal integrated with Brahmani river and Mahanadi delta rivers (588 km.) — NW-5, declared in 2008.

NW-3 is in Kerala and connects various places namely Kottapuram, Aluva, Ambalamugal, Kochi, Vaikom, Chertala, Allapuzha, Trikkunnapuzha, Kayamkulam and Kollam through the inland waterways mode.

Out of the five NWs, the NW-1, 2 and 3 are being developed by IWAI for shipping and navigation by providing the required Inland Water Transport infrastructure. The development works include providing a navigational channel with targeted depth and width for most part of the year, aids for day and night navigation, fixed/floating terminals at selected locations for berthing and loading/unloading of vessels and intermodal connectivity at a few selected locations.

The efforts to develop more commercially viable stretches of NW-4 and 5 are being undertaken under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode with Viability Gap Funding (VGF). Accordingly, a transaction Adviser has been appointed by Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) in March 2012, to carry a study and update the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for preparing and processing PPP projects. Under Phase-I, the stretches identified for development include Bhadrachalam — Rajmundry stretch of Godavari River (157 km.), Kakinada Canal (50 km.), Eluru Canal (88 km.) on NW-4 and the river portion of Talcher — Dhamra, Mangalgadi — Paradeep and Charbatia — Dhamra stretches (371 km.) on NW-5.

(c) In Kerala, the Central Government is responsible for development of NW-3 for shipping and navigation, which consists of backwaters system between Kottapuram and Kollam. This project does not involve interconnectivity of any rivers in Kerala.

(d) There is no proposal for interconnectivity of National Waterways for development of infrastructure for shipping and navigation thereon.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Unorganised Sector Workers**

2642. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

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

(a) the State-wise details of the workers presently working in the organized and unorganized sectors in the country;

(b) whether the condition of the workers of unorganized sector which provides a large number of employment is more pitiable than those of the organized sector;

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

(d) the measures being taken by the Government for the welfare and to improve the condition of the workers of the unorganized sector; and

(e) the amount provided for the said purpose, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (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. State-wise employment in the organized sector, as 31st March, 2010 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. However, data on State-wise workers in unorganized sector is not maintained.

(b) to (d) The unorganized sector workers suffer from cycles of excessive seasonality of employment, lack of a formal employer-employee relationship and absence of social security protection. With a view to providing social security to unorganized workers, the Government enacted the "Unorganized 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 unorganized sector. The scheme became operational from 01.04.2008. The scheme is presently being implemented in 26 States/ Union Territories and more than 3.31 crore smart cards have been issued as on 30.11.2012.

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 (IGNOAPS), 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.

(e) State-wise and year-wise, central funds released to States/UTs under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

A sum of Rs. 1000 crore was allocated under AABY Premium Fund during the financial year 2007-2008 and placed with Life Insurance Corporation of India. During 2008-09, an additional sum of Rs. 1000 crore was allocated to augment the AABY Fund to meet the target coverage under AABY Scheme.

Funds are released to States/UTs combined for National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), of which IGNOAPS is a component and no separate allocation for IGNOAPS is made.

### Statement-I

#### State-wise Employment in the Organised Sector

State/UT	Total Employment (in Lakhs) (as on 31st March 2010)
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.38
Andhra Pradesh	21.82
Assam	11.14
Bihar	4.23
Chandigarh	1.00
Chhattisgarh	3.29
Daman and Diu	0.15
Delhi	8.61
Goa	1.40
Gujarat	19.82
Haryana	6.67
Himachal Pradesh	3.88
Jammu and Kashmir	2.10
Jharkhand	16.08
Karnataka	22.85
Kerala	11.11
Madhya Pradesh	9.94
Maharashtra	42.55
Manipur	0.79
Meghalaya	0.43
Mizoram	0.42
Nagaland	0.79



1	2	1	2
Odisha	7.27	Tripura	1.41
Puducherry	0.69	Uttar Pradesh	21.53
Punjab	8.26	Uttarakhand	2.88
Rajasthan	12.69	West Bengal	19.27
Tamil Nadu	23.65	Total	287.08

**Statement-II***Release of Premium under RSBY till 30.11.2012*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Amount of Central Share Released					Total
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Gujarat	22.56	8.77	34.31	112.02	23.93	201.59
2.	Punjab	1.60	5.94	5.88	4.87	3.87	22.16
3.	Tamil Nadu	1.61	2.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.30
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1.75	1.64	6.81	5.58	2.82	18.60
5.	Haryana	13.43	27.10	18.10	27.30	12.15	98.08
6.	Bihar	4.75	31.98	55.86	150.19	142.58	385.36
7.	Kerala	13.71	18.34	52.69	65.93	26.32	176.99
8.	West Bengal	2.52	20.08	50.63	164.28	116.90	354.41
9.	Maharashtra	0.89	37.19	33.93	59.69	34.98	166.68
10.	Uttarakhand	0.00	2.43	3.67	6.92	8.45	21.47
11.	Uttar Pradesh	29.73	69.10	162.34	191.70	10.65	463.52
12.	Jharkhand	5.24	8.91	11.49	23.66	46.51	95.81
13.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.40
14.	Delhi	2.15	1.47	7.46	3.90	3.86	18.84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	Chhattisgarh	0.00	16.06	22.52	69.28	36.16	144.02
16	Assam	0.00	0.76	7.43	12.82	3.13	24.14
17	Nagaland	0.00	2.40	2.30	3.86	1.49	10.05
18	Tripura	0.00	6.68	6.80	6.36	11.34	31.18
19	Meghalaya	0.00	0.77	1.24	4.43	2.27	8.71
20	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.15
21	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	4.92	0.96	28.03	33.91
22	Odisha	0.00	0.00	20.44	3.64	34.49	58.57
23	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.52	1.09	4.61
24	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.97
25	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.06	1.64	3.70
26	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.29
Total		99.94	262.51	509.17	922.97	553.92	2348.51

### Industrial Proposals

2643. DR. RATNA DE:

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

KUMARI MAUSAM NOOR:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals to introduce State specific policy/scheme for investment;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly West Bengal along with the status of various proposals received in this regard;

(c) the details of various pending industrial development projects/proposals along with the reasons

for delay in sanctioning the projects in time, State/Union Territories-wise;

(d) the number of industries set up by Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) during the last three years and current year, State-wise particularly West Bengal, Sikkim and North Eastern States along with steps taken by the Government to promote more investments from NRIs; and

(e) whether Bundelkhand region has been included in the industrially backward areas/regions, if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to ensure development of that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have requested for special packages for

setting up of industries. However, Government is providing special package of incentives only to the States of North East (including Sikkim) and Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand due to their adverse geographical locations, hilly terrain and other specificities.

(c) Proposals received in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion for industrial development are being processed timely as per provision of the schemes and budgetary outlay.

(d) Financial year-wise break-up of number of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) approved during last three years from Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) is given in the enclosed Statement.

Government has put in place a liberal and transparent policy for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), including investments from NRIs, wherein most of the sectors are open to FDI under the automatic route. The policy allows

special dispensation for NRI investments in the sector of townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction-development projects (which include, but are not restricted to, housing, commercial premises, hotels, resorts, hospitals, educational institutions, recreational facilities, city and regional level infrastructure), without the conditionality's attached to FDI in such projects, it also allows a special dispensation for NRI investments in the sectors of Scheduled Air Transport Services, Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airlines, Non-Scheduled Air Transport Services Non-Scheduled Airlines, Chartered Airlines and Cargo Airlines, wherein 100% NRI investment is permitted under the automatic route.

(e) Damoh, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Datia and Panna districts of State of Madhya Pradesh and Lalitpur, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Mohoba Banda and Chitrakoot districts of State of Uttar Pradesh in Bundelkhand region are covered under Backward Region Grant Fund of the Planning Commission.

### Statement

*Financial year-wise break-up for FDI approved during April, 2009 to May, 2012*

#### Country: NRI (As Individual Investor)

(Amount in million)

Sl No	State	2009-10 April-March Financial	2010-11 April-March Financial	2011-12 April-March Financial	2012-13 April-May Financial	Total Financial
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1
2.	Gujarat	1	0	0	0	1
3.	Karnataka	0	2	0	0	2
4.	Maharashtra	2	1	2	0	5
5.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	0	0	2
6.	West Bengal	1	0	0	0	1
7.	Delhi	1	0	0	0	1
8.	State Not indicated	0	1	5	1	7
Grand Total		7	5	7	1	20

[Translation]

### Destruction of Forests

2644. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vast forest areas in Himalayan Region have been destroyed during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the States which have suffered maximum loss of forest areas as per the report prepared by the Forest Survey of India, Dehradun with the help of remote sensing technology; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. As per the physiographic zones given in India State of Forest Report-2011, the Himalayan region can be divided broadly into Western and Eastern Himalayas.

**Western Himalayas:-** These comprise of all districts of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir (all districts), Uttrakhand (11 out of 13 districts), Punjab (3 out of 17 districts)

**Eastern Himalayas:-** Arunachal Pradesh (10 out of 12 districts), Sikkim (all 4 districts) and West Bengal (1 out of 17 districts)

Of these Himalayan States only Arunachal Pradesh has reported a decline of 74 Square km. (as per the India State of Forest Report-2011) in forest cover as compared to the last assessment i.e. India State of Forest Report-2009.

(c) The details of States showing a decline in forest cover is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The following initiatives have been taken by the Government to expand forest cover in the country:—

(i) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is

implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The Scheme is implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at Village levels. As on 31-03-2012, 800 FDA projects have been approved in 28 States in the country to treat an area of 18.86 lakh hectares since inception of the Scheme in 2002.

(ii) The Ministry release funds under the Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS), for strengthening of forest protection such as infrastructure, fire protection, demarcation of forest boundaries, construction of facilities for frontline staff and communication which also contributed towards increase in the forest cover.

(iii) Under the National Action Plan on Climate Change announced by the Central Government, a National Mission for a 'Green India' has been mooted with major objectives to increase forests/tree cover on 5 million ha. of forest/non-forest lands and also to improve the quality of the forest cover on another 5 million ha.

(iv) Under the award of 13th Finance Commission, a grant of Rs. 5000 crores has been allocated as "Forest Grants" to the states on the basis of their forest cover in the State in relation to the national average. It has been further weighted by the quality of the forests in each state as measured by density.

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

**Statement**

*States showing decline in forest cover as per India State of Forest Report-2011*

Sl. No	States	Area in square Km.	Reasons for decline
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-281	Management interventions like harvesting of short rotation crops followed by new regeneration/plantations, forest clearance in some encroached areas.
2.	Manipur	-190	Decrease in forest cover in the State is due to shortening of shifting cultivation cycle and biotic pressure.
3.	Nagaland	-146	Decrease in forest cover in the State is due to shortening of shifting cultivation cycle and biotic pressure.
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	-74	Change in forest cover in the state is because of shifting cultivation and biotic pressure.
5.	Mizoram	-66	Decrease in forest cover in the State is due to shortening of shifting cultivation cycle and biotic pressure.
6.	Meghalaya	-46	Decrease in forest cover in the State is due to shortening of shifting cultivation cycle and biotic pressure.
7.	Kerala	-24	Decrease in forest cover in the state is due to rotational felling of Eucalyptus, Teak, <i>Acacia mangium</i> , rubber and shade bearing trees in the gardens.
8.	Assam	-19	Decrease in forest cover is mainly attributed to illicit felling, encroachments in insurgency affected areas and shifting cultivation practices.
9.	Tripura	-8	Decrease in forest cover in the state is due to clearings for rubber plantations and shifting cultivations practices.
10.	Maharashtra	-4	—
11.	Chhattisgarh	-4	Submergence of forest areas in catchments of the dams.
12.	Uttar Pradesh	-3	—
13.	Gujarat	-1	Decrease in forest cover in the state is due to private felling in the Tree Outside Forests areas.
Total		-866.00	

**CRZ Notification for Ports**

2645. SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:  
SHRI C.R. PATIL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments including Gujarat have submitted any representation to the Union Government on Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011 for the Ports and Harbours;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has taken initiatives to address the concerns of the State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Private Companies Engaged in Construction Works**

2646. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN  
SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:  
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

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

(a) the State-wise details of private companies/developers entrusted with the maintenance and development works of National Highways (NHs) under Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) mode;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints against these companies/developers during each of the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the nature of these complaints along with the action taken thereon; and

(d) the monitoring mechanism to assess the work performance of these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) The State-wise details of private companies/developers engaged for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) mode are annexed as Statement.

(b) and (c) Complaints are received against the developer for charging excess toll, misbehavior of toll operators and poor maintenance of the stretches etc. which are acted on case to case basis depending upon the nature of the complaint

(d) Independent Engineer is appointed in order to monitor the construction/development and performance of national highways by developers. The progress of work is being monitored by Independent Consultant. Project Director. Regional Officer alongwith periodical review at Headquarters.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of private companies/developers engaged for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) under Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) mode (as on 30.11.2012)*

Sl. No.	States	Number of private companies/developers
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
3.	Assam	1
4	Bihar	16
5	Chhattisgarh	6
6	Goa	2
7	Gujarat	12
8	Haryana	10

1	2	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4
11.	Jharkhand	5
12.	Karnataka	23
13.	Kerala	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	25
15.	Maharashtra	19
16.	Meghalaya	3
17.	Odisha	8
18.	Punjab	9
19.	Rajasthan	21
20.	Tamil Nadu	28
21.	Uttar Pradesh	21
22.	Uttarakhand	3
23.	West Bengal	10

### **Migratory Birds**

2647. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:  
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

(a) whether some endangered species of birds including Vultures are disappearing in the country;

(b) if so, the details of species of birds declared endangered, their existing number and plan for their protection;

(c) whether the Government has allocated any funds for their protection during the last three years and the current year, species-wise; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the places in the country normally visited by the migratory birds in the country during the last three years and the current year species-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per IUCN Red List version 2010.1, about 87 bird species in India are listed as globally threatened, which are on the verge of extinction. Details of bird species which are globally threatened are listed in the enclosed Statement-I. The details about their existing number are not collated in the Ministry.

Government has taken the following steps to protect the endangered species of birds:

- (i) The Ministry of Environment and Forests provides financial assistance for conservation wildlife including birds, both inside as well as outside Protected Areas, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme — 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' (CSS-IDWH). Under the component "Recovery Programmes for Critically Endangered Species" of CSS-IDWH, Bustards including Floricans, Edible nest Swiftlets, Nicobar Megapode, Vultures and Jerdon's Courser have been identified for priority support.
- (ii) The Ministry supports research projects aimed at conservation of wildlife including threatened species of birds.
- (iii) The National Board for Wildlife under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Prime Minister constituted two Sub-Committees comprising conservation experts for recovery of threatened terrestrial and aquatic species in India. These Committees have already developed guidelines for "Threatened Species Recovery Plan" and selected certain threatened bird species to be considered on priority basis which include Great Indian Bustard, Jerdon's Courser and Nicobar Megapode.
- (iv) The Ministry has finalized "Guidelines for Preparation of State Action Plan for Bustards' Recovery Programme" in consultation with the

Bombay Natural History Society and Wildlife Institute of India, and other experts and stakeholders,

- (v) The use of diclofenac for veterinary purposes, which was ascertained to be the reason for the

decline in the population of Vultures in the country, has been prohibited.

(c) and (d) The details of funds released for conservation of specific bird species during the last three years and the current year are as follows:—

Year	State/Union Territory	Species	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
2009-10	Andman and Nicobar Islands	Edible Nest Swiftlets	30.99
2010-11	Punjab	Vultures	2.40
	Andman and Nicobar Islands	Edible Nest Swiftlets	24.672
2011-12	Andman and Nicobar Islands	Edible Nest Swiftlets	18.61
	Haryana	Vultures	5.60
2012-13 (upto 30.11.2012)	Andman and Nicobar Islands	Edible Nest Swiftlets	17.54

The Union Government also provides financial and technical assistance to the State/Union Territory Governments for protection of wildlife including birds, both residential and migratory, and their habitats in the country under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant'. Funds released to the State/Union Territory Governments under these schemes during the last three years and the current year is given in the

enclosed Statement-II.

Migratory birds visit most part of the country and are not confined to a few areas. However, some of the important areas visited by migratory birds in the country, which includes some wetlands and areas notified as wildlife sanctuaries, are given in the enclosed Statement-III. Species-wise details of places visited by the migratory birds have not been collated in the Ministry.

#### Statement-I

##### List of Threatened Birds in India (IUCN 2010)

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Threat_2010 (IUCN)
1	2	3	4	5
1	White-rumped Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	Accipitridae	CR
2	Indian Vulture	<i>Gyps indicus</i>	Accipitridae	CR
3	Slender-billed Vulture	<i>Gyps tenuirostris</i>	Accipitridae	CR
4	Red-headed Vulture	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	Accipitridae	CR



1	2	3	4	5
5.	Pink-headed Duck	<i>Rhodonessa caryophyllacea</i>	Anatidae	CR
6.	White-bellied Heron	<i>Ardea insignis</i>	Ardeidae	CR
7.	Sociable Lapwing	<i>Vanellus gregarious</i>	Charadriidae	CR
8.	Christmas Frigatebird	<i>Fregata andrewsi</i>	Fregatidae	CR
9.	Jerdon's Courser	<i>Rhinoptilus bitorquatus</i>	Glareolidae	CR
10.	Siberian Crane	<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	Gruidae	CR
11.	Bengal Florican	<i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i>	Otididae	CR
12.	Himalayan Quail	<i>Ophrysia superciliosa</i>	Phasianidae	CR
13.	Spoon-billed Sandpiper	<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmeus</i>	Scolopacidae	CR
14.	Forest Owlet	<i>Heteroglaux blewilti</i>	Strigidae	CR
15.	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Accipitridae	EN
16.	Red-breasted Goose	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Anatidae	EN
17.	White-winged Duck	<i>Cairina scutulata</i>	Anatidae	EN
18.	Baer's Pochard	<i>Aythya baeri</i>	Anatidae	EN
19.	White-headed Duck	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	Anatidae	EN
20.	Narcondam Hornbill	<i>Aceros narcondami</i>	Bucerotidae	EN
21.	Oriental Stork	<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>	Ciconiidae	EN
22.	Greater Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos dubius</i>	Ciconiidae	EN
23.	Masked Finfoot	<i>Helippais personatus</i>	Heliornithidae	EN
24.	White-bellied Blue Robin	<i>Myiomela albiventris</i>	Muscicapidae	EN
25.	Nilgiri Blue Robin [White-bellied Shortwing]	<i>Myiomela major</i> [ <i>Brachypteryx major</i> ]	Muscicapidae	EN
26.	Great Indian Bustard	<i>Ardeotis nigriceps</i>	Otididae	EN
27.	Lesser Florican	<i>Sypheotides indicus</i>	Otididae	EN
28.	Green Peafowl	<i>Pavo muticus</i>	Phasianidae	EN
29.	Barau's Petrel	<i>Pterodroma baraui</i>	Procellariidae	EN
30.	Spotted Greenshank	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	Scolopacidae	EN

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Black-chinned Laughingthrush	<i>Strophocincla cachinnans</i>	Timaliidae	EN
32.	Pallas's Fish-eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i>	Accipitridae	VU
33.	Nicobar Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter butleri</i>	Accipitridae	VU
34.	Indian Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila hastate</i>	Accipitridae	VU
35.	Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	Accipitridae	VU
36.	Eastern Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Accipitridae	VU
37.	Lesser White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Anatidae	VU
38.	Baikal Teal	<i>Anas Formosa</i>	Anatidae	VU
39.	Marbled Teal	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	Anatidae	VU
40.	Dark-rumped Swift	<i>Apus acuticauda</i>	Apodidae	VU
41.	Rufous-necked Hornbill	<i>Aceros nipalensis</i>	Bucerotidae	VU
42.	Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	Ciconiidae	VU
43.	Grey-crowned Prima	<i>Prinia cinereocapilla</i>	Cisticolidae	VU
44.	Pale-backed Pigeon	<i>Columba eversmanni</i>	Columbidae	VU
45.	Nilgiri Wood-pigeon	<i>Columba elphinstonii</i>	Columbidae	VU
46.	Pale-capped Pigeon	<i>Columba punicea</i>	Columbidae	VU
47.	Yellow-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	Emberizidae	VU
48.	Green Avadavat	<i>Amandava Formosa</i>	Estrildidae	VU
49.	Java Sparrow	<i>Padda oryzivora</i>	Estrildidae	VU
50.	Saker Falcon	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	Falconidae	VU
51.	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Falconidae	VU
52.	Sarus Crane	<i>Grus antigone</i>	Gruidae	VU
53.	Hooded Crane	<i>Grus monacha</i>	Gruidae	VU
54.	Black-necked Crane	<i>Grus nigricollis</i>	Gruidae	VU
55.	Indian Skimmer	<i>Rynchops albicollis</i>	Laridae	VU
56.	Nicobar Megapode	<i>Megapodius nicobariensis</i>	Megapodiidae	VU
57.	White-browed Bushchat	<i>Saxicola macrorhynchus</i>	Muscicapidae	VU

1	2	3	4	5
58.	White-throated Bushchat	<i>Saxicola insignis</i>	Muscicapidae	VU
59.	Nicobar [Brown-chested] Jungle-flycatcher	<i>Rhinomyias [brunneatus] nicobaricus</i>	Muscicapidae	VU
60.	Kashmir Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula subrubra</i>	Muscicapidae	VU
61.	Houbara Bustard	<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>	Otididae	VU
62.	White-naped Tit	<i>Parus nuchalis</i>	Paridae	VU
63.	Dalmatian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Pelecanidae	VU
64.	Swamp Francolin	<i>Francolinus gularis</i>	Phasianidae	VU
65.	Manipur Bush-quail	<i>Perdica manipurensis</i>	Phasianidae	VU
66.	Chestnut-breasted Partridge	<i>Arborophila mandellii</i>	Phasianidae	VU
67.	Western Tragopan	<i>Tragopan melamcephalus</i>	Phasianidae	VU
68.	Blyth's Tragopan	<i>Tragopan blythii</i>	Phasianidae	VU
69.	Sclater's Monal	<i>Lophophorus sclateri</i>	Phasianidae	VU
70.	Cheer Pheasant	<i>Catreus wallichi</i>	Phasianidae	VU
71.	Great Slaty Woodpecker	<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	Picidae	VU
72.	Yellow Weaver	<i>Ploceus megarhynchus</i>	Ploceidae	VU
73.	Yellow-throated Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus xantholaemus</i>	Pycnonotidae	VU
74.	Wood Snipe	<i>Gallinago nemoricola</i>	Scolopacidae	VU
75.	Great Knot	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Scolopacidae	VU
76.	Beautiful Nuthatch	<i>Sitta Formosa</i>	Sittidae	VU
77.	Bristled Grassbird	<i>Chaetornis striata</i>	Sylviidae	VU
78.	Broad-tailed Grassbird	<i>Schoenicola platyurus</i>	Sylviidae	VU
79.	Marsh Babbler	<i>Pellorneum palustre</i>	Timaliidae	VU
80.	Rusty-throated Wren-babbler	<i>Spelaornis badeigularis</i>	Timaliidae	VU
81.	Tawny-breasted Wren-babbler	<i>Spelaornis longicaudatus</i>	Timaliidae	VU
82.	Snowy-throated Babbler	<i>Stachyris oglei</i>	Timaliidae	VU
83.	Jerdon's Babbler	<i>Chrysomma altirostre</i>	Timaliidae	VU

1	2	3	4	5
84.	Slender-billed Babbler	<i>Turdoides longirostris</i>	Timaliidae	VU
85.	Bugun Liocichla	<i>Liocichla bugunorum</i>	Timaliidae	VU
86.	Black-breasted Parrotbill	<i>Paradoxornis flavirostris</i>	Timaliidae	VU
87.	Grey-sided Thrush	<i>Turdus feae</i>	Turdidae	VU

**Statement-II**

*Details of funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats" during last three years and current financial year*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto 20.11.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	85.91	87.872	127.06	109.50
2.	Andhra Pradesh	102.02	64.341	71.50	00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	193.14	213.197	168.11	00
4.	Assam	114.79	186.63	234.17	146.00
5.	Bihar	42.29	19.889	00	64.685
7.	Chhattisgarh	851.15	281.966	241.783	348.63
8.	Chandigarh	00	12.29	19.98	00
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14.88	00	00	00
10.	Goa	71.03	32.879	21.458	148.12
11.	Gujarat	426.10	1106.749	1126.589	517.926
12.	Haryana	17.22	15.114	28.70	37.60
13.	Himachal Pradesh	265.92	253.80	242.1104	318.9688
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	375.397	537.936	445.085	426.077
15.	Jharkhand	80.267	63.64	64.2615	81.6195
16.	Karnataka	566.71	412.252	335.851	309.5835

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Kerala	432.48	366.786	941.79	330.36
18.	Madhya Pradesh	541.98	635.366	506.164	467.707
19.	Maharashtra	273.679	343.32	322.391	353.601
20.	Manipur	118.31	88.316	86.65	22.41
21.	Meghalaya	59.75	58.03	43.80	00
22.	Mizoram	186.85	707.763	153.445	00
23.	Nagaland	34.115	33.595	30.333	25.855
24.	Odisha	390.95	315.331	331.2651	368.2084
25.	Punjab	36.26	25.12	00	00
26.	Rajasthan	496.746	348.068	291.387	413.00
27.	Sikkim	240.93	183.78	131.793	177.579
28.	Tamil Nadu	518.67	334.449	256.027	237.66
29.	Tripura	13.00	2.84	00	00
30.	Uttar Pradesh	274.45	296.179	204.371	263.78
31.	Uttarakhand	145.08	134.90	201.144	00
32.	West Bengal	381.318	276.385	246.425	164.135
33.	Daman and Diu	6.05	00	00	00
Total		7357.442	7438.183	6873.643	5333.005

*Details of funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Project Elephant" during last three years and current financial year*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17.85	15.00	00	11.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	60.00	10.00	55.00	
3.	Assam	160.26	139.55	200.00	250.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	00	00	00	
5.	Chhattisgarh	111.22	75.00	145.57	48.00
6.	Haryana	00	100.00	00	
7.	Jharkhand	80.00	80.00	105.87	59.512
8.	Karnataka	247.16	300.76	261.83	192.00
9.	Kerala	286.70	265.39	282.55	236.00
10.	Maharashtra	49.18	29.00	20.29	16.00
11.	Manipur	00	00	00	
12.	Meghalaya	80.483	103.838	128.52	
13.	Mizoram	00	00	00	
14.	Nagaland	50.00	41.30	25.00	15.00
15.	Odisha	100.00	113.50	214.60	168.00
16.	Tamil Nadu	358.58	226.879	228.49	200.00
17.	Tripura	14.80	0	6.00	5.77
18.	Uttar Pradesh	38.45	80.15	49.30	7.27
19.	Uttarakhand	221.55	206.82	141.99	125.98
20.	West Bengal	207.06	410.406	224.50	66.455
	Total	2083.293	2197.593	2089.51	1401.267

*Details of funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Project Tiger" during last three years and current financial year*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	2009-10 Released	2010-11 Released	2011-12 Released	2012-13 Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	138.2540	155.6450	154.406	404.8904
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	64.7100	226.7020	236.7857	420.0872
3.	Assam	194.2900	1509.4720	947.5088	123.608

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	8.8560	158.3550	172.193	247.792
5.	Chhattisgarh	1383.5020	1813.7250	702.726	425.5284
6.	Jharkhand	117.1386	130.6160	156.3465	82.6878
7.	Karnataka	657.0620	1660.0500	1830.65	708.4337
8.	Kerala	311.4200	323.4600	429.77	411.868
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2,582.4762	3962.730	5352.71	5357.245
10.	Maharashtra	373.5170	2789.0600	3622.342	513.941
11.	Mizoram	2171.0000	187.6900	225.288	192.9848
12.	Odisha	221.7400	815.2900	555.0761	142.956
13.	Rajasthan	10694.1700	2368.925	67.21	2943.543
14.	Tamil Nadu	258.3540	520.7860	605.964	323.4878
15.	Uttarakhand	246.2050	339.9450	399.76	89.435
16.	Uttar Pradesh	431.5170	407.4600	446.1258	234.508
17.	West Bengal	298.7850	502.4800	157.66	404.916
	Total	20,152.997	17,872.391	16,062.522	13,027.91

**Statement-III**

*Details regarding Wetlands identified under Protected Area and Wetland Conservation Programme*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sl. No.	Name of Wetlands	Identification under
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Kolleru	Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary
2.	Assam	2.	Deepar Beel	Wetland
		3.	Urpada Beel	Wetland
3.	Bihar	4.	Kabar	Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary
		5.	Barilla	Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary
		6.	Kusheshwar Asthan	Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Gujarat	7.	Nalsarovar	Wetland and Bird Sanctuary
		8.	Great Rann of Kachh	Wetland and National Park
		9.	Thol Bird Sanctuary	Wetland and Bird Sanctuary
		10.	Khijadiya Bird Sanctuary	Wetland and Bird Sanctuary
		11.	Little Rann of Kachh	Wetland and National Park
		12.	Pariej	Wetland
		13.	Wadhvana	Wetland
		14.	Nanikakrad	Wetland
5.	Haryana	15.	Sultanpur	Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary
		16.	Bhindawas	Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary
6.	Himachal Pradesh	17.	Renuka	Wetland
		18.	Pong Dam	Wetland and Bird Sanctuary
		19.	Chandratal	Wetland
		20.	Rewalsar	Wetland
		21.	Khajjiar	Wetland
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	22.	Wullar	Wetland
		23.	Tso Morari	wetland
		24.	Tisgul Tso and Chisul Marshes	Wetland
		25.	Hokersar	Wetland
		26.	Mansar-Surinsar	Wetland
		27.	Ranjitsagar	Wetland
		28.	PangongTsar	Wetland
8.	Jharkhand	29.	Udhwa	Wetland
		30.	Tilaiya Dam	Wetland
9.	Karnataka	31.	Magadhi	Wetland
		32.	Gudavi Bird Sanctuary	Wetland and Bird Sanctuary
		33.	Bonal	Wetland



1	2	3	4	5
		34.	Hidkal and Ghataprabha	Wetland and Bird Sanctuary
		35.	Heggeri	Wetland
		36.	Ranganthittu	Wetland and Bird Sanctuary
		37.	K.G. Koppa wetland	Wetland
10.	Kerala	38.	Ashtamudi	Wetland
		39.	Sasthamkotta	Wetland
		40.	Kottuli	Wetland
		41.	Kadulandi	Wetland
		42.	Vembnad Kol	Wetland
11.	Madhya Pradesh	43.	Barna	Wetland
		44.	Yashwant Sagar	Wetland
		45.	Wetland of Ken River	Wetland
		46.	National Chambal Sanct.	Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary
		47.	Ghatigaon	Wetland and Bird Sanctuary
		48.	Ratapani	Wetland and Bird Sanctuary
		49.	Denwa Tawa wetland	Wetland and Tiger Reserve
		50.	Kanha Tiger Reserve	Wetland and Tiger Reserve
		51.	Pench Tiger Reserve	Wetland and Tiger Reserve
		52.	Sakhyasagar	Wetland
		53.	Dihaila	Wetland and Bird Sanctuary
		54.	Govindsagar	Wetland
12.	Maharashtra	55.	Ujni	Wetland
		56.	Jayakawadi	Wetland
		57.	Nalganga wetland	Wetland
13.	Manipur	58.	Loktak	Wetland
14.	Mizoram	59.	Tamdil	Wetland
		60.	Palak	Wetland

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Odisha	61.	Chilka	Wetland and Bird Sanctuary
		62.	Kuanria wetland	Wetland
		63.	Kanjia wetland	Wetland and National Park
		64.	Daha wetland	Wetland
16.	Punjab	65.	Harike	Wetland and Bird Sanctuary
		66.	Ropar	Wetland
		67.	Kanjli	Wetland
17.	Rajasthan	68.	Sambhar	Wetland
18.	Sikkim	69.	Khechuperi Holy Lake	Wetland
		70.	Tamze Wetland	Wetland
		71.	Tembao Wetland Complex	Wetland
		72.	Phendang Wetland Complex	Wetland
		73.	Gurudokmar Wetland	Wetland
		74.	Tsongo wetland	Wetland
19.	Tamil Nadu	75.	Point Calimer	Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary
		76.	Kaliveli	Wetland
		77.	Pallaikarni	Wetland
20.	Tripura	78.	Rudrasagar	Wetland
21.	Uttar Pradesh	79.	Nawabganj	Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary
		80.	Sandi	Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary
		81.	Lakh Bahoshi	Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary
		82.	Samaspur	Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary
		83.	Alwara Wetland	Wetland
		84.	Semarai Lake-Nagaria lake Complex	Wetland
		85.	Keetham Lake	Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary
		86.	Shekha wetland	Wetland

1	2	3	4	5
		87.	Saman Bird Sanctuary and Sarsai Nawar Complex	Wetland and Bird Sanctuary
22.	Uttarakhand	88.	Ban Ganga Jhilmil Tal	Wetland
23.	West Bengal	89.	East Calcutta Wetland	Wetland
		90.	Sunderbans	Wetland and BR
		91.	Ahiron Beel	Wetland
		92.	Rasik Beel	Wetland
		93.	Santragachi	Wetland
24.	UT (Chandigarh)	94.	Sukhna	Wetland

*List of Bird Sanctuaries compiled as per information available with the Ministry*

#### **Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

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

1	2	3	4
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>			
1.	Coringa	East Godavari	235.7
2.	Kolleru	West Godavari	673.00
3.	Manjira	Medak	20.00
4.	Nelapattu	Nellore	4.59
5.	Pulicat	Nellore	600.00
6.	Rollapadu	Kurnool/Prakashamll	614.19
7.	Sri Lankamalleswara	Cuddapah	464.42
8.	Telineelapuram	Srikakulam	4.6
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>			
1.	Eagle's Nest	West Kamang	217.00
2.	Seesa Orchid Sanctuary	West Kamang	100.00
3.	Kane WLS	West Siang	55.00
<b>Assam</b>			
1.	Barodebum Beelmukh	Laksmipur/Deemaji	11.248
2.	Deepar Beel	Kamrup	4.14
3.	Panidihing	Shivsagar	33.93
4.	Bherjan-Borjan-Podumoni WLS	Tinsukia	7.74
5.	Chakrashila WLS	Dhubri and Kokrajhar	53.00
<b>Bihar</b>			
1.	Bareila Jheel Bird Sanctuary		1.95
2.	Kanwar Lake	Begusarai	63.11
3.	Nagi Dam	Monghyr	1.91
4.	Nakti Dam	Monghyr	3.32
5.	Udaipur	Champaran	8.87
6.	Vikramsila	Bhagalpur	0.5

1	2	3	4
<b>Chandigarh</b>			
1.	Chandigarh City Bird	Chandigarh	0.029
<b>Goa</b>			
1.	Chorao (Dr. Salim Ali)	Goa	1.78
<b>Gujarat</b>			
1.	Gaga (GIB)	Jamnagar	3.33
2.	Khijadiya	Jamnagar	6.05
3.	Kutch Bustard	Kutch	2.03
4.	Marine NP	Jamnagar	162.89
5.	Marine WLS	Jamnagar	457.93
6.	Nalsarovar	Ahmedabad and Surendranagar	120.82
7.	Ratanmahal	Panch-Mahal	55.65
8.	Thol	Mehsana	6.99
9.	Velvadar Black Buck Sanctuary	Bhavnagar	34.08
10.	Lala Bustard WLS	Kutch	500.00
<b>Haryana</b>			
1.	Bhindwas	Rohtak	4.12
2.	Sultanpur	Gurgoan	1.43
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>			
1.	Bandli	Mandi	41.32
2.	Pong Dam Lake	Kangra	307.29
3.	Renuka	Sirmaur	4.02
4.	Churdhar WLS	Sirmaur	56.15
5.	Gobind Sagar	Bilaspur	223.34
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>			
1.	Baltal (Thajwas)	Srinagar	203.00
2.	Hokersar	Srinagar	10.00

1	2	3	4
3.	Overa — Aru	Anantnag	32.00
4.	Surinsar Mansar	Jammu	39.13
Jharkhand			
1.	Udhwa	Sahebganj	5.65
<b>Karnataka</b>			
1.	Adichunchunagiri	Mandi	0.84
2.	Arabithittu	Mysore,	13.5
3.	Attiveri	Uttar Kanada & Dharwad	2.226
4.	Ghataprabha	Belgaum	29.78
5.	Gudavi	Shimoga	0.73
6.	Ranebennur	Dharwad	119
7.	Ranganthittu	Mysore	0.67
8.	Talakaveri	Kodagu	105.59
<b>Kerala</b>			
1.	Thattkkad	Idukki	25.16
2.	Chimmony Wildlife Sanctuary	Trichur	90.00
3.	Choolannur Peacock Sanctuary		
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			
1.	Gandhi Sagar	Mandasaur	368.62
2.	Ghatigaon Great Indian Bustard	Gwalior	512.33
3.	Karera Great Indian Bustard	Shivpuri	202.21
4.	Ken gharial	Panna Chattarpur	45.2
<b>Maharashtra</b>			
1.	Great Indian Bustard (Nanag)	Solapur/Ahmednagar	8496.44
2.	Karnala	Rajgarh	4.48
3.	Koyna	Satara	423.55
4.	Naigaon Mayur WLS		29.89

1	2	3	4
<b>Manipur</b>			
1.	Keibul Lamjo	Imphal/Bishanpur	40
<b>Odisha</b>			
1.	Chilka (Nalban)	Puri	15.53
2.	Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary	Kendrapara	672,00
3.	Bhitarkanika National Park	Kendrapara	145.00
4.	Gahirmatha Marine Sanctuary	Kendrapara	1,435.00
<b>Punjab</b>			
1.	Harike Lake	Ferozepur	86
<b>Rajasthan</b>			
1.	Desert National Park	Jaisalmer	3162
2.	Keoladeo national Park	Bharatpur	28.73
3.	Jawahar Sagar	Kota	153.41
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>			
1.	Chitrangudi	Ramanathapuram	0.47
2.	Gulf of Mannar Marine	Tuticorin & Ramnathanpur	6.23
3.	Kanjirankulam	Chengai Anna	1.04
4.	Karikili	Chengalpattu	0.61
5.	Koonthankulam/Kandankulam Bird	Tirunelveli	1.29
6.	Melasanuvannoor-Kilaselvanoor Bird	Ramanathapuram	5.93
7.	Point Calimere	Nagapattinam	17.26
8.	Pulicat Bird	Tiruvellore	153.67
9.	Udayamarthandapuram Bird	Tiruvarur	0.45
10.	Vaduvoor	Tiruvarur	1.28
11.	Vedanthangal Bird	Chengalpattu	0.3
12.	Vellode Bird WLS	Erode	0.77
13.	Vettangudi	Sivaganga	0.38

1	2	3	4
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
1.	Bakhira	Basti	29
2.	Lakh Bahosi	Farukhbad	80
3.	Nawabganj	Unnao	2
4.	Okhla	Ghaziabad	4
5.	Parvatiarga	Gonda	10.84
6.	Patna	Eta	1.09
7.	Saman	Mainpuri	5
8.	Samaspur	Rae Bareilly	8
9.	Sandi	Gardiu	3
10.	Surahatal	Balia	0.32
11.	Sursarovar	Agra	4.03
12.	Vijay Sagar	Hamirpur	2.62
<b>West Bengal</b>			
1.	Halliday	24-Parganas	5.95
2.	Lothian Island	24-Parganas	38
3.	Narendrapur	24-Parganas	0.1
4.	Raiganj	West Dinapur	1.3
5.	Sajnakhali	24-Parganas	362.4
Total			23720.699

**Handicraft Sector**

2648. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRIMATI KAISER JAHAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of handicraft products in the country has declined during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with production of handicraft items during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has implemented Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme for providing health insurance cover to artisan's families;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of such artisans benefited during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;



(e) whether any Grievance Redressal Committee has been formed to resolve the grievances regarding settlement of claims for artisans and their family members;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the share of hand woven textiles in the textile industries, State-wise particularly Uttar Pradesh along with the steps taken by the Government for their promotion?

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

(a) and (b) No, Madam. The estimated production of handicrafts during the last three years and current year is as under:—

Sl. No.	Years	Production (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
1.	2009-10	14531.54
2.	2010-11	17556.60

Year	Handloom	Powerloom	Mill Sector	Total	(Mn. Sq. mtrs)
					% Handloom Production
2009-10	6806	36997	2016	45819	14.85
2010-11	6907	38015	2205	47127	14.66
2011-12 (Prov.)	6900	37387	2313	46600	14.81

For overall development of handloom sector, the Government of India is implementing following Plan Schemes:—

- (i) Integrated handlooms Development Scheme.
- (ii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme.
- (iii) Market and Export Promotion Scheme.

1	2	3
3.	2011-12	21625.41
4.	2012-13 (upto Oct., 2012)	13561.76

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Under Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, the Government is implementing the Rajiv Gandhi Shilipi Swasthya Bima Yojana (RGSSBY) for providing health and insurance cover to the artisans family. The details of artisans benefitted under this scheme during the last three years and current year, State-wise, is as per Statement.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. The Grievances Redressal Committees have been formed in all States headed by a Chairman nominated by the Insurance Companies and duly represented by an officer of Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) and a representative nominated by the Insurance Companies.

(g) The handloom sector being an unorganized sector, the data of State-wise production of handloom cloth is not being maintained. The handloom cloth production vis-à-vis powerloom and mill sector during last 3 years are as under:—

(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 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.
- (iii) To ensure the availability cheap yarn to handloom weavers in order to compete with powerlooms and mill sector, the Government is providing 10% price subsidy on cotton and silk yarn to handlooms weavers and their Cooperative Societies.

**Statement**

*Artisans covered under RGSSBY*

State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 upto October, 2012
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	56200		48588	2188
Arunachal Pradesh	4330	25	3613	1414
Assam	135670	7110	158560	29659
Bihar	14800		2579	456
Chhattisgarh	6800		5690	150
Delhi	4854	2418	4352	1814
Gujarat	22683		10181	540
Goa	1050		1451	197
Haryana	10100	2550	10057	4842
Himachal Pradesh	3087	941	3487	2100
Jammu and Kashmir	44162	3589	31986	11501
Jharkhand	11700	1842	10016	5610
Karnataka	13300		11686	2734
Kerala	22500		31904	2044
Madhya Pradesh	18198		8351	1363
Maharashtra	8948		7317	395
Manipur	22922	1025	10448	1922

1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya	4746	251	4253	1333
Mizoram	1115	0	300	401
Nagaland	4850	150	6181	5061
Odisha	35002		21593	1592
Punjab	18000	2810	18235	6587
Rajasthan	30207		7699	1758
Sikkim	1066	0	1197	197
Tamil Nadu/ Andaman and Nicobar Islands/Puducherry	29400		28989	907
Tripura	21500	4633	48314	10005
Uttar Pradesh	175855		126087	34385
Uttarakhand	17600	4358	15061	11000
West Bengal	61869	4337	92819	31684
Total	802514	36039	730994	173838

[Translation]

### Sea Piracy

2649. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:  
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of piracy on the high seas and mid-sea in Asian region are on the increase constantly;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check and the present position thereof;

(c) whether the sailors in captivity of Somalian pirates have asked for Government help for their release;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this

regard and the security of ships from India and the allied countries;

(e) whether there is any positive outcome in this regard after India's declaration with African countries in the India-Africa Forum Summit, 2011; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No communication has been received from sailors in captivity of Somalian pirates, however, requests for release have been received from family members of the hostages.

(d) Various steps have been taken viz., providing for elaborate anti-piracy measures, naval escort by Indian naval ships in the Gulf of Aden, enhanced vigil by the

Indian Navy in the Indian EEZ, active participation of India in the meetings on the issue in International fora and issuance of guidelines for allowing deployment of Armed Security Guards in Indian flag Merchant Ships. Government has also deployed one Indian naval warship in the Gulf of Aden for anti-piracy patrol since October 2008 and more than 2254 merchant ships have been escorted.

(e) and (f) India-Africa forum welcomed India's support to efforts to safeguard shipping from piracy and called on all states to cooperate in combating the menace of piracy. All concerned countries are cooperating in the efforts to combat piracy.

#### **Training of Sri Lankan Army Personnel**

2650. SHRI P. LINGAM:  
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sri Lankan army personnel are being trained by the Indian army on Indian soil;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether protests are being raised in the country regarding this issue;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is considering to discontinue the trainings in view of these protests; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Training exchanges are conducted between Armed Forces personnel of India and various neighbouring countries including Sri Lanka. Short-term and long-term training programmes, in technical and non-technical streams are conducted for Armed Forces personnel of foreign countries including Sri Lanka in different States of the country, where defence educational and training establishments are located, depending on the training requirements.

(c) to (f) Government is pursuing an approach keeping in view all aspects of national interest.

[English]

#### **Contract/Casual Labour**

2651. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether various organizations of private/public sectors are engaging contract labourers instead of employing them on regular basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of labourers engaged on regular or contract basis in various departments and Ministries, Public Sector Enterprises, institutions and Government aided bodies along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the various steps taken by the Government to provide social security benefits such as gratuity, provident fund, health insurance etc. to such labourers/workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Any establishment can employ workers as contract labourers in any job or process until it is prohibited by the appropriate Government under Provisions of Section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, as per their requirement and the nature of the job. No centralized data, In this regard, is maintained.

(c) Social security aspects of contract workers under Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952, Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 and the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 are enforced by the Employees Provident Fund organization, Employees State Insurance Corporation and the field offices of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) respectively provided the establishments in which contract workers are working are covered under the said Acts.

#### **Road Construction Projects**

2652. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are several projects underway by the Border Roads Organization connecting India and Myanmar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of fund released for each of these projects and the status of their construction;

(d) whether there has been any delay in their construction; and

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

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

(a) Only one road work/project (namely resurfacing of road Tamu-Kyigone-Kalewa and Kyigone-Kalemyo) connecting India and Myanmar is under execution by BRO.

(b) The work relates to resurfacing of the road Tamu-Kyigone-Kalewa and Kyigone-Kalemyo over a total length of 159.38 Km.

(c) Rs. 121.35 Crore was released in 1998 for construction of the road and Rs. 62.05 Crore has been released thereafter for maintenance and resurfacing works. The construction of road was completed in 2001. Resurfacing over a length of 131.85 Km. out of a total length of 159.38 Km. has been completed.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Contractors and Workers in Naxal  
Affected Areas**

2653. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any relaxation has been given in eligibility conditions to encourage the participation of contractors and workers to construct roads in Naxal affected areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) The Government has decided to relax eligibility conditions such as qualification criteria, equipment capability and sub-contracting for non-mechanized work in Naxal affected areas to encourage the participation of contractors in cases of non-responsive tenders.

[English]

**Procurement from Boeing**

2654. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Air Force (IAF) is procuring Chinook Ch-47F heavy-lift helicopters and AH-64D Block-III Apache helicopters from Boeing Company of United States of America;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of these helicopters;

(d) whether proper procedure of tendering has been followed as laid down by Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) for purchase of equipment from abroad; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Madam. In the two separate proposals initiated by Indian Air Force (IAF) for procurement of 15 Heavy Lift Helicopters and 22 Attack Helicopters, M/s Boeing of United States of America (USA) with Chinook CH-47F(i) and 'Apache' AH-64D respectively, has emerged as the L1 Vendor. The Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) cost for 15 Heavy Lift Helicopters and 22 Attack Helicopters is ₹ 2468.41 Crores and ₹ 3094.98 Crores respectively. However, final cost of the Contracts would depend upon outcome of the Contract negotiation with the L1 Vendor.

(d) and (e) All Capital procurements are carried out as per procedure laid down in the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) which ensures conformity to the highest

standards of transparency, probity and public accountability.

[Translation]

**Setting up of Resorts Around Tiger Reserves**

2655. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tiger reserves in the country and the places where these reserves are situated;

(b) the distance from tiger reserves from which resorts are allowed to be constructed;

(c) whether dozens of resorts are operating from the areas adjacent to Corbett, Rajaji and other reserves and at river sides; and

(d) if so, whether any action has been taken against the resorts constructed illegally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) There are 41 tiger reserves located in 17 States within the country. The details of tiger reserves are enclosed as Statement.

(b) to (d) Construction of resorts is not allowed inside the core/critical tiger habitat of a tiger reserve. However, as per the "Comprehensive Guidelines for Tiger Conservation and Tourism" issued by the National Tiger Conservation Authority under section 380(1)(c) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, construction of resorts is allowed outside the core/critical tiger habitat, with due permission/clearance from the competent authority. The State Governments are mandated to take action against illegal construction, if any.

**Statement**

*List of Tiger Reserves in India*

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	State
1	2	3
1.	Bandipur	Karnataka

1	2	3
2.	Corbett	Uttarakhand
3.	Kanha	Madhya Pradesh
4.	Manas	Assam
5.	Melghat	Maharashtra
6.	Palamau	Jharkhand
7.	Ranthambore	Rajasthan
8.	Similipal	Odisha
9.	Sunderbans	West Bengal
10.	Periyar	Kerala
11.	Sariska	Rajasthan
12.	Buxa	West Bengal
13.	Indravati	Chhattisgarh
14.	Nagarjunsagar	Andhra Pradesh
15.	Namdapha	Arunachal Pradesh
16.	Dudhwa	Uttar Pradesh
17.	Kalakad-Mundanthurai	Tamil Nadu
18.	Valmiki	Bihar
19.	Pench	Madhya Pradesh
20.	Tadoba-Andhari	Maharashtra
21.	Bandhavgarh	Madhya Pradesh
22.	Panna	Madhya Pradesh
23.	Dampa	Mizoram
24.	Bhadra	Karnataka
25.	Pench	Maharashtra
26.	Pakke	Arunachal Pradesh
27.	Nameri	Assam
28.	Satpura	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3
29	Anamalai	Tamil Nadu
30	Udanti-Sitanadi	Chhattisgarh
31	Satkosia	Odisha
32	Kaziranga	Assam
33	Achanakmar	Chhattisgarh
34	Dandeli-Anshi	Karnataka
35	Sanjay-Dubri	Madhya Pradesh
36	Mudumalai	Tamil Nadu
37	Nagarahole	Karnataka
38	Parambikulam	Kerala
39	Sahyadri	Maharashtra
40	Billigiri Ranganatha Temple	Karnataka
41.	Kawal	Andhra Pradesh

[English]

### Social Security for Industrial Workers

2656. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:

SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

(a) the details of total number of workers working in Industrial establishments, Bricks Industry and Tea Gardens in different parts of the country;

(b) whether the Government has decided to extend social security scheme like Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), gratuity and pension facilities to all such workers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Statistics on workers working in Industrial Establishment, Brick Industry and Tea Gardens are not maintained centrally.

(b) to (d) Industrial Establishments, Bricks Industry and Tea Gardens are included in schedule-I of Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and, therefore within the ambit of this Act. The social security benefits in the form of Provident Fund, Pension and Deposit-Linked Insurance are extended to all workers who are working in the covered establishments and enrolled as members.

While the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is applicable to Industrial Establishments, the same has already been extended to cover Brick Industries situated in Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) implemented area. However, there is no proposal with ESIC to extend benefit of Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 to plantation workers in Tea Gardens.

The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is applicable to all the employees working in every factory, mine oilfield, plantation, port, Railway Company, shop or other establishment employing ten or more persons and is not applicable to employees of Central and State Governments who are governed by any other Act or by any rules providing for payment of gratuity.

### Retrenchment of Contract Workers

2657. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been instances of retrenchment of large number of contract workers in the various steel plants including the Durgapur Steel Plant during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to regularise the skilled and experienced contract workers in a phased manner; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the policy being followed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) In SAIL plants/units including Durgapur Steel Plant, job contracts are awarded to contractors through a tendering-process for carrying out jobs of temporary, intermittent/seasonal nature as also for Projects and current Expansion and Modernisation activities as per organizational requirements. The contractor engages contract labour as per requirement and the terms and conditions of engagement are settled between the Contractor and the Contract Workers for the actual period of contract/engagement. As principal employer, SAIL plants are ensuring strict compliance of all the statutory obligations.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The Government has not proposed to regularise the skilled and experienced contract workers in a phased manner. However, the issues pertaining to Contract Labour are dealt in terms of the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. Regularization of contract labour is not envisaged under the Act.

#### Working Foreign Nationals

2658. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign nationals working in the country as skilled and semiskilled labour during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the reasons for which they were allowed to be employed in the country; and

(c) the total number of man-days generated by them and the remuneration being paid to these foreign nationals during their stay in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) Ministry of Labour and Employment had issued guidelines on 8th September, 2009 and 22nd December, 2009 to put control on entry of unskilled labour in the country for employment purposes. These guidelines were considered and Ministry of Home Affairs suitably

included the purpose of guidelines in their manual on issue of employment visa to supervise the entry of skilled and personnel workers in the country. The purpose of guidelines was felt over. Ministry of Labour and Employment is not maintaining data on number of foreign nationals working in the country as skilled and semi skilled labour, total number of man-days generated by them and remuneration paid to these foreign nationals.

#### Management of Bio-Diversity

2659. SHRI TAKAM SANJOY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to conserve bio-diversity in North-Eastern States including Arunachal Pradesh and information on bio-diversity mapping in the State and the region;

(b) whether any funds were provided to carry out research on bio-diversity in the North-Eastern States and Arunachal Pradesh in particular;

(c) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for involvement of communities in the management of bio-diversity issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a): The Government has taken a number of measures to conserve biodiversity including biodiversity mapping in the North-Eastern States including Arunachal Pradesh. These inter alia include the following:—

- Documentation of plant and animal diversity of the North-Eastern States by the regional centres of the Botanical Survey of India and the Zoological Survey of India, respectively.
- Biodiversity characterization at the landscape level using satellite remote sensing in parts of North-Eastern India jointly by the Department of Biotechnology and Department of Space in order to comprehensively map the bioresources, including providing population status of more than 1000 species,



- Documentation of the bio-resources and associated traditional knowledge in the form of People's Biodiversity Registers, by the Biodiversity Management Committees with technical and financial assistance from the State Biodiversity Boards and National Biodiversity Authority.
  - Establishment of the Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development in Imphal, Manipur in 2001 by Department of Biotechnology for development and sustainable utilization of bioresources through biotechnological interventions for socio-economic growth of the North-Eastern region.
  - Setting up of the North-Eastern Region-Biotechnology Programme Management Cell by Department of Biotechnology to effectively coordinate various programmes implemented in the region.
  - Research, development, documentation, conservation of wild edible, aromatic and medicinal plants of Arunachal Pradesh and adjoining States of the region.
  - Studies on Diversity Taxonomy and Population Status of Endemic and Rare Medicinal Plants For Promotion of Conservation In Arunachal Pradesh
  - Developmental Planning and Application of Space Technology for Agro-horticulture and Medicinals in Arunachal Pradesh.
  - Mapping Management and Analysis of Medical and Aromatic Plants in Arunachal Pradesh Using Geographic Information System (GIS) and Phyto Chemical and Molecular Technique.
  - Mapping and Monitoring of Shifting Cultivation areas in Arunachal Pradesh for Sustainable Development using Remote Sensing & GIS Technique, State Remote Sensing Application Centre, Department of Science and Technology, Government of Arunachal Pradesh.
  - GIS Biodiversity and Vegetation Mapping Assessment of Endemic and Threatened Species of Nagaland.
  - North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project (NERCORMP), a joint project of North East Council, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), with a component on biodiversity conservation and environmental protection, is operating in three North-Eastern States, Assam, Manipur and Meghalaya.
  - Biodiversity conservation of Basistha Bahini Watershed, Guwahati, Assam.
- (b) and (c) Funds are provided to carry out research in North-Eastern States. The details of release of funds to North-East States to carry out research on Environment for the last three years (2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12) and the current year by the Ministry of Environment and Forests are as under:—

Sl. No.	State/UT	Amount released in 2009-10	Amount released in 2010-11	Amount released in 2011-12	Amount released in 2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,28,400/-	23,61,800/-	18,92,200/-	3,32,512/-
2.	Assam	13,91,146/-	10,99,460/-	5,71,868/-	3,08,690/-
3.	Manipur	3,85,560/-	7,51,400/-	16,37,700/-	—
4.	Meghalaya	—	20,02,800/-	24,07,280/-	9,31,200/-

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Mizoram	4,98,753/-	6,93,872/-	3,25,298/-	2,32,650/-
6.	Nagaland	3,05,000/-	16,61,540/-	3,19,000/-	5,60,000/-
7.	Tripura	4,35,000/-	—	—	22,117/-

The details of the ongoing research projects relating to biodiversity in the North-Eastern States implemented by Ministry of DoNER are given below:—

						Rs. Lakhs
	Project name	Implementing Agency	Approved cost	Released during 2009-10	Released during 2010-11	Released during 2011-12
(i)	Research, Development, Documentation, Conservation of wild edible, Aromatic and medicinal Plants of Arunachal Pradesh and adjoining State of the region	Department of Forestry, North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology (NERIST), Nirjuli, Arunachal Pradesh	24.12	—	10.00 1st Installment	—
(ii)	Studies on Diversity Taxonomy and Population Status of Endemic and Rare Medicinal Plants for Promotion of Conservation in Arunachal Pradesh	Department of Forestry, NERIST, Nirjuli, Arunachal Pradesh	26.5	—	10.00 1st Installment	10.00 2nd Installment
(iii)	Mapping Management and Analysis of Medical and Aromatic Plants in Arunachal Pradesh using GIS and Phyto Chemical and Molecular Technique	Department of Forestry, NERIST, Nirjuli, Arunachal Pradesh	212	—	—	37.97 1st Installment
(iv)	Mapping Management and Analysis of Medical and Aromatic Plants in Arunachal Pradesh using GIS and Phyto Chemical and Molecular Technique	Department of Forestry, and Environment, Government of Nagaland	345.59	94.41 1st Installment	100.00 2nd Installment	100.00 3rd Installment
(v)	Biodiversity conservation of Basistha Bahini Watershed, Guwahati, Assam	Soil Conservation Department, Government of Assam	496.76	40.00	100.00	—

(d) The Government has taken several steps for involvement of communities in the management of biodiversity. Some of these are given in below:—

- In pursuance of the provisions of the Biological Diversity Act, local bodies are required to constitute Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) within their areas for the purpose of promoting conservation, sustainable use and documentation of biodiversities. The number of BMCs constituted in the North Eastern State is as follows: 20 in Arunachal Pradesh, 31 in Assam, 40 in Manipur, 234 in Mizoram, 68 in Tripura, 10 in Nagaland and 4 in Sikkim.
- The Department of Biotechnology established Rural Bio-resource Complex (RBC) at North Eastern Hill University (NEHU), Shillong in Meghalaya in 2009 being implemented jointly by NEHU and Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR), Barapani. One of the objectives of the RBC in North East is to upgrade the skill of farmers for technology adoption through training programmes. Training and orientation programme for farmers has so far been conducted on cultivation of turmeric and orchids, rice germplasm conservation, agro-processing of turmeric and ginger.
- Under the project funded by the NEC, Ministry of DoNER, Natural Resource Management Groups and Self Help Groups have been established in the project villages. The group/communities are the beneficiaries of the project as well as the advocacy and developmental body in the project area. Hence, the initiatives under biodiversity conservation/environmental protection activities are facilitated by the project-team and collectively managed by the communities of the project.

#### Export of Poultry Products

2660. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

PROF. SAUGATA ROY:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

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

- the export of poultry products from India has been affected due to the bird flu in certain parts of the country;
- if so, details thereof along with the names of the countries that have imposed a ban on the import of poultry products from India;
- the details of the revenue loss suffered as a result of the fall in the export of these poultry products;
- whether the Government has taken up the matter with those countries that have banned the import of poultry products;
- if so, the details thereof along with the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard and provide assistance for the export of poultry and dairy products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the information received from the trade and the Indian Embassies, some countries like Kuwait, UAE, Qatar, Oman, Iraq, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Saudi Arabia have imposed ban on import of poultry products from India due to bird flu.

(c) There is no data available regarding loss suffered as a result of non-export of poultry products to these countries during ban. However, export made during the last three years is given below:—

Value in Rs. Crores  
Quantity in MTs

Commodity	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Poultry Products	10,16,783.10	372.12	5,16,753.83	314.27	6,24,165.64	457.81

Source: APEDA.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The Government has taken up the matter with Indian Missions abroad requesting to take up the issue with respective authorities for lifting of the ban.

(f) Bird Flu was reported recently at CPDO, Hessarghatta, Bangalore. The control and containment operations were carried out immediately as per the action plan and the disease was contained at source. The Post Operational Surveillance Plan (POSP) is now in progress in the State which will be continued for three months as per the Action Plan. Further all the States have been alerted to maintain a strict vigil and continue the surveillance in poultry birds for prevention of occurrence of bird-flu.

[Translation]

#### Stoppages of Work in HDC

2661. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an impasse in Haldia Dock Complex (HDC) has caused total stoppages of work of loading and unloading in the Dock complex;

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

(c) whether the top officials of a cargo handling company were abducted, beaten and threatened;

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

(e) the details of the steps taken by the Government to end the impasse?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):  
(a) and (b) No, Madam. Out of the 14 berths in Haldia Dock Complex (HDC), normal operations are going on in 12 berths. Work at Berths 2 and 8 has been affected due to labour agitation following the retrenchment of 275 workers by Haldia Bulk Terminals (HBT), the contractor engaged for cargo handling in these Berths and subsequent unilateral termination of the contract by the Contractor.

(c) to (e) The alleged act of abduction/kidnapping reportedly happened outside the Port limits in Haldia Township, 7 kms away from the Port area. A copy of the FIR lodged in this connection with Haldia Police Station was received by Kolkata Port Trust on 28.10.2012 which

was forwarded on the same day to Superintendent of Police, Purba Medinipur.

The Kolkata Port had taken all efforts including legal recourse to solve the issues relating to Berths 2 and 8. However, following the unilateral termination of the contract by the Contractor, the Port has initiated the process for re-tendering the cargo handling works in these two berths.

[English]

#### Welfare Funds for Unorganized Sector

2662. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any welfare funds for workers in the unorganized sector constituted under any statute or otherwise;

(b) if so, the details of such funds; and

(c) the state-wise details of utilization of such funds from the date they were constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Yes, there are five Welfare Funds constituted for workers engaged in the sector of Beedi/Cine/Iron Ore Mines/ Manganese Ore Mines/Chrome Ore Mines/Limestone and Dolomite Mines/Mica Mines.

(b) The following Welfare Funds are constituted under the Act of Parliament:—

(1) The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946;

(2) The Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972;

(3) The Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1976;

(4) The Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976; and

(5) The Cine Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981.

(c) The region-wise statement of available data for last 5 years of utilization of budget under various Welfare Funds of Labour Welfare is enclosed as Statement.

**Statement-I**

Statement showing the Region wise utilisation of funds

Rs. in thousand

*Name of fund	Financial year 2007-08										Total
	H.Q	Ajmer	Allahabad	Bangalore	BBSR	Hyderabad	Jabalpur	Karma	Kolkata	Nagpur	
Beedi	800746	52560	72458	307695	95684	520713	104357	57712	203142	115251	2330318
LSDM	558	34368	4581	3422	6722	6383	17407	3376	2109	2362	81288
IOMC	241	0	0	13051	24109	1535	14840	9544	0	7267	70587
MICA	0	2595	0	0	0	2924	0	6577	0	0	12096
CINE	0	102	0	2373	260	2876	0	0	1515	2465	9591
<b>Total</b>	<b>801545</b>	<b>89625</b>	<b>77039</b>	<b>326541</b>	<b>126775</b>	<b>534431</b>	<b>136604</b>	<b>77209</b>	<b>206766</b>	<b>127345</b>	<b>2503880</b>
Financial year 2008-09											
Beedi	649972	56695	71173	408908	96946	397372	125417	70732	299188	105232	2281635
LSDM	885	40415	5769	4486	9865	9980	19970	4193	3370	2375	101308
IOMC	282	0	0	12080	51890	1555	20761	14457	0	8338	109363
MICA	0	3001	0	0	0	5780	0	9867	0	0	18648
CINE	264	105	0	1976	222	3946	0	0	2956	3007	12476
<b>Total</b>	<b>651403</b>	<b>100216</b>	<b>76942</b>	<b>427450</b>	<b>158923</b>	<b>418633</b>	<b>166148</b>	<b>99249</b>	<b>305514</b>	<b>118952</b>	<b>2523430</b>
Financial year 2009-10											
Beedi	596844	64190	79440	460301	95695	496318	120414	91941	486686	119027	2610856
LSDM	988	46357	7649	5671	11876	13749	28622	4919	3613	2767	126211
IOMC	761	0	0	14989	63570	2365	24455	18110	0	9485	133735

MICA	0	3510	0	0	0	4846	0	11760	0	0	20116
CINE	132	104	0	3068	359	4889	0	0	3732	5922	18206
Total	598725	114161	87089	484029	171500	522167	173491	126730	494031	137201	2909124
<b>Financial year 2010-11</b>											
Beedi	470992	65507	91854	408601	88288	460559	127836	85097	412645	112214	2323593
LSDM	1125	43128	6461	5683	10089	14964	26700	3609	3695	3004	118458
IOMC	631	0	0	13847	60096	2618	18121	14497	0	7793	117603
MICA	0	3628	0	0	0	5217	0	10444	0	0	19289
CINE	164	94	0	2308	393	5833	0	0	3388	6042	18222
Total	472912	112357	98315	430439	158866	489191	172657	113647	419728	129053	2597165
<b>Financial year 2011-12</b>											
Beedi	491515	69441	95219	337428	83940	390040	123191	89287	315491	101169	2096721
LSDM	957	35614	7297	6292	11889	11809	28348	4438	3416	2541	112601
IOMC	539	0	0	17247	59464	2734	18957	16876	0	8022	123839
MICA	0	3700	0	0	0	4406	0	11076	0	0	19182
CINE	0	103	0	1423	464	4539	0	0	3621	4250	14400
Total	493011	108858	102516	362390	155757	413528	170496	121677	322528	115982	2366743
*Beedi	Beedi Workers Welfare Fund.										
LSDM	Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund.										
IOMC	Iron, Manganese and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund.										
MICA	Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund.										
CINE	Cine Workers Welfare Fund.										

### Level of Mono-Oxide Gas

2663. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the level of mono-oxide gas has reached at a dangerous level in the various parts of the country including Silchar (Assam);

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has proposed to enact a law for making provision of punishment for persons who have burned kachra (garbage) in the whole country on the lines of NCT of Delhi; and

(d) if so, the time by which the said bill will be introduced in the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is monitoring Carbon Mono-oxide (CO) at 14 stations under Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) programme. The annual average data of CO (8 hourly basis) during 2009-2010 revealed that the concentration was within the specified ambient air quality standard except at few parts of Delhi and Chennai. However it is within the limit during 2011. Presently, no monitoring is being done for mono-oxide gas at Silchar (Assam). Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000, and Plastic Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011, have prohibited burning of garbage.

[Translation]

### Manufacturing Sector

2664. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:

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

(a) the names of the Indian products of the manufacturing sector industry which have been successful in the international market;

(b) whether there has been an increase in number of such products during the last three years;

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

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide a further boost to this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (c) Engineering Goods, Gems and Jewellery, Petroleum (Crude and Products), Chemicals and related Products, Textiles, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Leather and Leather Products, Cotton Yarn and Fabrics are successful Indian products of manufacturing sector in the international market.

(d) Government has taken a number of measures for improving the industrial climate for manufacturing of export goods. These measures include inter alia implementation of sector specific interventions like textile parks, leather clusters, Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemical Investment Regions (PCPIRs); assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) Scheme, Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme, setting up of Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited (ECGC), eTRADE Project etc.

[English]

### Four-laning of B.C. Road-Surathkal

2665. SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether four-laning of National Highway stretch from B.C. Road to Surathkal in Karnataka is going at a very slow pace;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether any time-frame has been fixed in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to upgrade the Hassan-B.C. Road into National Highway; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) The four laning of 16.87 km out of 17.02 km on NH-17 (New NH-66), 16.67 km. out of 17.00 km. on NH-48 (New NH-73) and 2.86 km. out of 3.20 km. on NH-13 (New NH-169), has already been completed. The project has been delayed due to various reasons. There were 8 writ petitions against the land acquisition for a very small stretch of 53 m near Nantoor junction/service road of Kottara flyover on NH-17 (New NH-66), 7 writ petitions against the land acquisition for 75m stretch on NH-48 (New NH-73) and 12 court cases against land acquisition for 3.20 Km. stretch on NH-13 (New NH-169) in the Hon'ble Supreme Court and Hon'ble High Court, which have now been disposed by the Hon'ble Courts. There was also delay in land acquisition and in shifting of utilities on the part of Mangalore City Corporation and lot of resistance for construction of Toll plaza at National Institute of Technology Karnataka (NITK), Surathkal by the local people are also causing delay. No work in a stretch of 600m near Brahmarakotlu temple was being permitted by local people due to resistance for shifting of temple. The construction of road work including 2 Minor bridges on both side and one Toll plaza was also stopped. The matter was brought to the notice of the State Government of Karnataka and it has now been decided to leave the stretch as 2-lane only for a length of about 200 m. The relocation and rehabilitation of six numbers of families at Nantoor junction also took a lot of time. Further, after recently concluded court cases, the work of Maroli flyover has been taken up after dismantling of structures. There was also delay of about 3 years in shifting of 33 KV underground Cable for a length of 2.20 km. The target date for completion of the balance work is 31st December, 2012.

(d) to (e) Final Feasibility Report for upgradation of the Hassan-B.C. Road into National Highway has already been submitted by the Consultant. Likely date for completion of upgradation is June, 2016.

[Translation]

#### EWS Quota in Schools

2666. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Army Schools are following the criteria of admission for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) under Right to Education Act;

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

(c) whether the Army Schools have raised objections to the policy of giving admission to 25 per cent children belonging to poor families under the Right to Education Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) and (b) All Army Schools are being run by the local military authority as a welfare measure for educating children of Army personnel. These Schools do not distinguish between wards of Army personnel on the basis of parental status.

(c) and (d) A case for exemption of Army Schools from the ambit of Right to Education Act has been received from Army HQ and the same is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

#### Disability Awareness Programmes

2667. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking any steps to organise disability awareness programmes in the economically and socially backward areas of the country to make the disabled aware of their rights;

(b) if so, the various schemes started by the Government in this regard; and



(c) the funds released by the Government for these Awareness programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (b) For spreading awareness through print and electronic media about the schemes and programmes of the entire Ministry, as also dissemination of information about the rights of the target groups including persons with disabilities, a budget provision of Rs.40 crore has been provided during the current financial year.

District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) are set up under the Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights, and Full Participation) (PwD) Act, 1995 to provide comprehensive rehabilitation services including awareness generation. Till date 220 DDRCs have been set up in the country.

The National Institutes and National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities, a statutory body under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment organize disability awareness programmes in the country. The National Trust also conducts Badhte Kadam programme whose objectives are to create (i) understanding about disabilities (ii) generate awareness about schemes for persons with disabilities and (iii) awareness about the rights and provisions under the United Nations Convention for Rights of persons with disabilities.

(c) An amount of Rs. 25 crore has so far been spent by the Ministry on awareness generation activities during the current year.

#### **National Waterways**

2668. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

SHRI SOMEN MITRA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has considered any proposals or implemented any schemes for the

development of inland water transport system including the implementation of national waterways number 5 in the State of Odisha as well as development of waterways particularly in the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes or projects completed and details of the schemes under implementation;

(c) whether the Government is also considering to start a water transport route between Cochin International Airport and the Cochin city;

(d) if so, the steps taken to expedite the completion of the said projects along with the amount allocated and spent for such projects during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the areas identified for further development of inland water transport in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Development and regulation of only those waterways which have been declared as National Waterways come under the purview of Central Government. The responsibility of development of other waterways rests with the respective State Governments. The waterways which have been declared as National Waterways (NWs) are as follow:—

- (i) Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system (Allahabad-Haldia-1620 km.) in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal as NW-1.
- (ii) River Brahmaputra (Dhubri-Sadiya — 891 km.) in the State of Assam as NW-2.
- (iii) West Coast Canal (Kottapuram-Kollam) along with Udyogmandal and Champakara Canals — (205 km.) in the State of Kerala as NW-3.
- (iv) Kakinada-Puducherry canals along with Godavari and Krishna rivers (1078 km.) — in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Puducherry as NW-4.

- (v) East Coast Canal integrated with Brahmani river and Mahanadi delta rivers (588 km.) in the States of West Bengal and Odisha as NW-5.

As regards NW-5, detail project report (DPR) has been prepared. As advised by the Planning Commission, efforts are being made to develop more commercially viable stretch thereof under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode with Viability Gap Funding. In this regard, a consultant has been appointed by Department of Economic Affairs/ Asian Development Bank for reviewing the DPR and preparing and processing PPP projects for developing river portion of the waterway.

The NW-1 from Allahabad to Ballia (482 km) is in Uttar Pradesh and from Ballia to Sahebganj (488 km) in Bihar. In these stretches of the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, IWAI is developing and maintaining Inland Water Transport (IWT) infrastructure namely navigational channel, aids for navigation and floating terminals at several locations. Permanent RCC terminal has also been constructed at Patna. Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) stations have been set up at Bhagalpur and Patna. Development of waterway is a continuous process and various projects are implemented for providing/maintaining these IWT infrastructure facilities.

(c) and (d) The stretch of Udyogmandal canal between Pathalam and Kochi port (23 km.) has already been developed and is being maintained for water transport as a part of NW-3. The stretch upstream of Pathalam bridge upto Nedumbassery Airport does not form part of NW-3.

(e) Steps for declaration of Lakhipur- Bhanga stretch of River Barak (121 km.) in Assam as sixth national waterway are being taken.

[Translation]

#### Child Labour in Hazardous Industries

2669. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:  
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:  
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:  
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

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

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

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

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

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

(e) the details of the scheme/ programmes undertaken for the rehabilitation of child labourers and the effective steps taken for the eradication of child labour in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) 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 details of occupations and processes where child labour is prohibited under Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) As per 2001 Census, the total number of working children between the age group 5-14 years in the country was 1.26 crore out of which 12 lakh children were found working in hazardous occupations and processes. However, in the Survey conducted by NSSO, in 2004-05 the numbers of working children were estimated at 90.75 lakh. As per NSSO survey 2009-10, the working children are estimated at 49.84 lakh which shows a declining trend. As per information available from States/UTs no child labour has been reported killed in hazardous occupation during last three years.

(d) As per the data received from various States, the details of inspections carried out, prosecutions launched and convictions made 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
2009	317083	11418	1312
2010	239612	8998	1308
2011	84935	4590	774
2012**	25158	774	167

\*\*The information yet to be received from many States.

(e) Under the Child Labour Policy, Government of India follows a multi-pronged approach with the following three major elements:—

- Legal Action Plan
- Focus on general development programmes for the benefit of the families of child labour; and
- Project-based action in areas of high concentration of child labour.

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 for a term which shall not be less than 3 months but which may be extended to one year or with fine ranging from Rs. 10,000- to Rs.20,000/-. In pursuance of the National Child Labour Policy, the National Child Labour Project Scheme was started in 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. The scheme is being implemented in 266 districts. 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. Where NCLP Scheme is not functioning, Grant in Aid Scheme is in operation under which grants are released to NGOs directly to run special schools for child labour rescued/withdrawn. 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.

### **Statement**

#### *List of Occupations and Processes prohibited under the Act*

#### **Part A Occupations (Non Industrial Activity)**

Any occupation concerned with:-

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

- (12) Mines (underground and under water) and collieries;
- (13) Plastic units and fibreglass workshops;
- (14) Domestic workers or servants;
- (15) Dhabas (roadside eateries), restaurants, hotels, motels, tea shops, resorts, spas or other recreational centers; and
- (16) Diving.
- (17) Caring of elephant.
- (18) Working in the circus.
- (15) "Hazardous processes" as defined in Sec. 2 (cb) and 'dangerous operation' as notice in rules made under section 87 of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948);
- (16) Printing as defined in Section 2(k) (iv) of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948);
- (17) Cashew and cashewnut descaling and processing.
- (18) Soldering processes in electronic industries;
- (19) Aggarbatti' manufacturing;
- (20) Automobile repairs and maintenance including processes incidental thereto namely, welding, lathe work, dent beating and painting;

### Part-B

#### Processes (Industrial Activity)

- (1) Beedi-making;
- (2) Carpet-weaving including preparatory and incidental process thereof;
- (3) Cement manufacture, including bagging of cement;
- (4) Cloth printing, dyeing and weaving including processes preparatory and incidental thereto;
- (5) Manufacture of matches, explosives and fire-works;
- (6) Mica-cutting and splitting;
- (7) Shellac manufacture;
- (8) Soap manufacture;
- (9) Tanning;
- (10) Wool-cleaning;
- (11) Building and construction industry including processing and polishing of granite stones;
- (12) Manufacture of slate pencils (including packing);
- (13) Manufacture of products from agate;
- (14) Manufacturing processes using toxic metals and substances such as lead, mercury, manganese, chromium, cadmium, benzene, pesticides and asbestos;
- (21) Brick kilns and Roof tiles units;
- (22) Cotton ginning and processing and production of hosiery goods;
- (23) Detergent manufacturing;
- (24) Fabrication workshops (ferrous and non ferrous);
- (25) Gem cutting and polishing;
- (26) Handling of chromite and manganese ores;
- (27) Jute textile manufacture and coir making;
- (28) Lime Kilns and Manufacture of Lime;
- (29) Lock Making;
- (30) Manufacturing processes having exposure to lead such as primary and secondary smelting, welding and cutting of lead-painted metal constructions, welding of galvanized or zinc silicate, polyvinyl chloride, mixing (by hand) of crystal glass mass, sanding or scraping of lead paint, burning of lead in enamelling workshops, lead mining, plumbing, cable making, wiring patenting, lead casting, type founding in printing shops. Store typesetting, assembling of cars, shot making and lead glass blowing;
- (31) Manufacture of cement pipes, cement products and other related work;

- (32) Manufacture of glass, glass ware including bangles, florescent tubes, bulbs and other similar glass products;
- (33) Manufacture of dyes and dye stuff;
- (34) Manufacturing or handling of pesticides and insecticides;
- (35) Manufacturing or processing and handling of corrosive and toxic substances, metal cleaning and photo engraving and soldering processes in electronic industry;
- (36) Manufacturing of burning coal and coal briquettes;
- (37) Manufacturing of sports goods involving exposure to synthetic materials, chemicals and leather;
- (38) Moulding and processing of fiberglass and plastic;
- (39) Oil expelling and refinery;
- (40) Paper making;
- (41) Potteries and ceramic industry;
- (42) Polishing, moulding, cutting, welding and manufacturing of brass goods in all forms;
- (43) Processes in agriculture where tractors, threshing and harvesting machines are used and chaff cutting;
- (44) Saw mill – all processes;
- (45) Sericulture processing;
- (46) Skinning, dyeing and processes for manufacturing of leather and leather products;
- (47) Stone breaking and stone crushing;
- (48) Tobacco processing including manufacturing of tobacco, tobacco paste and handling of tobacco in any form;
- (49) Tyre making, repairing, re-treading and graphite beneficiation;
- (50) Utensils making, polishing and metal buffing;
- (51) 'Zari' making (all processes);
- (52) Electroplating;
- (53) Graphite powdering and incidental processing;
- (54) Grinding or glazing of metals;
- (55) Diamond cutting and polishing;
- (56) Extraction of slate from mines;
- (57) Rag picking and scavenging;
- (58) Processes involving exposure to excessive heat (e.g. working near furnace) and cold;
- (59) Mechanised fishing;
- (60) Food Processing;
- (61) Beverage Industry;
- (62) Timber handling and loading;
- (63) Mechanical Lumbering;
- (64) Warehousing;
- (65) Processes involving exposure to free silica such as slate, pencil industry, stone grinding, slate stone mining, stone quarries, and agate industry.

[English]

**Bridge over River Torsa in West Bengal**

2670. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken construction of a bridge over river Torsa, Cooch Behar, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details and present status thereof along with the allocation of funds made for the purpose;

(c) whether there is any delay in the completion of this project; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which construction of the said bridge is likely to be completed?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

#### Appointment of Auditors

2671. SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Neelanchal Ispat Nigam Limited (NINL) has laid down norms for appointment of internal auditors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time since when the present auditors have been working for the company along with the fees being charged by them; and

(d) the reasons for not changing the internal auditors at regular intervals to bring in more transparency in the working of the organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Presently, Neelanchal Ispat Nigam Limited (NINL) is in project stage. After commissioning of steel making facilities, the company will formulate its own internal audit manual covering the scope and guidelines for conducting audit either in house/ through CA firms. Internal audit function/ activities have been outsourced to a firm of chartered accountants and the performance of the existing auditor is reviewed by the Audit Committee before considering appointment.

(c) The present internal auditors have been working for NINL since 2003. The monthly fee excluding taxes being charged by the auditors is Rs. 40,000/-.

(d) The present internal auditors have been associated with the implementation of steel making facilities in NINL since 2005-06. They are well conversant with NINL's accounting policies, maintenance of records, both operational as well as project accounting. The existing tenure of the Internal Auditors approved by the Audit Committee is valid upto 31.12.2012. NINL has

requested Comptroller and Auditor General of India, New Delhi to provide a list of reputed firms of Chartered Accountants operating from Bhubaneswar/Cuttack to assign internal audit function.

[Translation]

#### Ban on use of Polythene Bags

2672. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:  
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) the details of the policy of the Ministry in regard to putting a ban on the use of plastic carry bags in the country;

(b) whether plastic carry bags remain in use despite the imposition of a ban;

(c) if so, whether any monitoring of the same is undertaken at the ministerial level;

(d) if so, the details and the type of monitoring undertaken in this regard;

(e) whether the Ministry has any proposal to implement a uniform law across the country with regard to a ban on the plastic carry bags;

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

(g) 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 (g) There is no proposal with the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) to ban polythene bags in the country. However, some State Governments /Union Territories have restricted/banned the use of plastic carry bags in their respective States/ Union Territories. 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 systems including collection, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of plastic waste. State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees of Union Territories are responsible for enforcement of provisions of these Rules 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 these Rules. MoEF is also providing financial assistance to various agencies for conducting training and awareness programs for various stakeholders pertaining to municipal solid waste, including plastic waste management.

[English]

**Use of Chinese Counterfeit  
Electronics Parts**

2673. SHRI FRANCISCO SARDINHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that some of Chinese counterfeit electronics parts may have been used in military jets which have been sold to India;

(b) if so, whether the Government had purchased C-130J transport aircraft for Indian Air Force (IAF) and P8A Poseidon surveillance aircraft for navy in which counterfeit parts have been used;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government on the supply of counterfeit parts for aircraft to be used by IAF/Navy?

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

(a) to (c) While Government is aware of certain media reports regarding possible usage of Chinese counterfeit electronic parts in military aircraft manufactured in the US, no P8I aircraft has so far been delivered to India. More over, during the last four years of operation of the US

defence equipment including C-130 J30 transport aircraft, IAF have not encountered any faulty spare parts and equipment.

(d) It has been confirmed from M/s. Boeing, the vendor of P-8J, that no counterfeit parts have been installed on the aircraft to be supplied to India. Besides this, the Indian Air Force (IAF) have acquired a list of supplier from the US Government with respect to aircraft procured from the USA and none of the suppliers are found to be Chinese manufacturers.

**Census on Disability**

2674. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of disabled persons are gradually increasing in the country especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has identified the different categories in 2011 Census, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to provide employment to disabled in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the number of disabled persons employed/ self-employed State-wise including Andhra Pradesh during the last ten years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The total number of persons with disability in the country which includes physically and mentally challenged persons is 2.19 crore as per Census, 2001. The disability related data of census 2011 is not available.

(d) Section 33 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (PwD) Act, 1995 envisages three percent reservation for persons with disability in identified posts in Government establishments.

Under the Scheme of Incentives to the Private Sector for Employment of Physically Challenged Persons, the Government of India provides the employer's contribution for Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees State Insurance (ESI) for 3 years, for employees with disabilities including visually impaired persons employed in the private sector on or after 01.04.2008, with a monthly salary upto Rs. 25,000.

The National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) provides concessional credit to Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) for setting up income generating activities for self-employment.

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.

Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) which is one of the schemes of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) provides pension to BPL persons with severe or multiple disabilities between the age group of 18 to 59 years @ of Rs. 200 p.m. per beneficiary.

Under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), financial assistance is provided through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for various projects for providing education, vocational training and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities.

(e) As per Census 2001, 34% of persons with disabilities are employed. However, State-wise data, during the last 10 years is not centrally maintained by this Ministry.

#### **Relaxation in CRZ Regulations**

2675. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued orders to relax the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) rule to the unauthorised buildings came up at Marine Drive at Cochin during the year 2000-2011;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No order to relax the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification has been issued by the Government of India.

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

#### **Geographical Indication**

2676. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had moved an application for certification of Geographical Indication for Basmati rice with the Chennai Trade Mark and Patent Office two years ago;

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

(c) whether the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority is contesting over 200 cases globally on copyright infringement issues related to basmati rice and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has recently taken up similar issues with the Governments of Philippines and Kenya; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has filed an application on November 26, 2008 for registration of Basmati Rice as a Geographical Indication (GI) with the GI Registry in Chennai. Government has mandated APEDA with the responsibility to take measures for registration and protection of the Intellectual Property rights vested in Basmati Rice vide APEDA (Amendment)



Act, 2009, deemed to have come into force on the 13th October 2008.

(c) Yes, Madam. As one of the measures to protect the Intellectual Property rights vested in Basmati Rice, a watchdog agency has been retained by APEDA in UK to screen the trademark registers in various countries and to identify the cases relating to attempt of infringement. Such attempts are opposed by APEDA both in India and in foreign jurisdictions through a law firm retained for this purpose.

(d) and (e) Based on reports of the programme of Philippines Government to cultivate basmati rice in Philippines, matter was taken up by the Department of Commerce through Embassy of India in Manila with their Agriculture Department. The Philippines Government has responded positively stating that they respect Basmati Rice to be a GI of India. There is no such report from Kenya.

[Translation]

#### **Construction of Four Lane Bridges on NH-92**

2677. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Highway No. 92 is in dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government for repair of this National Highway;

(c) whether the Government proposes to construct four lane bridges across the rivers on the said highway in place of existing two lane bridges;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time-frame fixed in this regard;

(e) whether the bridge over Chambal river which links Etawah in Uttar Pradesh to Madhya Pradesh has been closed for a period of two months; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise

(e) Yes, Madam

(f) The Deck slab of bridge over Chambal river was damaged in small area and repaired.

#### **Criteria for Appointment of Commander-in-Chief**

2678. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a policy in Army that officers to be appointed as Commander-in-Chief in any command of Army should have experience of that region;

(b) whether failure of top levels has diluted the continuance of this policy;

(c) whether the Government has identified officials responsible for this failure of policy; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

#### **Mismatch in Road Accident Data**

2679. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed mismatch between the figures shown by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) and Transport Research Wing (TRW) with regard to road deaths in the country in the year 2011;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to rectify errors in the data of road accidental deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY

SATHYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. During 2011, the total number of road accident fatalities was 1,42,485 as per "Road Accidents in India, 2011" published by Transport Research Wing, whereas it was 1,36,834 in the report "Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India, 2011" published by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

The reasons inter-alia cited by the state governments for the discrepancy in the road accidents fatalities data published by NCRB and Transport Research Wing for the year 2011 are given below:—

- (i) The road accidents data sent to Transport Research Wing by different States/UTs included the number of persons killed on rail-road accidents in total number of person killed on road accidents.
- (ii) Inclusion of the number of grievously injured persons in some road accidents who latter succumbed to their injuries, in fatality head.
- (iii) The different source and methods of data collection.

**Absence of Motorable Road in Eastern Himalayas**

2680. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Army found it difficult to operate without proper motorable road upto dizzy heights in the Eastern Himalayas;
- (b) if so, whether road to Tawang and beyond is still barely motorable;
- (c) whether Border Roads Organisation (BRO) is struggling with shortage of boulders, labour and stone-crushers; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to meet the requirements and accelerate the border road construction work?

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

(a) Government has undertaken several projects to improve road infrastructure covering both the Northern and North-Eastern border areas. These road projects are aimed at facilitating movement of Armed Forces and supporting their operational requirements.

(b) Border Roads Organisation (BRO) is executing a project for double laning of the road up to Tawang and the road beyond Tawang is motojurable.

(c) and (d) There are constraints regarding availability of material, labour, and equipment in certain areas. To address these the following steps have been taken:

- (i) Liaisoning with State Governments.
- (ii) Procurement of equipment.
- (iii) Outsourcing of works.
- (iv) Having more construction units.

**Growth in Textile Sector**

2681. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:  
SHRI JAYWANTRAO AWALE:  
DR. AJAY KUMAR:  
SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is slow down in the growth of textiles sector if so, the details thereof and their impact on exports and domestic textiles industry along with the steps taken to accelerate the growth in textiles;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any study/survey to understand the challenges faced by the textiles industry;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with any proposal of the Government to develop textile hubs in the country including Jharkhand;
- (d) the comprehensive reforms/steps taken by the Government to encourage and bail out the textiles industry in view of the tremendous potential in this sector;
- (e) whether the domestic textiles industry and weavers have suffered huge losses due to import of cheap used clothes and cotton clothes; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons

therefor along with concrete steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Yes, Madam, Till May, 2012, textiles industry in general and cotton industry in particular, experienced negative operating cash flows, low profit margins skewed debt to equity ratio and low return on capital employed. In 2012-13, in the period April-October, textiles industry witnessed 9.3 per cent growth in spun yarn, 6.4 percent growth in fabrics, 3.2 per cent growth in man made fibres and 1.4 per cent growth in man made filament yarn. Textiles exports in the period April-September, 2012 are witnessing a (-)5.94 percent growth in dollar terms although there is a 13.58 percent growth in rupee terms.

(b) Government following consultations with Reserve Bank of India conducted an assessment of the stress in the textiles industry in May, 2012.

(c) The study undertaken by Bank of Baroda Capital Markets Ltd. estimated that textiles industry on an aggregate basis, required restructuring of loans to the extent of Rs. 35000 crores on a case-by-case basis. Government is developing world-class infrastructure under the Scheme for Integrated Textiles Parks in the country.

(d) Government considered the recommendations of the assessment report and decided that debt restructuring may be taken up on a case-by-case basis within RBI's existing prudential guidelines.

(e) No Madam, Government has not received any reports on losses suffered by weavers to import of cheap used clothes.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Increase in Reservation Quota**

2682. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:  
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has any realistic data regarding the proportion of SC/ST in the total population of the country;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to make any amendment in reservations for such categories in view of the increase in inclusion of castes/sub-castes in the list of SC/ST every year;

(c) if so, the details thereof as on date;

(d) whether the Government has received any representation to increase the quota of reservation; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) As per Census, 2001, the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country's population is 16.2% and 8.2% respectively.

(b) to (e) As per the information provided by the Department of Personnel and Training, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of Indra Sawhney Vs. Union of India observed that it is not possible to accept the theory of proportionate representation, though the proportion of population of Backward Classes to the total population would certainly be relevant and held that the power conferred by clause (4) of article 16 should be exercised in a fair manner and within reasonable limits so that reservation does not exceed 50%.

[English]

#### **Development of NH-81**

2683. SHRI SULTAN AHMED:  
KUMARI MAUSAM NOOR:

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

(a) the present status of upgradation and developmental works on NH-81 in West Bengal;

(b) the time-frame fixed for completion of these works and the authority responsible for repair and maintenance of the said National Highway;

(c) whether the Government has provided any funds to the State Government of West Bengal for repairing and maintenance of National Highways passing through the State during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is contemplating to divert the existing route of this National Highway; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) to (d) The length of NH-81 in West Bengal is 50 Kms and the development and maintenance of the entire stretch is with State PWD. Ministry has sanctioned two works under Periodical Renewal for maintenance covering entire length of NH-81 for an amount to Rs. 506.57 lakhs and Rs. 608.71 lakhs respectively which have been awarded during August/October, 2012. The works are in progress and will be completed by May, 2013.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. Does not arise.

#### **Loan to Disabled Persons**

2684. KUMARI MAUSAM NOOR:

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

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

(a) whether the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) provided loans on concessional rates to the persons with disabilities;

(b) the time-frame of repayment of the sanctioned loans;

(c) if so, the number of applications received, approved and amount disbursed under each loan scheme during the last three years, State-wise including Maharashtra and Rajasthan;

(d) the details of comparative figures relating to other States during the same period, year-wise, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(e) whether the Government is proposed to give any special emphasis on these schemes during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The scheme-wise maximum repayment period is as follows: (i) Self Employment Scheme — 10 years (ii) Micro Credit Scheme — 3 years and (iii) Education Loan Scheme — 7 years. The repayment under education loan scheme commences one year after completion of course or six months after securing a job, whichever is earlier.

(c) and (d) NHFDC has delegated sanctioning authority for loan proposals costing upto Rs. 5.00 lakh to its State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs). Only the loan proposals with project cost above Rs. 5.00 lakh are forwarded by SCAs to NHFDC. In case of Regional Rural Banks, those entered in collaborative tie up with NHFDC for implementation of its schemes and Apex Co-operative Banks, State Financial Institutions acting as SCAs, the sanctioning authority is upto Rs. 25 lakh.

Statement-I indicating State-wise details of applications received, approved and amount disbursed during the last three years, including details in respect of the States of Maharashtra and Rajasthan is enclosed.

Statement-II indicating state-wise details of loan disbursed under self employment/higher education by NHFDC in last three financial years is enclosed.

(e) and (f) For greater emphasis in the XII Plan, the Working Group on empowerment of persons with disabilities constituted by the Planning Commission has, inter-alia, made recommendations for grant of back end subsidy for loans given by NHFDC, grant for skill development, grant for interest free education loan and reimbursement of one time guarantee fee and annual service charges in implementing credit guarantee scheme while extending loans to persons with disabilities under NHFDC scheme.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise loan applications (above Rs. 5.00 lakh) received by NHFDC during last 3 financial years (2009-2012)*

Sl. No.	State	No. of applications received
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26
2.	Assam	1
3.	Chattisgarh	83
4.	Delhi	1
5.	Haryana	28
6.	Himachal Pradesh	25
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	6

1	2	3
8.	Jharkhand	9
9.	Karnataka	3
10.	Kerala	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	13
12.	Maharashtra	458
13.	Puducherry	3
14.	Rajasthan	33
15.	Sikkim	4
16.	Tripura	2
17.	Uttar Pradesh	2
18.	Uttarakhand	4
19.	West Bengal	2
Total		704

**Statement-II**

*State-wise amount released during last three years (including higher education)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10 Disbursed	2010-11 Disbursed	2011-12 Disbursed	Total (2009-12) Disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	138.08	0.00	0.00	138.08
2.	Assam	0.00	90.78	0.00	90.78
3.	Bihar	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
4.	Chandigarh	3.18	11.41	1.85	16.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	146.19	232.65	284.84	663.68
6.	Delhi	28.74	40.38	10.00	79.12
7.	Goa	0.00	10.00	10.00	20.00
8.	Gujarat	578.65	29.75	169.50	777.90
9.	Haryana	600.79	192.81	926.50	1720.10
10.	Himachal Pradesh	134.30	232.77	220.39	587.46
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	42.31	98.74	156.25	297.30
12.	Jharkhand	22.48	96.57	0.00	119.05

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Karnataka	50.00	100.00	70.00	220.00
14.	Kerala	260.99	0.00	218.00	478.99
15.	Lakshadweep	3.80	18.55	10.00	32.35
16.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	86.22	1.53	87.75
17.	Maharashtra	379.15	409.36	241.73	1030.24
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	10.00	52.50	62.50
19.	Mizoram	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
20.	Odisha	5.00	176.45	36.35	217.80
21.	Puducherry	104.88	39.23	283.43	427.54
22.	Punjab	52.79	72.67	150.00	275.46
23.	Rajasthan	142.10	201.20	134.66	477.96
24.	Sikkim	0.00	6.30	5.00	11.30
25.	Tamil Nadu	370.07	796.14	879.15	2045.36
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3.11	0.00	464.50	467.61
27.	Uttarakhand	1.92	34.79	727.00	763.71
28.	West Bengal	6.06	147.03	31.85	184.94
Total		3079.59	3183.80	5085.03	11348.42

[Translation]

### Regional Offices of NHAI

2685. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any plan to set up regional offices of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) throughout the country to avoid delay in National Highway projects;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of ROs of NHAI set up so far in the country including Maharashtra; and

(c) the time by which the said ROs are likely to be set up throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) In order to speed up the implementation of projects mandated to National Highways

Authority of India (NHAI) and for ensuring better and closer liaison with the State Governments to expedite the pre-construction activities of the projects, 17 Regional Offices have been established at various locations in the country based on the requirement including Maharashtra. Details of these Regional Offices are placed as Statement. All these Regional Offices are functional.

### Statement

#### Details of location of Regional Offices of NHAI and their Jurisdiction

Sl. No.	Location of Regional Offices of NHAI	Jurisdiction (State)
1	2	3
1.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh

1	2	3
2.	Chandigarh	Punjab and Haryana
3.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
4.	Gandhinagar	Gujarat
5.	Nagpur	Maharashtra
6.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
7.	Delhi	Delhi
8.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand
9.	Kolkata	West Bengal
10.	Patna	Bihar
11.	Bangalore	Karnataka and Goa
12.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu and Kerala
13.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh
14.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
15.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
16.	Ranchi	Jharkhand
17.	Guwahati	North Eastern States

[English]

#### Subways on NHs

2686. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct subways on the National Highways passing through densely populated townships;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any private investment proposals to construct subways with permission to commercially exploit the land are under consideration of the Government or pending for clearance;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Subways on National Highways (NH) passing through densely populated

townships are constructed as a part of the development work of NH based on technical feasibility including site conditions and availability of land to facilitate safe movement across the NHs.

(c) to (e) There is no proposal to construct stand alone subways with permission to commercially exploit the land.

[Translation]

#### Toll Plazas

2687. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:  
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

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

(a) the details of toll plazas located on National Highways (NHs) of the country, State-wise and NH-wise;

(b) the details of toll plazas where toll is being collected along with the details of toll collected on these toll plazas during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the total number of toll roads constructed in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints against toll road construction companies;

(e) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State-wise along with the action taken thereon; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to formulate a uniform toll tax policy for collection of toll throughout the country and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) and (c) The details of toll plazas and roads are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) Details of user fee being collected are enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Details are enclosed as Statement-III. The NH (Fee) Rules provides for action on violations by the toll collecting agencies and is monitored by the Regional Offices and Project Directors, Independent Engineers and the internal auditors of NHAI.

(f) National Highways Fee Rules as amended from time to time are uniformly applicable for collection of user fee through out the country.

**Statement-I****NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA***State-wise and NH-wise Stretches Presently under Collection of FEE as on 30.11.2012*

Sl. No.	Section	Kms. of Tollable Reach	NH	Length in Kms.	Plaza Location
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>					
<b>Public Funded Projects</b>					
1	Ichhapuram-Puintola	Km. 477.054 – Km. 432.000	5	45.054	Km. 473.632 Bellupada
2	Ichhapuram-Nandigam	Km. 226.15 – Km. 160.00 (New Chainage Km. 477.054 – 543.204)	5	66.150	Km. 172.800 (new 530.404) Laxmipuram
3	Nandigama-Srikakulam	Km. 160.00 – Km. 97.00 (New Chainage Km. 543.204 – Km. 606.204)	5	63.000	Km. 589.554 Madapam Village District Srikakulam
4	Srikakulam-Champavati	Km. 97.00 – Km. 49.00 (New Chainage from Km. 606.704 – Km. 654.204)	5	48.000	Km. 616.704 Chilikapalem
5	Champavati/Kopperla Visakhapatnam	Km. 49.00 – Km. 2.837 (New chainage from Km. 700.544 – Km. 654.204)	5	46.340	Km. 656.704 Nathavalasa, District Vizianagaram
6	Vishakhapatnam-Ankapalli	Km. 2.837 – Km. 0.00 and Km. 395.870 – Km. 358.00 (New Chainage from Km. 700.544 – Km. 741.255)	5	40.707	Km. 728.055 Agnampudi
7	Ankapalli-Tuni	Km. 358.00 – Km. 272.00 (New Chainage from Km. 830.525 – Km. 741.255)	5	89.270	Km. 795.498 Vemapadu, District Vishakhapatnam



1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Tuni-Rajamundry (Bummuru)	Km. 272.000 – Km. 187.600 (New chainage from Km. 914.883 – Km. 830.525)	5	84.400	Km. 865.553 near Krishnavaram
9.	Bommuru-Gundugolanu	Km. 187.6 – Km. 81.6 (New Chainage from Km. 914.833 – 1022.494)	5	107.611	Km. 964.350, Tanuku
10.	Gundugolanu-Vijayawada – Including Eluru bypass	Km. 81.60 – Km. 42.5 (New Chainage from Km. 1022.494 – 1061.5940)	5	39.100	Km. 1050.794 (Kalaparru Village.)
11.	Gundugolanu-Vijayawada – Including Eluru bypass	Km. 42.50 – Km. 3.4 (New Chainage from Km. 1061.594 – Km. 1100.694)	5	39.100	Km. 1075.244 (Pattipadu Village)
12.	Adloor Yellareddy- Gundla Pochampally	Km. 368.255 – Km. 471.331	7	103.076	Km. 443.713 Manoharabad
13.	Maharashtra/AP Border – Islam Nagar	Km. 175.000 – Km. 230.000	7	54.600	Km. 180.300 Near Pippalwada Village in Adilabad Distt
14.	Islam Nagar-Katdal	Km. 230.00 – Km. 278.00	7	53.010	Km. 245.400 Rolmamba/Pippalwada Village in Adilabad Distt.
16.	Kadthal-Armur	Km. 278.00 – Km. 308.00	7	30.900	Km. 281.320, Gamjal
16.	Kothakota bypass-Kurnool	Km. 135.469 – Km. 211.00	7	74.622	Km. 200.95 (Pullur)
17.	Kurnool-Karidikonda	Km. 211.00 – Km. 295.00	7	84.000	Km. 250.700, Amakathadu, District Kurnool
18.	Karidikonda-Marur	Km. 295.00 – Km. 374.00	7	79.000	Km. 310.200, Kasepalli, District Anantpur
19.	Marur-AP/Karnataka Border	Km. 374.000 – Km. 462.164	7	88.164	Km. 376.075 Marur District Anantpur
<b>BOT Projects</b>					
20.	Tada-Nellore	Km. 52.8 – Km. 163.6	5	110.517	Km. 86.00 Sullurpet, Km. 124.40 Budhanam and Km. 155.30 Venkatchalam

21. Vijayawada-Chilakaluripet	Km. 354.775 – Km. 434.150	5	83.000	Km. 416.8 Kaza
22. Chilakaluripet-Ongole	Km. 358.00 – Km. 291.00 (New Chainage from Km. 1250.691 – Km. 1182.802)	5	70.945	Km. 1200.00 Village Bolapalli, District Prakasam
23. Ongole-Kavali	Km. 291.00 - Km. 222.00 (New Chainage from Km. 1322.750 – Km. 1250.691)	5	69.000	Km. 1264.00 Village Tangutur District Prakasam
24. Kavali-Nellore	Km. 222.000 – Km. 178.200 (New Chainage from Km. 1383.713 – Km. 1366.547)	5	43.800	Km. 1326.000 Sunambatti Village
25. Thondapali-Jedcherla	Km. 22.30 – Km. 80.50	7	58.006	Km. 54.00
26. Jatcherla-Kotakatta	Km. 80.05 – Km. 135.469	7	55.740	Km. 114.087
27. Nandigama-Vijayawada	Km. 217.00 – Km. 265.00	9	48.00	Km. 226.40 Keesara
<b>SPV Projects</b>				
28. Vishakhapatnam Port Connectivity Project	Km. 0.000 – Km. 10.336	SR	12.000	Km. 9.158 (Panchvati Colony) and Km. 2.262 (Gosthani Gate of NAVY)
<b>BIHAR</b>				
<b>Public Funded Projects</b>				
29. Aurangabad-Barachetti	Revise Km. 180.00 – Km. 240.00	2	60.000	Km. 200.100 Village Sau Kala
30. Forbeganj-Purnea	Km. 230.790 – Km. 310.000	57	79.21	Km. 267.000 Hariabara in Araria District
31. Muzaffarpur- Darbhanga	Km. 0.000 – Km. 69.500	57	69.50	Km. 26.200 Maitih in Muzaffarpur
<b>BOT Projects</b>				
32. Barun-Aurangabad (Varanasi-Aurangabad Section)	Km. 140.00 – Km. 240.00 Revise Km. 317.00 – Km. 319.00 VRM Bypass taking of at Km. 319.00 and merging at Km. 21 and Km. 21.00 – Km. 180.00 (New chainage Km. 786.00 – Km. 978.00)	2	94.800	Km. 200.100 Vil. Sau Kala Revise Km. 907.10

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Mohania-Barun (Varanasi-Aurangabad section)	Km. 65.00 – Km. 140.00 Revise Km. 317.00 – Km. 319.00 VRM Bypass taking of at Km. 319.00 and merging at Km. 21 and Km. 21.00 – Km. 180.00 (new chainage Km. 786.00 – Km. 978.00)	2	42.600	Km. 111.00, Sasaram Revise Km. 860
<b>CHHATISGARH</b>					
<b>BOT Projects</b>					
34.	Durg Bypass	Starting at Km. 308.6 of NH 6 and rejoining at Km. 323.6	6	18.00	Km. 312.500
<b>GUJARAT</b>					
<b>Public Funded Projects</b>					
35.	Ratanpur- Himatnagar	Km. 388.180 – Km. 443.00	8	54.820	Km. 416.00 Vantada Distt. Sabarkantha
36.	Himatnagar-Chiloda	Km. 443.00 – Km. 495.00	8	52.000	Km. 472.035 Kathpura
37.	Garamore-Samakhiyali	Km. 254.000 – Km. 306.000 (new chainage Km. 254.537 – Km. 307.034)	8A	47.497	Km. 286.655 Surajbari
38.	Garamore-Bamanbore	Km. 182.60 – Km. 254.00	8A	71.937	Km. 213.100 Vaghasia
39.	Palanpur/Khemana- Aburoad	Km. 340.00 – Km. 295.00	14	45.000	Km. 338.23 Khemana
<b>BOT Projects</b>					
40.	Narmada Bridge and its approach on Vadodara-Surat Section 4 laned	Km. 192.00-Km. 198.00	8	6.000	Km. 193.500
41.	Gondal-Rajkot	Km. 117.00 – Km. 185.00	8B	67.127	Km. 120.50 Pithadia and Km. 156.80 Bharudi

42. Vadodara-Bharuch	Km. 108.7 – Km. 192	8	83.300	Km. 157.20 Bharthana
43. Bharuch-Surat	Km. 198.00 – Km. 263.00	8	65.000	Km. 245.750 Choriyasi
44. Chalthan (Surat)- Waghaldhara	Km. 263.4 – Km. 318.6	8	55.200	Km. 297 360 Boriach
45. Waghaldhara-Kajali	Km. 318.60 – Km. 381.60	8	63.000	Km. 356.200 Bhagwada
46. Samakhiyali-Gandhidham	Km. 306 – Km. 362.16	8A	56.160	Km. 309 Samakhiyali
<b>SPV Projects</b>				
47. AV Expressway Phase-I	Km. 0.00 – Km 43.4 and Km 43.40 – Km. 93.302	NE-1	43.40	Km 2.616 and one side plaza
48. AV Expressway Phase-II	Km. 43.40 - Km 93.302	NE-1	49.90	Km. 86.1 plus two side plazas at Km. 43.855 (Nadiad) and Km. 58.616 (Anand)
49. Ahmedabad-Vadodra	Km. 6.400 to Km 104.00	8	97.6	Km. 91.000 (Vasad)
<b>OMT Projects</b>				
50. Porbander-Bhiladi	Km. 2.00 – Km. 52.50	8B	50.540	Km. 11.00 Vanana Town
51. Bhiladi-Jetpur	Km. 52.50 – Km. 117.60	8B	65.100	Km. 82.00 Dumiyani
52. Palanpur-Radhanpur	Km. 340.00 – Km. 405.00	14	65.000	Km. 403.00 Bhiladi
53. Palanpur-Radhanpur	Km. 405.00 – Km. 458 and Km. 138.80 – Km. 149.00	14&15	63.200	Km. 439.00 Belgaum
54. Radhanpur-Adesar	Km. 149.00 – Km. 217.00	15	68.000	Km. 160.0 Varahi
55. Adesar-Samakhayali	Km. 217.00 – Km. 281.30	15	64.300	Km. 226 Makhel
<b>HARYANA</b>				
<b>BOT Projects</b>				
56. Panipat Elevated Highway	Km. 86.00 – Km. 96.00	1	10.000	Km. 96.000

1	2	3	4	5	6
57.	Panipat-Ambala	Km. 96 – Km. 206	1	110.000	Km. 146.40 (earlier at 132 Karnal)
58	Badarpur Elevated Highways	Km. 16.100 – Km. 20.500	2	4.400	Km. 18.700/Km. 20.200
59	Delhi-Agra	Km. 20.500 – Km. 110.250	2	89.750	Km. 74.000 Srinagar
60	Delhi-Gurgaon	Km. 14.30 – Km. 42.00	8	27.70	Km. 24.0, Km. 42.00 and side plaza at Km. 19.10
61	Zirakpur-Parwanoo	Km. 39,960 – Km. 67.550	22 (new NH 5)	27.590	Km. 51.400 Village Surajpur Chandi Mandir
<b>JHARKHAND</b>					
<b>Public Funded Projects</b>					
62	Barachetti-Gorhar	Km. 240.00 – Km. 320.00	2	80.000	Km. 279.425 Rasaiya Dhamna, Distt. Hazaribagh
63	Gorhar-Barwa Adda	Km. 320.00 – Km. 398.75	2	78.750	391.600 Rajganj
<b>KARNATAKA</b>					
<b>Public Funded Projects</b>					
64.	Maharashtra Border-Belgaum	Km. 592.24 – Km 537	4	55.240	Km. 591.24 Kognoli
65.	Hattargi-Hirebagewadi	Km. 537.000 – Km. 515.000	4	22.00	Km. 537.77 Hattargi
66.	Gabbur-Devigiri	Km. 404.00 – Km. 340.00	4	64.00	Km. 352.550 Bankapur
67.	Doddasiddanahally-Hadadi	Km. 189.000 – Km. 260.000	4	71.00	Km. 237.650 Hebbalu, Distt. Davanageri
68.	Hadadi-Devigiri	Km. 260.000 – Km. 340.000	4	80.00	Km. 288.200 Chalageri, Distt. Haveri
69.	AP/Karnataka Border-Devanhalli	Km. 462.164 – Km. 533.619	7	71.45	Km. 464.774 near Bagepalli
<b>BOT Projects</b>					
70.	Neelmangla-Tumkur	Km. 29.5 – Km. 62.0	4	32.5	Km. 30.0 Neelmangla and Km. 61.0 Tumkur

71. Belgum-Dharwad	Km. 433.000 – Km. 515.000	4	79.36	Km. 483.600 Hirebagewadi
72. Doddasiddavanahally-Tavarakere	Km. 189.00 – Km. 132.00	4	57.00	Km. 172.767 Guilalu
73. Tavarakere-Anthrasanahally	Km. 132.00 – Km. 75.00	4	57.00	Km. 104.530, Karajeevanahally
74. Bangalore-Neelamangla	Km. 10.00 – Km. 29.50	4	19.565	Km. 14.875 and Km. 26.075, Neelamangla and Banglore (4 Side Plazas – 16.600, 17.100, 23.150 and 23.800)
75. Devanhalli-Bangalore	Km. 534.720 – Km. 556.840	7	22.120	At Km. 538.000
76. Silk Board Junction-Hosur	Km. 8.765 – Km. 18.750 – Km. 33.130	7	24.365	Km. 32.700 (4 Side Plazas)
77. Neelamangla Junction-Devihalli	Km. 28.200 – Km. 110.000	48	82.262	Km. 32.750 and Km. 100.300
78. Bijapur- Hungund	Km. 102.000 to Km. 202.000 (New Chainage Km. 225.800 to Km. 323.021)	13 (New NH-50)	97.220	Km. 103.888 Kasaba Distt. Bijapur and Km. 165.650 Nagathalla Distt. Bagalkot
<b>KERALA</b>				
<b>SPV Projects</b>				
79. Edapalli-Vyttila-Aroor	Km. 342.000 – 358.750	47	16.450	Km. 356.500 near Kumbalam in Ernakulam District
<b>BOT Projects</b>				
80. Thrissur-Angamali-Edapalli	Km. 270.000 – Km. 316.700 – Km. 342.000	47	64.940	Km. 278.000 (Paliyekkara)
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>				
<b>Public Funded Projects</b>				
81. Amrawati Bypass	Km. 149.747 – Km. 166.0	6	17.500	Km. 1.3 and Km. 16.550
82. Deodhari-Kelapur	Km. 123.000 – Km. 153.000	7	30	Km. 150.00 near Kelapur in Yavatmal Distt.
<b>BOT Projects</b>				
83. MP/Maharashtra Border – Dhule	Km. 168.500 – Km. 265.000	3	68.300	Km. 203.400 (Shirpur) and Km. 236.600 (Songir)

1	2	3	4	5	6
84.	Pimpalgaon-Dhule	Km. 380.00 – Km. 265.00	3	118.158	Km. 356.715 Chandwal and Km. 268.632 Dhule
85.	Vadape-Gonde	Km. 440.00 – 539.500	3	94.770	Km. 455.485 Ghoti (Budruk) and Km. 532.690 Arjunali
86.	Pimpalgaon-Nashik-Gonde	Km 380.00 – Km 440.000	3	45.445	Km 390.450 near Vill. Baswant
87.	Satara-Kagal	Km. 592.240 – Km. 725.00	4	132.76	Km. 634.5 and Km. 694.150 (Taswade and Kini)
88.	Mumbai-Pune Expressway (4 laned)	Km. 0.00 – Km. 90.00	4	90.000	
89.	Dharwad-Hubli (2 laned)	Km. 433.00 – Km. 404.00	4	29.000	Km. 432.800 and Km. 404.00
90.	Westerly Diversion, Katraj Realignment and Katraj-Sarole	Km. 2.80 – Km. 30.0 and Km. 834.50 – Km. 781.00	4	80.70	Km. 819.240 (Khedshivapur Village Distt. Pune)
91.	Khandala-Satara	Km. 772.00 – Km. 725.00	4	56.000	Km. 748.600 Anewadi Village
92.	Nagpur-Kondhali	Km. 9.200 – Km. 50.000	6	39.841	Km. 20.612
93.	Kondhali-Talegaon	Km. 50.00 – Km. 100.00	6	49.522	Km. 76.00 (Karanja)
94.	Chattisgarh/Maharashtra Border-Wainganga Bridge	Km. 405.00 – Km. 485.00	6	72.056	Km. 449.260
95.	MP/Maharashtra Border-Nagpur and Nagpur Bypass and operation and maintenance of already four laned (Nagpur -Hyderabad)	Km. 652.000 to Km. 729.000 and Km. 14.585 to Km. 36.600	7	56.613	703.700 and 19.660 near Tekadi and Dangargaon Village in Nagpur District

96	Kajali-Manor	Km. 381.6 – Km. 439.0	8	57.400	Km. 420.34 Charoti
97	Manor-Baseen Creek Dahisar	Km. 439.00 – Km. 502.00	8	63.000	Km. 474.1 Shirshad
98	Pune-Khed	Km. 12.190 – Km. 42.00	50	30.000	
<b>SPV Projects</b>					
99.	Jawahar Lai Nehru Port Connectivity Project (Phase-I) (on SPV basis)	Km. 5.000 to Km. 26.987 (A1-E Section) and Km. 0.00 to Km. 4.400 (D-G Section) and from Km. 106.000 to Km.109.500	4B&4	30.000	Km. 13.050 (Chide) and another at Km. 23.250 (Karanjade)
100.	Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Phase-II) (on SPV basis)	Km. 6.400 – Km. 14.550 of SH-54 and Km. 0.000 – Km. 6.202 of Amra Marg including construction of New Six lane Bridge on Panvel Creek.	SH 54	14.350	Km. 9.100 (Dastan)
<b>Bridges</b>					
101.	Wagadhi Nallah Bridge	–	7	–	Km. 58.800
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>					
<b>Public Funded Projects</b>					
102.	Agra-Dholpur	Km. 8.00 – Km. 51	3	43.000	Km. 34 Baratha
103.	Morana-Gwalior	Km. 61.00 – Km. 103.00	3	42.000	Km. 85.870 Village Choundha, Distt. Morana
104.	Lakhnadon-Mahagaon	Km. 567.550 – Km. 624.480	7	56.93	Km. 584.500 near Village Allonia in Seoni Distt.
105.	Jhansi-Lakhnadon	Km. 262.739 – Km. 309.000	26	46.261	Km. 294.500 Village Titarpani in Sagar Distt.
<b>BOT Projects</b>					
106.	Guna Bypass	Km. 319.700 – Km. 332.100	3	14.000	Km. 331.000
107.	Indore-Khalghat	Km. 12.60 – Km. 84.70	3	77.550	Km. 82.800



1	2	3	4	5	6
108.	Khalghat-MP/Maharashtra Border	Km. 84.700 – Km. 167.500	3	82.800	Km. 141.85
109.	Indore-Dewas	Km. 577.550 – Km. 610.00 and Km. 0.000 – Km. 12.600	3	45.050	Km. 591.00 On Indore Bypass Just after the flyover of the Junction at NH-3
<b>OMT Projects</b>					
110.	Raj/MP Border-Amola Vill. (Shivpuri Bypass)	Km. 579.00 to Km. 610.00 of NH-76, Shivpuri bypass taking off at Km. 610.00 of NH-76 and merging at Km. 15.00 of NH-25 and Km. 15.00 – Km 30.00 of NH-25 including 22.00 km of Shivpuri bypass	76 and 25	53.273	Km. 589.370 Ramnagar
111.	Amola-Jhansi Bypass	Km. 30.000 – Km. 90.000	25	75.300	Km. 84.650 Raksa
<b>ODISHA</b>					
<b>Public Funded Projects</b>					
112.	Bhadrak-Chetia	Km. 53.124 – 123.124 (New chainage Km. 227.00 – Km. 157.00)	5	61.124	Km. 98.000 (Km. 191.698 New) Panikholi
113.	Sunakhala-Bhubaneshwar	Km. 337.01 – Km. 402.01 (New chainage Km. 362.000 – Km. 297.000)	5	76.665	Km. 397.310 Gangapada Near Khurda (New Km. 301.700)
114.	Bhadrak-Balasore	Km. 136.500-199.141 (New chainage Km. 143.635 – Km. 80.994)	5	62.641	Km. 182.175 (Km. 97.960 New) Sergarh
<b>SPV Projects</b>					
115.	Chandikhol-Paradip	Km. 0.000 – Km. 76.588	5A	76.588	Km. 4 Sriirampur
<b>BOT Projects</b>					
116.	Bhubaneshwar- Chetia	Km. 402.010 – Km. 53.124 (New chainage 297.00-227.00)	5	67.000	Km. 35.000 (Km. 245.50 New) Manguli near Cuttack

**PUNJAB****Public Funded Projects**

117. Amritsar - Wagah Border	Km. 456.100 – Km. 492.030	1	35.930	Km 479.868 (Chhidan)
<b>BOT Projects</b>				
118. Jalandhar-Amritsar	Km. 407.100 – Km. 456.100	1	49.000	Km 410.140 and Km 446.960
119. Ambala-Khanna	Km. 206 – Km. 272	1	66.000	Km 213.300 Shambu
120. Khanna-Jalandhar	Km. 272 – Km. 372	1	115.100	Km 328.05 Lodowal (earlier at Km 296 Doraha)
121. Ambala-Zirakpur	Km. 5.735 – Km. 39.960 of NH-22 and Km. 0.00 – Km. 0.871 of NH-21	22 and 21	35.096	Km. 23.100 Dappar
122. Kiratpur-Kurali	Km. 28.600 – Km 73.200	21 (New NH-205)	42.900	Km. 35.000

**RAJASTHAN****Public Funded Projects**

123. Udaipur-Kherwara	Km. 278.00 – Km. 348.00	8	70.000	Km. 311.100 Paduna Village
124. Kherwara-Ratanpur	Km. 348.00 – Km. 388.180	8	40.180	Km. 348.450 (Khandi Obri Upla Falla Village)
125. Abu road-Palanpur/Khemana	Km. 264.00 – Km. 295.00	14	31.000	Km. 270.25, Undvariya Distt Sirohi
126. Kishangarh-Village Kavalias	Km. 0.00 – Km. 35.00 and Km 15.00 – Km. 81.00	79 and 79A	101.000	Km. 80.800 Kavalias
127. Bhilwara-Chittorgarh	Km 81.00-Km 163.900	79	82.900	Km. 163.650 Jojro Ka Kheda
128. Village Rithola-Udaipur	Km 213- Km 113.830	76	99.170	Km. 166.00 Narayanpura
129. Chittorgarh Bypass	Km. 159.0 of NH-79 (New chainage Km. 163.9) and merging at Km. 213.0 of NH76	79 and 76	29.600	Km 28.500 Rithola

1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>BOT Projects</b>				
130.	Jaipur-Kishangarh	Km. 273.50 – Km. 363.885	8	90.385	Km. 286.450 Jaipur and Km. 360.20 Kishangarh
131.	Gurgaon-Kotputli	Km. 42.0 – Km. 162.5	8	119.800	Km. 115 Shahjahanpur
132.	Kotputli-Chandwazi	Km. 162.5 – Km. 220	8	57.500	Km. 211 Manoharpur
133.	Jaipur Bypass Phase-I and II	Phase-I taking off at Km 246 of NH-11 and Joining at Km. 273.5 of NH-8 length 13.7 Km. and Phase-II taking off at Km. 220 of NH-8 and joining at Km 246.00 of NH-11 length 34.70 Km.)	8 and 11	48.400	Km. 13.20 from Hamara on Jaipur bypass Phase-II
134.	Agra-Bharatpur	Km. 17.756 – Km. 63.000	11	44.50	Km. 30.300 Korai
135.	Bharatpur-Mahua	Km. 63.000 – Km. 120,000	11	57.000	Km. 64.570 and Km. 98.500
136.	Jaipur-Mahua	Km. 119.567 – Km. 174.296	11	109.088	Km. 156.60 and Km. 204.70
	<b>OMT Projects</b>				
137.	Gadawali River-Raj/MP Border	Km. 509.00 – Km. 580.00 (New Chainage Km. 491.722 – Km. 559.214)	76	67.492	Km. 525.725 Mundiyyar
138.	Swaroopganj-Pindwara and Pindwara-Udaipur	Km. 264.000 – Km. 248.700 of NH-14 and Km. 0.000 – Km. 57.000 of NH-76	14 and 76	72.300	Km. 11.200 Malera/Pindwara
139.	Pindwara-Udaipur	Km. 57.00 – Km. 104.724	76	47.724	Km. 64.200 Jaswantgarh/Gogunda
140.	Chittoregarh-Bichhore	Km. 213.00 – Km. 269.00 (New chainage Km. 199.929 – Km. 252.929)	76	53.00	Km. 237.629, Bassi Village
141.	Bichhore-Bijoliya	Km. 269.00 – 325.00 (New chainage Km. 252.929 – Km. 306.929)	76	54.00	Km. 294.469, Aroli Village

142. Bijoliya-Kota	Km. 325.00 – Km. 381.0 (Chainage Km. 306.929 – Km. 360.429)	76	53.50	Km. 340.979, Dhaneshwar Village
143. Kota Bypass-Derumata Temple	Km. 406.00 – Km. 449.150 (New chainage 388.263 – Km. 430.943)	76	42.68	Km. 427.000 Simliya/Baran
144. Derumata Temple – Gadawali River	Km. 449.150 – Km. 509.00 (new chainage Km. 430.943 – Km. 491.722)	76	61.379	Km. 479 Fatehpur
<b>Bridge</b>				
145. ROB-Kishangarh	Km. 367.320 to 368.483	8		Km. 368.02
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>				
<b>Public Funded Projects</b>				
146. Walajahpet-Kanchipuram	Km. 107.200 – Km. 60.100	4	47.115	Km. 104.99 Chennasamudram
147. Kanchipuram-Chennai	Km. 60.10 – Km. 13.80	4	46.300	Km. 37.80 Sriperumbudur
148. Madurai-Virudhunagar	Km. 1.500 – Km. 52.300 (old chainage Km. 1.500 – Km. 45.483)	7	50.80	Km. 18.652 near Kappalur Distt. Madurai
149. Virudhunagar-Kovilpatti	Km. 52.300 – Km. 99.780	7	47.48	Km. 74.930 near Etturvatthum District Virudhunagar
150. Kovilpatti-Moondradaippu	Km. 109.683 – Km. 173.183 (new chainage Km. 116.500 – Km. 180.000)	7	63.5	Km. 125.350 near Salaipudhur District Tuticorin
151. Moondradaippu-Anjagramam	Km. 173.183 – Km. 231.600 (new chainage Km. 180.000 – Km. 234.975)	7	54.975	Km. 185.387 near Nanguneri District Tirunelveli
152. ChennaiBypass	Km. 0.00 to Km. 19.17 Phase-I (taking off at Km. 28.00 of NH No. 45 and joining at Km. 13.80 of NH-4)	45 and 4	19.170	Km. 16.50 Vanagaram
153. Tambaram-Tindivanam	Km. 28.00 – Km. 74.50	45	46.500	Km. 52.820 (Paranur)
154. Tambaram-Tindivanam	Km. 74.50 – Km. 121.00	45	46.500	Km. 103.500 (Athur)

1	2	3	4	5	6
155.	Trichi-Tovrankurichi	Km. 0.00 – Km. 60.950	45B	60.633	Km. 21.020 (Near Boothakudi Village)
156.	Tovrankurichi-Madurai	Km. 60.950 to Km. 124.840	45B	63.890	Km. 113.630 (Near Chittampatti Village)
BOT PROJECTS					
157.	Chennai-Tada	Km 11.00- Km. 54.40	5	43.400	Km. 27.00/Km. 21.625
158.	Hosur-Krishnagiri	Km 33.130 – Km. 93.000	7	59.870	Km. 88.300 Krishnagiri
159.	Krishnagiri-Ambur	Km. 89.00 to 93.000 – Km. 0.00 to 72.950	7 and 46	73.000	Km. 46.850 Peddakallupalli (Vaniyambadi)
160.	Krishnagiri-Thopurghat	Km. 94.000 – Km. 180.000	7	86.000	Km. 154.440, Palayam Village, Dharmapuri District.
161.	Omaller-Namakkal	Km. 180.000 – Km. 248.625	7	68.625	Km. 191.800
162.	Nammakal-Karur	Km. 248.625 – Km. 292.600	7	41.370	Km. 259.500
163.	Karur Bypass-Dindigul Bypass	Km. 292.600 – Km. 373.275	7	77.725	Km. 332.000
164.	Dindigul Bypass-Samyannallore	Km. 373.725 – Km. 426.600 (Project Chainage Km. 368.147 – Km. 421.196)	7	53.049	Km. 398.500
165.	Trichy-Dindigul	Km. 333.000 – Km. 421.273	45	88.278	Km. 382.850 near Ponnambalapati
166.	Tindivanam-Ulundurpet	Km. 121.00 – Km. 192.25	45	72.90	Km. 148.900
167.	Ulundurpet-Padalur	Km. 192.25 – Km. 285.00	45	93.894	Km 192.750 & Km 244.00
168.	Padalur-Trichy	Km. 285.00 – Km. 325.00	45	38.427	Km 304.510
169.	Madurai Tuticorin	Km. 138.800 – Km. 264.500	45B	127.400	Km. 143.580 near Eiliyapathy Village Distt. Madurai and Km. 254.940 near Pudurpandiapuram Village Distt. Tuticorin
170.	Ambur-Waiajahpet	Km. 72.950 – Km. 148.300	46	75.350	Km. 98.520 Pallikonda Distt Vellore

171. Salem-Kumarapalayam	Km. 00.000 – Km. 53.525	47	53.525	Km. 27.697 Vaiguntham Village
172. Kumarapalayam-Chengalpalli	Km. 53.00 – Km. 100 (new chainage) Km. 53.525 – Km. 102.035)	47	48.510	Km. 88.287
173. Puducherry-Tindivanam	Km. 0.000 – Km. 37.920	66	38.608	Km. 6.572 Morattandi
174. Thanjavur-Trichy	Km. 80.000 – Km. 128.480	67	48.480	Km. 120.900
175. Salem-Ulundrupet	Km. 0.000 – Km. 134.000 (Design Chainage Km. 0.313 – Km. 136.670)	68 (New NH-79)	90.904	Km. 73.760 Nathakkarai and Km. 105.000 Veeracholapuram West
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>				
<b>Public Funded Projects</b>				
176. Tundla-Makhanpur	Km. 219.00 – Km. 250.500	2	31.500	Km. 225.00, Tundla
177. Shikohabad-Etawah and Etawah Bypass	Km. 250.50 – Km. 321.10	2	72.940	Km. 285.0 Semra, Atikabad
178. Etawah-Sikandara	Km. 321.10 – Km. 393.00	2	72.825	Km. 351.50 Anantram
179. Sikandara-Bhaunti	Km. 393.0 – Km. 470.00	2	61.000	Km. 2.80 from Km. 393.00 Sikandara
180. Bhaunti-Fatehpur	New Chainage Km. 457.377 – Km. 503.877	2	51.500	Km. 506.262, Purwameer
181. Fatehpur-Khokharaj	Km. 100.00 – Km. 158.00	2	58.000	Km. 120.50 Katoghan
182. Allahabad-Handia- Varanasi	Km. 245.00 – Km. 317.00	2	72.000	Km. 279.12, Lalanagar
183. Allahabad Bypass	Km. 158.00 – Km. 242.708	2	84.708	Km. 161.850 Sihori Uparhar, Km. 185.544 Adampur, Km. 196.605 Rajapur Maksudan, Km. 216.815 Bhopatpur and Km. 239.950 Sujaula
184. Ghaziabad-Hapur and Hapur Bypass	Km. 27.643 – Km. 48.638 and Bypass of 11.250 Km.	24	32.245	Km. 29.30 Dasna
185. Brijghat-Moradabad	Km. 93.00 – Km. 149.25	24	56.25	Km. 121.975 Joya

1	2	3	4	5	6
186.	Hapur-Garhmuketeshwar	Km. 58.000 to Km. 93.000	24	35.000	Km. 88.500 Brijghat, distt. Gaziabad
187.	Lucknow-Kanpur	Km. 11.00 – Km. 59.00	25	48.00	Km. 39.00 Nawabganj
188.	Jhansi-Pooch	Km. 90.000 – Km. 165.000 (Except Km. 97.150 – Km. 98.000)	25	64.150	Km. 140.400 Village Semari in Jhansi Distt.
189.	Jhansi-Lalitpur	Km. 49.700 – Km. 99.005	26	49.305	Km. 85.280 Village Vigakhet in Lalitpur Distt.
190.	Cable Stayed Bridge at Naini and its approach	Km. 0.00 – Km. 5.410	27	5.410	Km 1.600
191.	Gorakhpur Bypass	Km. 0.000 – Km. 32.270 (existing chainage Km 251.700 – Km 279.800)	28	32.27	Km. 3.500 Village Tendua in Gorakhpur Distt.
192.	Ranimau-Faizabad	Km. 70.000 to Km. 135.000	28	65.00	Km. 107.000 Ronahi, Distt. Faizabad
193.	Ayodhya-Basti	Km. 135.000 to Km. 190.000	28	55.00	Km. 163.000 Chaukadi, Distt. Basti
194.	Basti-Gorakhpur	Km. 190.000 to Km. 252.860	28	62.86	Km. 198.000 Mandwanagar
<b>BOT Projects</b>					
195.	Varanasi-Mohania (Varanasi-Aurangabad section)	Km. 317.0 – Km. 46.00 Revise Km. 317.00 – Km. 319.00 VRM Bypass taking of at Km. 319.00 and merging at Km. 21 and Km. 21.00 – Km. 180.00 (new chainage Km. 786.00 – Km. 978.00)	2	55.000	Km. 12.00 of VRM bypass Revise Km. 800.00
196.	Delhi-Agra	Km. 110.250 – Km. 199	2	89.750	Km. 164.000 Mahuvan
197.	Moradabad Bypass	Starting at Km. 148.43 of NH 24 and rejoining at Km. 166.65	24	18.22	Km. 156 TP-1 and Km. 158 TP-2
198.	Lucknow-Sitapur	Km. 488.270 – Km. 413.200	24	75.931	Km. 468.000 near Barabhari and Km. 420.000 near Karondi

199. Meerut-Muzaffarnagar	Km. 52.250 – Km. 131.000 (desine chainage 52.250 – 130.560)	58	78.310	Km. 76.000 Village Sivaya Distt.
<b>Bridges</b>				
200. Sitapur	–	24	–	–
201. Shahjahanpur	–	24	–	–
202. Beso	–	29	–	–
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>				
<b>Public Funded Projects</b>				
203. Barwa adda-Panagarh	Km. 398.75-km. 515.236	2	116.486	Km. 454.8 Garui
204. Budbud-Palsit	Km. 525.853-Km. 587.853	2	62.000	Km. 585.692 Palsit Distt Bardvan
205. Palsit-Dhankuni	Km. 587.853 -Km. 651.602	2	63.749	Km. 646.005 Dhankuni
206. Purnea-Dalkhola	Km. 447.000-Km. 498.970	31	51.97	Km. 451.00 Surjapur
207. Sonapur-Ghoshpukur	Km. 551.000-Km. 522.700	31	28.30	Km. 451.00 Paschim Madati in Darjeeling Distt.
208. Kharagpur-Dantan	Km. 69.450-Km. 119.737	60	50.287	Km. 103.490 Rampura
209. Dantan-Balasore	Km. 69.450 – Km. 0.00	60	69.450	Km. 35.400 Vill Santoshpur/Laxminnath
<b>BOT Projects</b>				
210. IInd Vivekananda Bridge and Approach	Km. 666.165 – Km. 672.197	2	6.00	Km. 666.644, Rajchandrapur
211. Dhankuni-Kolaghat	Km. 18.50 – Km. 72.00	6	53.500	Km. 35.250 in Jaladhulagori
212. Kolaghat-Kharagpur	Km. 74.10 – Km. 129.61	6	55.510	Km. 112.695, Debra/Baramulla
Total Length (Kms)			12272.792	



**Statement-II**

Statement showing State-wise collection of user fee on BOT Plazas during last 3 years and current year upto October, 12

Sl. No.	NH No.	Section	Name of Plaza	Length in KM	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto October)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>								
<b>SPV</b>								
1	SR	Convent Junction to laayapa Temple (VPCP)		12.000	498.90	540.12	672.23	
<b>BOT</b>								
2	5	Tada-Nellore	Nellore, Budanam and Sullurpet	111	7232.15	8519.79	10412.65	9238.64
3	9	Nandigama-Vijaywada	Keesara	48.000	2520.18	3101.09	3626.17	3028.24
4	5	Thondapali-Jedcherla	AP3	58.006	4196.94	5130.31	5887.51	5117.09
5	5	Chilikaluripet-Vijayawada	Kaza	83.000	5999.47	7675.47	8625.04	7298.32
6	7	Jatcherla-Kotakatta	AP4	55.740	3136.21	3754.57	4371.72	3748.73
7	5	Ongole-Chilikaluripet	Bolapalli	70.945			1820.88	4246.80
8	5	Kavalli-Ongple	Tangtur	69.000			2833.04	7222.30
9	5	Kavali-Nellore	Sunnambatti	43.800			1673.44	4210.90
Total Andhra Pradesh					23583.85	28721.35	39922.68	44111.02
<b>BIHAR</b>								
<b>BOT</b>								
1	2	Mohania-Barun	Vlohanja	42.600			2212.70	3735.80

2	2	Barun-Aurangabad	Sasaram	94.800	4467.11	7811.76
Total Bihar						
<b>GUJARAT</b>						
<b>SPV</b>						
1	NE-1	AV Expressway Phase-I	Ahmedabad and AUDA Ringroad	43.400	2664.92	13727.65
2	NE-1	AV Expressway Phase-II	Nadiad, Anand and Vadodara	49.902	3462.73	
3	8	Ahemdabad Vadodara	Vasad	88.850	3086.01	4606.28
4	8	Vatrak Bridge	At 42 Km.	8.750	164.74	146.10
<b>BOT</b>						
6	8A	Samakhiyali-Gandhidham	Samakhiyali	56.160	2635.91	6281.08
7	8	Jeipur-Gondal-Rajkot	Rajkot	67.127	3111.43	3754.02
8	8	Chalthan-Wagaldhara	Boriach	55.200	8126.65	8784.78
9	8	Wagaldhara-Kajali	Bhagwada	63.000	8182.33	8784.78
10	8	Bharuch-Sural	Choriyasi	65.000	6623.04	12020.00
11	8	Vadodara Bharuch	Bharthana	83.300	13363.36	17760.00
Total Gujarat						
<b>HARYANA</b>						
<b>BOT</b>						
1	1	Panipat Elevated	Sonepat	10.000	3544.22	3463.00
2	1	Panipat-Ambala	Karnal	#####	10195.48	7585.45
3	2	Badarpur Elevated Highways	Badarpur	4.400	1112.84	2873.21
Total Haryana						
Total						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	2	Badarpur-Kosi	Km 72 Srinagar					
5	22	Zirakpur-Parwanoo	Chandi Mandir					2117.81
6	8	Delhi-Gurgaon	Gurgaon	27.700	15393.63	19351.17	21252.59	17902.75
		Total Haryana			29133.33	37616.18	38602.33	33942.22
<b>KARNATAKA</b>								
<b>BOT</b>								
1	7	Silk Board Junction-Hosur	32.700 (4 Side Plazas)	24.365		5846.98	7306.41	5939.87
2	4	Banglore-Neelamangla	Banglore-Neelamangla	19.565		1021.71	3716.68	3390.98
3	48	Neelamangla Junction - Devihalli	Km. 32.750 and Km. 100.300	82.262				
4	13 (New NH-50)	Bijapur-Hungund	Nagarhaila Distt Bagalkot	97.220				
5	4	Tumkar-Neelamangla	Chitradurga	32.500	3845.21	4432.20	5232.43	4714.97
6	4	Tavarekare- Daddasidanahally	Guilalu	57.000			5910.24	6236.67
7	4	Anthrasanahally-Tavarakere	Karajeewanahally	60.000			6617.10	7069.30
3	4	Hirebagewadi-Dharwad	Hirebagewadi	79.360			2583.33	4861.77
9	7	Devanhalli-Bangalore	At Km 538.000	22.120				194.91
		Total Karnataka			3845.21	11300.89	31366.19	32408.46
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>								
<b>SPV</b>								
1	4 and 4B	Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Trust-II		30.000	4293.80	4817.42	6074.06	

2	4 and 4B	Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Trust-II	649.29					
<b>BOT</b>								
1	4	Satara-Kagal	7577.45	7803.12	6711.57	#####	Taswade and Kini	6364.70
2	8	Manor-Dahisar	10020.44	9442.27	8630.12	63.000	Khanwade	8784.78
3	6	Nagpur-Kondhali	1417.66			39.841	Km 20.612	2324.70
4	6	Kondhali-Talegaon	3017.75	3117.90	2532.85	49.522	Amravati	2453.65
5	6	Chattisgarh/Maharashtra Border-Wainganga Bridge	4452.00	1817.09		72.056	Wainganga Bridge	3687.37
6	3	MP/Maharashtra Border-Dhule	1183.00			68.300	Km. 203.400 (Shirpur) and Km. 236.600 (Songir)	6578.10
7	3	Pimpalgaon-Dhule	14228 00	11936.83	2641.22	99.000	Nashik	13506.20
8	3	Vadape-Gonde	9853.00	5120.64		94.770	Ghoti (BK), Arjunali	10628.21
9	7	MP/Maharashtra Border-Nagpur and Nagpur Bypass and operation and maintenance of already four laned (Nagpur -Hyderabad)					703.700 and 19.660 near Tekadi and Dangargaon Village in Nagpur District	
10	3	Pimpalgaon-Nashik-Gonde					Near Village Baswant	
11	4	Satara-Khandala	5754.28	2206.54		56.000	Anewadi	5710.00
12	4	Westerly Diversion	8967 77	3774.26		80.70	Khedshivapuram	8950.00
13	8	Kajali-Manor	10020.44	9144.76	8438.05	57.400	Charoti	8784.78
<b>Total Maharashtra</b>				<b>59180.83</b>	<b>33247.61</b>	<b>83215.14</b>		<b>77772.48</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>								
<b>BOT</b>								
1	3	Guna Bypass	Guna	14.000	1068.84	1357.74	1447.84	1377.68
2	3	Khalghat-MP/Maharashtra Border	Km. 141.85	82.800			7720.32	7257.50
3	3	Indore-Khalghat	Km. 82.800	77.550	3583.31	6717.29	8562.36	7929.51
4	3	Indore-Dewas	Indore Bypass	45.050			1883.79	3158.20
Total Madhya Pradesh				4652.15	8075.03	19614.32	19722.88	
<b>ODISHA</b>								
<b>SPV</b>								
1	5A	Chandikhol-Paradip	4 km Srirampur	#####	809.12	1746.89	1831.00	
2	5	Bhubaneswar-Cuttack-Jagatpur	Gopalpur/Manguli	70.000			2087.72	
Total Odisha					809.12	1746.89	3918.72	0.00
<b>PUNJAB</b>								
<b>BOT</b>								
1	1	Khanna-Jalandhar	Ladowa!	#####	7041.51	8234.35	8901.16	7585.45
2	1	Ambala-Khanna	Sambhu	66.000	3429.70	4092.68	8901.16	7585.45
3	1	Jalandhar-Amritsar	Jalandhar-Amritsar Tollway	49.000		2053.47	2623.38	2388.99
4	1	Ambala-Zirakpur	Dappar	33.011	1871.73	2157.60	2461.61	2226.77
5	21	Kurali-Kiratpur	Solakhian	42.900			1615.04	1974.41
Total Punjab					12342.94	16538.10	24502.34	21761.07

**RAJASTHAN**

BOT									
1	8	Kotputli-Jaipur Bypass	Manoherpur	57.500	9137.35	10541.33	11498.45	10053.35	
2	8	Gurgaon-Kotputli	Shajhanpur	#####	16104.39	19943.92	22258.49	19307.05	
3	8	Jaipur Bypass Phase-I and II	Daulatpura	48.400	5831.32	6646.60	7618.61	6784.79	
4	8	Jaipur-Kishangarh	Km. 286.450 Jaipur and Km. 360.20 Kishangarh	90.385	17080.17	18863.36	22402.75	19546.83	
5	8	Jaipur-Mahua	Km. 156.60 and Km 204.70	54.720	4114.21	5897.36	4736.49	6705.89	
6	11	Agra-Bharatpur	Km. 30.300 Korai	44.500	938.83	1337.28	1594.08	1709.93	
7	11	Bharatpur-Mahua	Km. 64.570 and Km 98.500	57.000	2371.42	3082.93	3484.96	3493.16	
<b>TOTAL Rajasthan</b>					55577.69	66312.78	73593.83	67601.00	

**TAMIL NADU**

1	7	Krishnagiri-Thopurghat	Km. 154.440, Palayam Village, Dharmapuri District	69.400	6679.31	9158.75	11122.07	9865.13	
2	7	Omaliur-Namakkal	Km 191.800	49.425	1908.54	4240.46	5360.78	4919.61	
3	45	Tindivanam-Ulundurpet	Km 148.900	72.900	3718.49	6341.76	7231.17	6586.13	
4	7	Dindigul Bypass-Samyannallore	Km 398.500	53.049	1450.86	3543.18	4204.28	4086.29	
5	45	Ulundurpet-Padalur	Km 192.750 and Km 244.00	93.894	3232.55	6681.22	8026.36	6948.27	
6	45	Trichy-Dindigul	Ponnambalapatti	88.278			557.22	2302.79	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	66	Puducherry-Tindivanam	Morattandi	38.608			341.09	908.60
8	45	Padalur-Trichy	Km, 304.510	38.427		2060.66	3065.30	2742.21
9	67	Thanjavur-Trichy	Km, 120.900	48.480			2072.53	1832.23
10	45B	Madurai Tuticorin	Km. 143.583, Km. 254.940	#####			4060.45	4698.33
11	47	Salem-Kumarapalayam (TN06)	Km. 00.00 – Km. 53.525	53.525		1991.94	3078.75	2937.93
12	47	Kumarapalayam Bypass- Chengapalli	Chengapalli	48.510	1772.71	3341.28	3691.97	3280.03
13	7	Namakkal-Karur	Karur	41.370	894.63	1780.12	2296.81	2113.89
14	7	Karur Bypass-Dindigul Bypass	Karur	77.725	961.69	2621.12	3023.92	3251.13
15	5	Chennai-Tada	Tada	43.400	3302.12	3971.22	4904.07	4426.70
16	7	Hosour-Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	55.000			6549.63	7756.70
17	46	Krishnagiri-Ambur	Ambur	73.380			3583.53	3893.83
18	46	Ambur-Walajahpet	Pallikonda	78.201			4912.98	5422.69
19	68 (New NH-79)	Salem-Ulundrupet	Km. 73.760 Nathakkarai and Km 105.000 Veeracholapuram West	64.940				
Total Tamil Nadu					23920.90	45731.70	78082.92	77972.47

## UTTAR PRADESH

<b>SPV</b>								
1	24	Moradabad Bypass	TP-I and TP-II	18.220	1083.09	716.60		
<b>BOT</b>								
2	2	Varanasi-Monia	VRM Bypass	55.000			3526.68	5439.23
3	58	Meerut-Muzaffarnagar	Km. 76.000 Village Sivaya District	57.000			5945.72	6194.32

4	2	Kosi-Agra	Km. 164.55 Mahuvan					
5	24	Moradabad Bypass	Km. 156 TP-1 and Km 158 TP-2					
6	24	Lucknow-Sitapur	Km. 420 and Km 468	50.000				2690.00
Total Uttar Pradesh				1083.09	716.60	9472.40		14323.55
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>								
<b>BOT</b>								
1	8	Vivekanand Bridge	Vivekanand bridge	6.000	5468.64	6502.71	7512.22	6676.17
2	6	Dhankuni-Kolaghat (Not Recd.)	Jaladulagori					8027.52
3	6	Kolaghat-Kharagpur (Not Recd.)	Debra					5007.11
Total West Bengal				5468.64	6502.71	7512.22		19710.80
<b>KERALA</b>								
<b>SPV</b>								
1	47	Edapalli-Vytila-Aroor	Kumbalam	16.450			630.02	
<b>BOT</b>								
1	47	Thrissur-Angamali-Edapalli	Km. 278.000 (Paliyekkara)	6.000			826.64	7897.80
Total Kerala				0.00	0.00	1456.65		7897.80
<b>CHHATTISGARH</b>								
<b>BOT</b>								
1	6	Durg Bypass	Durg Bypass	18.000	2512.30	2666.49	3301.29	3113.70
Total Chhattisgarh				2512.30	2666.49	3301.29		3113.70
Grand Total				244962.03	352510.91	505117.02		482988.57



## Statement-II

## National Highways Authority of India

State-wise collection of user fee on BOT Plazas during last 3 years and current year upto October, 12

Sl. No.	NH No.	Section	Name of Plaza	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto October)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>								
<b>Public Funded</b>								
1	5	Ankapalli - Vishakhapatnam	Agnampudi	915.47	972.22	1125.18	661.77	
2	5	Nadigama- Iochapuram	Madapam	1722.97	1800.28	2003.64	1039.07	
3	5	Iochapuram-Puintola	Bellupada				210.75	
4	5	Iochapuram-Srikakulam	Laxmipuram	1415.02	1483.66	1612.09	888.37	
5	5	Chilikaluripet-Vijayawada	Kaza	291.59	0.00			Transferred to BOT
6	5	Vijayawada-Gundugolanu(31/8 Km.)	Pattipadu	1453.18	1662.70	1745.35	1041.16	
7	5	Vijayawada-Gundugolanu(53/3 Km.)	Kalaparru	1488.16	1723.67	1819.03	1076.32	
8	5	Rajamundry.-Tuni	Krishnavaram	3116.74	3315.26	3567.41	2172.38	
9	5	Tuni-Ankapalli	Vemapadu	3606.68	3838.40	4102.69	2737.68	
10	5	Visakhapatnam-Champawati	Nathavalasa	1295.02	1464.64	1419.85	1065.30	
11	5	Bommuru-Gondugolanu	Tanuku	3281.19	3705.04	3900.47	2522.56	
12	5	Kavali-Nellore	Sunambatti	2273.94	2415.85	2092.15		Transferred to BOT
13	5	Kavali-Ongole	Tangtur	3371.65	3493.57	2492.78		Transferred to BOT
14	5	Ongole-Chilikaluripet	Bolapalli	2100.88	2412.33	1532.86		Transferred to BOT
15	5	Srikakulam -Chilakpalem	Chilakapalem	1659.45	1807.77	1864.70	1159.07	

16	Maharashtra/AP Border-Islam Nagar	Pipalwada			870.21
17	Islam Nagar-Katdal	Rolmamda	1416.60	2770.90	1772.22
18	Kadial-Armur	Ganjai	856.46	1777.88	1130.73
19	Kothakota bypass-Kurnool	Km. 200.95 (AP5)	1158.31	5012.73	2779.04
20	Kurnool-Karidikonda	Amakathadu	361.79	3074.56	2245.74
21	Karidikonda-Marur	Kasepalli	350.37	3086.80	2347.15
22	Marur-AP/Karnataka Border	Marur	836.71	2133.38	1514.85
23	Adloor Yellareddy-Gundla Pochampally	Manoharabad	2362.76	3290.41	1990.91
Total Andhra Pradesh			32369.48	50424.84	29225.29
<b>BIHAR</b>					
1	Barun-Barachatti	Sau-kala	3416.78	2664.23	1543.23
2	Monia-Barun	Sasaram	2509.05	1331.73	Transferred to BOT
3	Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga	Maithi		481.57	768.30
4	Forbesganj - Purnea	Hariabara		269.05	212.21
<b>Bridges</b>					
5	Gosaghat Bridge	Bridge	83.27	50.39	Closed
Toal Bihar			6009.10	4746.58	2523.74
<b>Gujarat</b>					
1	Ratanpur-Himatnagar	Vantada	886.00	1008.88	906.16
2	Himmatnagar-Chiloda	Kathpur	1407.80	1501.43	1014.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	8A	Samakhayali- Gandhidham	Samkhayali	2491.27	1034.56			Closed
4	8B	Porbander - Bhiladi	Vanana	248.38	77.75			Transferred to OMT
5	15	Radhanpur-Adesar	Varahi	1314.22	89.24			Transferred to OMT
6	14	Radhanpur-Palanpur	Bhiladi	1437.31	96.95			Transferred to OMT
7	8B	Bhiladi-Jatpur	Dumiyan:	427.89	126.51			Transferred to OMT
8	15	Adesar-Samakhayali	At Km. 226 Makhel	1073.81	104.44			Transferred to OMT
9	8A	Bamanbore-Garamore	Vaghasia	332.04	723.48	1029.29	968.73	
10	14	Palanpur/Khemana-Aburoad	Khemana	1366.86	1778.14	1910.48	1166.81	
11	8A	Garamore-Samakhayali	Surajbari			1870.98	2626.67	
<b>OMT</b>								
11	14 and 15	Palanpur-Samkhayali (EW)	Varahi Makhel Bhiladi Belgam	5958.33	7095.83	4531.33		
12	8B	Porbandar-Bhiladi, Bhiladi-Jetpur	Vanana Dumiyan	337.50	483.75	305.25		
Total Gujarat				10985.59	12837.20	15319.56	11519.20	
<b>HARYANA</b>								
1	2	Badarpur-Kosi	Srinagar	2131.66	2305.74	2658.40	1510.49	
2	1	Panipat-Ambala	Karnal	561.44	0.00			Transferred to BOT
Total Haryana				2693.10	2305.74	2658.40	1510.49	
<b>JHARKHAND</b>								
1	2	Barachatti-Gorahar	Rasoiyadhama	2656.01	2790.08	2788.19	1957.51	

2	2	Barwa-Adda-Panagarh	Garui	2048.11	2033.36	1823.50	1014.42
3	2	Gorhar-Barwa Adda	Basaijam		636.30	1602.55	2072.89
		Total Jharkhand		4704.12	5459.75	6214.24	5044.82

**KARNATAKA**

1	4	Belgam-Maharashtra Border	Kognoli	1760.87	2030.17	2125.54	1273.17
2	4	Hirebagewadi-Hattargi	Hattargi	1994.35	2168.23	1057.82	501.69
3	4	Hirebagewadi-Dharwad	Hirebagewadi	1516.13	1646.81	162.84	Transferred to BOT
4	4	Anthrasanahally-Tavarakere	Karajeewanahally	3741.16	4222.32	859.59	Transferred to BOT
5	4	Gabbur-Devegiri	Bankapur	1960.38	1884.36	2211.67	1508.34
6	4	Doddasiddanahally-Hadadi	Hebbalu				153.46
7	4	Hadadi-Devgiri	Chalageri				38.47
8	4	Tavarekare-Daddasidanahally	Guilalu	3487.80	3824.06	796.09	Transferred to BOT
9	7	AP/ Karnataka Border-Devanhalli	Km. 464.774 Bagepalli	451.60	2202.90	2501.30	1456.45
		Total Karnataka		14912.29	17978.85	9714.85	4931.58

**MAHARASHTRA**

1	4	Satara-Khandala	Anewadi	2002.53	952.07		Transferred to BOT
2	4	Westerly Diversion	Khedshivapuram	4049.20	2009.18		Transferred to BOT
3		Deodhari-Kelapur	Kelapur				371.84
4	6	Amravati Bypass	Amravati Bypass	508.32	540.87	636.22	593.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Bridges</b>								
5	7	Khooni Bridge	Bridge	114.66	127.14	154.55	39.25	
6	7	Wagadhi Nallah Bridge	Bridge	192.39	197.43	218.19	107.04	
Total Maharashtra				6867.10	3826.69	1008.96	1111.36	
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>								
<b>Public Funded</b>								
1	3	Agra-Dholpur	Baraetha	582.14	641.93	772.05	502.03	
2	3	Agra-Gwalior	Choundha	729.99	775.94	905.19	589.98	
3	25	Amola-Jhansi Bypass	At Km. 80.000 Raksa	389.73	658.54	307.67		Transferred to OMT
4	76 and 25	Raj/MP Boarder-Amola Village	Ramnagar	79.20	99.42	27.09		Transferred to OMT
5	26	Jhansi-Lakhnadon	Titerpani			55.90	414.48	
6	7	Lakhnadon -Mohagaon	Allonia			576.62	984.64	
<b>OMT</b>								
7	76	Gadawali River-Raj/MP Boarder	Mundiyyar			798.58	798.58	
	76 and 25	Raj/MP Boarder-Amola Village	Ramnagar					
	25	Amola-Jhansi Bypass	At Km. 80.000 Raksa					
Total Madhya Pradesh				17181.06	2175.84	3443.11	3289.72	
<b>ODISHA</b>								
<b>Public Funded</b>								
1	5	Bhubaneswar-Cuttack-Jagatpur	Gopalpur/Manguli	2104.96	2978.44	2566.07		Transferred to BOT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	5	Chetia-Bhadrak	Panikholi	1945.70	2776.03	2550.07	1527.34	
3	5	Sunakhala-Bhubaneshwar	Gangapada	1468.53	1811.99	1518.11	1045.10	
4	5	Bhadrak-Balasore	Sergarh			411.39	1346.28	
Total Odisha				5519.19	7566.45	7045.64	3918.71	

### PUNJAB

Public Funded	1	1	Khanna-Jalandhar	Doraha	542.41	0.00		Transferred to BOT
	2	1	Ambala-Khanna	Sambhu	238.18	0.00		Transferred to BOT
	3	1	Amritsar-Wagah (km. 456.100 km. 492.030)	Chhiddan	181.18	294.83	82.53	
Total Punjab					780.59	181.18	294.83	82.53

### RAJASTHAN

Public Funded	1	8	Kotputli-Jaipur Bypass	Manoherpur	30.83	0.00	0	Transferred to BOT
	2	8	Gurgaon-Kotputli	Shajhanpur	41.97	0.00	0	Transferred to BOT
	3	8	Jaipur Bypass Phase-I and II	Daulatpura	13.96	0.00	0	Transferred to BOT
	4	79 and 79A	Kishangarh-Bhilwara	Kavalias	4614.17	4921.27	6210.63	4091.55
	5	79	Bhilwara-Chittorgarh	Jojo Ka Kheda	3894.15	4099.86	5178.14	3338.56
	6	76	Rithola-Udaipur	Narayanpura	1691.67	1969.08	2691.56	1769.04
	7	8	Udaipur-Kherwara	Paduna	2790.28	3009.28	3588.38	2348.89
	8	8	Kherwara-Ratanpur	Khandi Obri	1673.10	1728.51	1919.49	1185.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	76	Chittorgarh-Bichoor	Bassi	644.41	738.26	306.27		Transferred to OMT
10	76	Bichoor-Bijoliya	Aroli	588.26	640.13	221.16		Transferred to OMT
11	76	Bijoliya-Kharipur	Dhaneshwar	624.98	704.02	263.63		Transferred to OMT
12	76	Pindwara-Jaswantgarh	Malera	174.27	241.29	82.79		Transferred to OMT
13	76	Jaswantgarh-Debri	Jaswantgarh	64.30	390.03	152.94		Transferred to OMT
14	76	Gadawali River-Raj/MP Border	Mundiyyar	80.67	124.96	59.99		Transferred to OMT
15	76	Kota Bypass-Derumata Temple	Simliya	190.83	505.99	284.97		Transferred to OMT
16	76	Derumata Temple-Gadawali River	Fatehpur	95.89	364.89	167.22		Transferred to OMT
17	14	Abu Road-Pindwara	Undvariya	1518.92	2056.14	1869.12	783.34	
18	79 and 76	Chittorgarh Bypass	Rithola	484.41	2636.58	3242.05	2196.52	
<b>Bridges</b>								
19	8	ROB Kishangarh	Bridge	422.01	409.95	446.20	189.02	
<b>OMT</b>								
20	76	Chittorgarh-Bichoor	Bassi			1482.00	1296.75	
	76	Bichoor-Bijoliya	Aroli					
	76	Bijoliya-Kharipur	Dhaneshwar					
21	76	Kota Bypass-Derumata Temple	Simliya			536.25	577.50	
	76	Derumata Temple-Gadawali River	Fatehpur					
22	76	Pindwara-Jaswantgarh	Malera			283.50	330.75	
	76	Jaswantgarh-Debri	Jaswantgarh					
<b>Total Rajasthan</b>				19639.08	24540.26	28986.29	18107.18	

## TAMIL NADU

Public Funded										
1	4	Kanchipuram-Walajapet	Chennasamudram	2440.32	2551.53	2961.00	1633.65			
2	7	Hosour-Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	3550.17	3919.61	685.51			Transferred to BOT	
3	46	Krishnagiri-Ambur	Ambur	2024.24	2474.47	417.04			Transferred to BOT	
4	46	Ambur-Walajapet	Pallikonda	2990.25	3610.28	599.05			Transferred to BOT	
5	4	Kanchipuram-Chennai	Sriperumbudur	2653.85	3374.06	3510.00	2549.83			
6	45	Tambaram-Tindivaram	Parinur	2316.74	2159.35	3060.00	1639.82			
7	45	Tambaram-Tindivaram	Athur	2071.12	2255.86	3330.37	1582.32			
8	45	Chennai Bypass	Chennai Bypass	1467.79	1900.18	2250.00	1800.57			
9	45B	Tovrankurichi bypass end to Madurai	Chittampatti Village	26.91	1900.40	2375.41	2094.72			
10	45B	Trichi-Tovrankurichi	Km 21.020		1538.36	1652.95	1795.68			
11	7	Madurai-Kanyakumari	Etturuvattam			820.78	1250.74			
12		Madurai-Virudhunagar	Kappalur				501.21			
13	7	Kovilpatty-Kayathar	Salaipudhur			1081.32	1094.74			
14	7	Tirunelveli-Panangudi	Nanguneri			2408.27	1212.45			
Total Tamil Nadu				19541.40	25684.10	25151.71	17155.73			

## UTTAR PRADESH

Public Funded										
1	2	Kosi-Agra	Mahuvan	2118.13	2347.61	2750.07	1562.57			
2	2	Rampur Thariwan-Kokhraj	Katoghan	1454.09	1583.32	1804.31	1177.58			
3	2	Allahabad Bypass	Allahabad Bypass				1377.09			
4	2	Sikandera- Bhaunti	Sikandera	1007.84	1082.13	1275.07	1004.88			



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	2	Handia-Rajatalab	Lalanagar	1873.58	1985.02	2144.02	1436.61	
6	2	Varanasi-Monia	VRM Bypass	2857.63	3079.71	1331.32		Transferred to BOT
7	2	Etawah-Sikandra	Anantram	2106.21	2248.24	2763.37	1684.63	
8	24	Ghaziabad-Hapur and Hapur Bypass	Dasna	976.35	1109.63	1262.64	634.98	
9	2	Shikohabad-Etawah	Semra Atikabad	1958.50	2181.29	2490.85	1655.08	
10	25	Lucknow-Kanpur	Nawabganj	1834.27	2147.06	2995.79	2833.49	
11	28	Ranimau-Faizabad	Ronahi				247.86	
12	28	Ayodhya-Basti	Chukadi				202.98	
13	28	Basti-Gorakhpur	Mandwanagar				9.05	
14	2	Bhaunti-Fatehpur	Purwarneer	1835.33	2154.63	2692.63	2050.32	
15	2	Tundla-Makhanpur	Tundla	1219.75	1487.11	1768.55	1527.19	
16		Hapur-Garhmukteshwar	Brijghat				12.36	
17	24	Garhmukteshwar-Moradabad	Joya		1613.85	3629.76	2295.52	
18	26	Jhansi-Lalitpur	Vigakhet			12.22	378.71	
19	25	Jhansi-Poonch	Semari			155.18	2104.60	
<b>Bridges</b>								
20	2	Shastri Bridge	Bridge	242.36	63.41			Closed
21	27	Cable Stay Bridge at Naini (5.4 km.)	Bridge	765.76	750.96	782.34	459.36	
22	24	Kali Nadi Bridge	Bridge	267.20	258.93	217.75	130.22	
23	24	Sitapur	Bridge		80.06	168.12	103.04	
24	24	Shahjahanpur	Bridge		93.14	175.63	107.57	

25	29	Beso Bridge	Bridge	48.23	85.12	55.11
26	28C	Ghagrathat Bridge	Bridge	142.02	142.02	83.02
Total Uttar Pradesh				20659.01	24456.35	23133.84

### WEST BENGAL

<b>Public Funded</b>						
1	2	Budbud-Pulsit	Palsit	3521.75	4227.86	2228.87
2	2	Palsit-Dankuni	Dankuni	3267.51	4132.98	2218.38
3	60	Dantun-Kharagpur	Rampura	908.70	1003.74	531.87
4	6	Kolaghat-Kharagpur	Debra/Baramulla	2475.11	1750.49	Transferred to BOT
5	6	Dankuni-Kolaghat	Jaladhulagori	3644.48	2357.54	Transferred to BOT
6	60	Dantan-Balasore	Santoshpura/ Laxmannath	1015.14	1083.66	658.49
7	31	Purnea-Kishanganj	Surjapur	58.43	0.00	979.21
8	31	Sonapur-Ghoshpukur	Paschim Madati			783.50
Total West Bengal				14832.69	16709.01	7400.32
Grand Total				161293.81	192320.49	128954.50

*Statement of Toll Tax Collected on Permanent Bridges/National Highways by State PWD  
Agencies during last three years*

Rs. in Lakh

Sl. No.	State	Station	Bridge/Setu	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Chattisgarh	Raipur-I	Shakti Nala	171.14	209.37	245.97
2		Raipur-II	Shivnath River	169.19	309.39	283.08
3		Jagdalpur	Indrawati	73.64	103.51	89.19
		Sub-Total		413.97	622.27	618.24
4	Uttarakhand	Haldwani	Koshi Setu	80.75	75.85	98.4
5		Uttarkashi/Bhakhari	Yamunotri/Dharasu	6.35	0	3.54
6		Roorkee	Song Setu	70.87	91.42	99.7
7		Roorkee	Rwasan Setu	140.04	163.53	136.42
8		Roorkee	Ghadera Setu	0	0	0
		Sub-Total		298.01	330.8	338.06
9	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sai Bridge	106.55	106.55	106.55
10		Lucknow	Sarayan Setu	137.11	80.05	0
11		Gorakhpur	Ami Setu	61.49	36.67	0
12		Mirzapur	Khajuri Bridge	48.63	74.31	79.8
13		Ghazipur	Beso Bridge	98.17	26.77	33.8
14		Ghazipur	Mahighat/Jai Prabha	13.01	14.76	32.13
15		Lucknow/Bareilly	Garra Setu	159.66	79.83	0
16		Suitanpur	Pipari Setu	148.66	132.96	145.05
17		Mirzapur	Rihand Bridge	29.25	31.44	0
18		Mirzapur	Kanhar Bridge	13.41	14.42	15.5
19		Ghazipur	Veer Abdul Hamid	16.84	19.14	22.27
20		Allahabad	C.S.Azad Setu	113.16	114.17	114.21
21		Allahabad	Tones Setu	26.55	26.55	31.5
22		Jhansi	Kane Setu	22.87	75.03	112.22
23		Ghaziabad/Meerut	Yamuna River Setu	128.8	134.47	203.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24		Dhampur	Barrage Setu	66	127.48	142.28
		Banda	Banda Ghat Setu	0	16.25	48.76
		Sub-Total		1190.16	1110.85	1087.89
25	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Hiran Bridge	201.64	0	0
26		Jabalpur	Tilwarghat	167.46	12.16	0.1
27		Obaidulla Ganj	Parwati Bridge	147.51	0	62.66
28		Shivpuri	Degree Nalla Bridge	617.6	0	0
29		Indore	Kshipra Bridge	1208.85	452.6	0
		Sub-Total		2343.06	464.76	62.76
30	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Waghadi/ Amravati	0	0	0
31		Solapur	Wadakbal Bridge	79.67	206.81	167.18
32		Shetphal	Lamboti Bridge	268.26	338.42	347.72
33		Nagpur	Khuni Bridge	0	0	0
34		Osmanabad	Yenegur Bridge	192.51	284.68	313.4
35		Pen Raigad	Savitri Bridge	355.09	338.81	71.55
		Sub-Total		895.53	1168.72	899.85
36	Kerala	Aluva/ Thiruvananthapuram	NH-47 Akkulam	136.58	155.25	172.62
37		Aroor-Palarivattom	Kundanoor Bridge	136.24	130.55	111.24
38		Kottapuram	Varapuzha NH.527	141.64	131.87	131.58
39		Calicut	Kozhikode Arapuzha	201.92	214.04	208.71
40		Kodungallur	Puduponnal	0	0	0
41		Kodungallur	Kottapuram 353/KL/17	20.79	12.44	34.3
42		Kodungallur	Chettuvai (Job 360)	11.81	7.31	22.56
43		Edapally	Cochi Bypass Panangad	270.54	236.04	66.36
			Aluva			9.69
			Aroor			37.86
		Sub-Total		919.52	888.5	794.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
44	Karnataka	Karwar	Sharavathi Bridge	130.46	151.21	140.22
45		Chitradurga Hospet	Hagari Bridge	108.29	121.49	155.36
46		Mangalore	Nethravathi	120.39	135.06	189.04
47		Bangalore	Veervaishnavi	118.59	108.15	
		Sub-Total		477.73	515.91	484.62
48	Gujarat	Rajkot	Utawali Bridge	0	0	0
49		Ahmedabad	Sabarmati Bridge/LR	274.87	218.3	243.86
		Sub-Total		274.87	218.3	243.86
50	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Rudram Village Road	0	0	0
51		Hyderabad	Muniyaru Bridge	0	0	0
52		Perkit	Nizamebad-Jagdapur	326.38	206.98	94.39
		Sub-Total		326.38	206.98	94.39
53	Manipur	Imphal	Senapati Bridge	0	4	4.05
54		Imphal	Liong Bridge	0	0	0
		Sub-Total		0	4	4.05
55	Assam	Jakkhalabandha	Kaliabho more Road	32.74	98.25	205.29
56		Golakganj Abhayap	Gangadhara Bridge	160.51	72.91	171.62
		Sub-Total		193.25	171.16	376.91
57	Bihar	Guljar Bagh	M.G. Setu Bridge	828.4	538.49	800
58		Biharsharif	Ranjoli/Dulianala	0	0	0
59		Darbhangha (Ghosa Ghat)	Jhanjharpur Bridge	0	0	0
60		Purnea	Kari Kosi Setu	148.03	62.29	86.92
		Sub-Total		976.43	600.78	886.92
61	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Annai Indira Gandhi Br.	18.45	10.73	45.07
62		Namkkal	High level Br, Km. 271	0	0	0
63		Thoothukudi	Bridge at Km. 38/6 of NH-7A	0.19	0.1	27.5
		Sub-Total		18.64	10.83	72.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
64	Punjab	Mohali/Roopnagar	Sirsa Nadi Bridge	203.82	53.99	0
		Sub-Total		203.82	53.99	0
65	Rajasthan	Jaipur/Dausa	Banganga Bridge	15.14	23.08	44.78
66		Jaipur	Banas/Tonk Bridge	365.98	393.53	449.65
67		Jhalawada	ChanderBhaga	103	104.97	168.15
68		Reengus	ROB, Reengus	138.51	129.18	124.89
		Sub-Total		622.63	650.76	787.47
69	Odisha	Banki	Bhramani Bridge	43.72	56.59	43.06
70		Jashipur	Bandhan Bridge	75.51	73.93	69.63
71		Angul	Lingara Nallah Bridge	100.7	119.11	138.91
		Sub-Total		219.93	249.63	251.6
	Himachal Pradesh	Pandoh	Jia Bridge		45.37	17.51
	Grand Total			9373.93	7313.61	7021.62

### Statement-III

*Summary of the Complaints received from Local people/residents against tolling are categorized as follows:*

- Misbehavior by the employees:** — After verification, the concerned employees were warned/removed from the duty. Agencies were directed to provide proper training to employees for good behavior.
- Bad condition of road :** — Action taken for immediate maintenance of road.
- High toll rates:** — It is as per the policy.
- Additional concessions to local users:** — By amendment in fee rule concession to commercial vehicles registered within the district is already provided.
- Exemptions to local people:** — Action being taken regularly as per policy.

- Delay in toll collection at the plaza:** — Agencies were asked to engage efficient staff so that there may not be any abnormal delay.

- Location of Toll Plaza

*State wise summary of complaints registered at the Toll Plazas by Local Public/residents*

Sl. No.	State	No. of complaints (of above nature)
1	2	3
1.	Tamil Nadu	129
2.	Gujarat	1
3.	Madhya Pradesh	2
4.	Rajasthan	64
5.	Karnataka	386

1	2	3
6.	Bihar	14
7.	West Bengal	41
8.	Odisha	2
9.	Jharkhand	17
10.	Andhra Pradesh	260
11.	Uttar Pradesh and Uttrakhand	17
12.	Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir	0
13.	Delhi	33
14.	Maharashtra	1
15.	Kerala	16

#### National Water Ways

2688. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the River Ganges has been declared National Water Ways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether goods from the Calcutta port to Patna are transported through the river Ganges only;

(d) if so, the details of the goods transported during the last three years;

(e) whether tonnage of goods transported decline due to lack of terminal in various places from Haldia to Buxar (Bihar); and

(f) if so, whether the Government proposes to increase the tonnage of goods transported by making terminals in these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system from Haldia to Allahabad (1620 km) has been declared as

National Waterway-1 (NW-1) in 1986. The NW-1 is being developed for shipping and navigation by providing the required inland water transport infrastructure. The developmental works include providing a navigational channel with targeted depth and width for most part of the year, aids for day and night navigation, fixed/floating terminals at selected locations for berthing and loading/unloading of vessels and intermodal connectivity at a few selected locations,

(c) and (d) Various goods like edible oil, cement, rice, wooden logs, fly ash, pulses, iron dust, stone chips, Over Dimensional Cargoes (ODC) etc. have been transported on NW-1. Cargo transported during last three years on NW-1 is given below:

Year	Quantity (in lakhs tonnes)
2009-10	18.11
2010-11	18.71
2011-12	33.10

(e) and (f) No, Madam. Transportation of cargo by IWT mode on NW-1 has actually increased in last few years. Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has set up terminal facilities at Haldia, Kolkata (BISN, Botanic Garden) Shantipur, Katwa, Farakka, Raj Mahal, Sahibganj, Batteshwarsthan, Bhagalpur, Mungar, Semaria, Patna, Varanasi and Allahabad to cater to the needs of transportation of goods on National Waterway-1. A RCC Jetty at Garden Reach area in Kolkata is under construction. There is also a proposal for transportation of 3 million tonne of imported coal annually for 7 years between Sand Heads (Bay of Bengal) and coal stock yard of thermal power plant of NTPC at Farakka through Haldia-Farakka sector of NW-1.

[English]

#### Providing Heavy Duty Attack Helicopter to Army

2689. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to let the army to have its own heavy duty attack helicopter;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the purpose behind this move;

(c) whether there will be review for fixing prioritization of task to ensure the army's operational requirements; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The decision to vest the future inductions of attack helicopters with the Army has been taken keeping in view the operational requirements in the field.

(c) and (d) Prioritisation of tasks to meet operational needs is a dynamic and continuing process.

#### **Check on Deaths of Wild Life**

2690. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) the total number of wild animals died in rail, road and train accidents and also electrocution in the country during the last three years and the current year; State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is undertaking steps to protect critical wild life corridors in the country from large infrastructure projects such as the construction of a new highway, train line or power plant;

(c) if so, the details thereof and 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) The number of wild animals that die

in rail, road and train accidents and electrocution in the country is not collated in the Ministry.

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Government has created a network of protected areas comprising important wildlife habitats in the country. This includes areas notified as National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves, Community Reserves and Tiger Reserves under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Tiger Reserves include buffer or peripheral areas consisting of the area peripheral to critical tiger habitat or core area, identified and established to ensure the integrity of the critical tiger habitat with adequate dispersal for tiger species, and which aim at promoting co-existence between wildlife and human activity with due recognition of the livelihood, developmental, social and cultural rights of the local people.

Areas around the national parks and sanctuaries are also notified as eco-sensitive zones under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. In the absence of such notification, areas falling within a distance of 10 km from the boundary of a national park or sanctuary are presently treated as eco-sensitive zone in accordance with the orders dated 04.12.2006 passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 460 of 2004. The approval of the National Board for Wildlife (or its Standing Committee) is mandatory for setting up of large infrastructure projects requiring environmental clearances, which are situated in, or pass through, such eco-sensitive zones. No non-forest use of areas falling within the boundaries of protected areas is permitted without the approval of the National Board for Wildlife.

National Board for Wildlife (or its Standing Committee) clears any project that is referred to it only after ascertaining that it has no adverse impact on the conservation of the wild life, and subject to such conditions as it may consider necessary, to mitigate the adverse impacts of such projects on the conservation and protection of wildlife in such protected areas.

#### **Investment in Port Projects**

2691. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Government of Sri Lanka is keen in investing in Indian port projects;

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

(c) whether the existing policy allow 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the Port Sector; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) The Government of Sri Lanka has not approached the Government of India indicating interest in investing in Port Projects in India.

(c) 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is permitted for construction and maintenance of ports and harbours.

(d) The Government has been encouraging private sector participation in port development since 1996 mainly on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis with revenue sharing mechanism to augment and upgrade the capacity at Indian Ports.

[Translation]

#### Dry Ports

2692. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish Dry Ports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the locations identified for the purpose, State-wise; and

(c) the time by which such ports are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Government encourages the establishment of Dry Ports in the country, both for facilitating export and import of cargo from the hinterland as also to reduce pressure on the facilities at the coastal ports. An Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC), functioning in the Department of Commerce since 1992 acts as a single window clearance for establishment of dry ports such as Inland Container Depots (ICDs) and Container Freight Stations (CFSs). After approval of IMC and issue of Letter of Intent, and once the required infrastructure facilities are developed at these ICDs/CFSs, these are notified as 'Customs Area' under the provisions of Customs Act, 1962 for making them functional as Dry Ports.

(b) and (c) The IMC has approved total of 263 projects till date. At present, 184 projects are functioning and others are under implementation. The State-wise details of projects is attached as Statement.

#### Statement

*List of ICDS/CESS approved by the IMC which are under Implementation of Functioning as on 27.11.2012*

Sl. No	States	Total Project Approved	Total functional Projects	Location of all approved Projects
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	8	Visakapatnam-6, Hyderabad-3, Ongole, Pradsam-1 Nagiredipalli Village, District Warangal-1, Guntur-1, Timmapur Village, District Mahaboob Nagar-1, Suredipalam-1, Begampet-1
2.	Chandigarh	1	1	Derra Bassi-1

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	Raipur-1
4.	Goa	1	1	Verna-1
5.	Gujarat	34	25	Mundra-11, Kandla-4, Surat-2, Pipavav Port, District Amreli-6, Desrath, Baruch-1, Alkeshwar, Baruch District-1, Vapi-1, Gandhidham-1, Dhrab-1, Mithirohar Village, District Mehsana-1, Ahmedbad-1, Khodiyar-1, Lakodra-1, Vadodra-2
6.	Haryana	14	6	Faridabad-1, Rewari-3, Kundli-1, Garhi Harsaru-1, Gurgaon-1, Patli-1, Village Piyala/Asaoti-1, Ballabgarh-1, Rai-1, Panipat-1, Palwal, Sonapat-1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	Baddi-1
8.	Jharkhand	1	1	Jamshedpur-1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1	Jammu-1, Rangreth-1
10.	Karnataka	10	5	Mangalore-2, Kanwar-2, Whitefield-2, Bangalore-3, Hassan-1
11.	Kerala	13	7	Cochin-10, Kottayam-1, Kannur-1, Aroor-1
12.	Maharashtra	49	33	D'Node-11, Nasik-2, Nagpur-4, Navi Mumbai-10, Aurangabad-1, Jalgaon-1, Waluj-1, Dighi-Pune-1, Miraj-1, Kalamboli-1, Bhusawal-1 Panwel-5, Dhasakoshi-1, Telegaon-1, Dhigode-3, Somthane-1, Raigad-4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	7	5	Indore-3, Gwalior-1, Mandideep-1, Ratlam-2
14.	Odisha	2	1	Ballasore-1, Kalinganagar-1
15.	Puducherry	2	2	Puducherry-2
16.	Punjab	7	6	Amritsar-2, Bhatinda-1, Ludhiana-2, Amloh Road-1 Sahnewal-1
17.	Rajasthan	10	8	Jodhpur-3, Udaipur-1, Bhilwara-1, Bhiwadi-1, Jaipur-1, Ravatha Road (Kota)-1, Bikaner-1, Hindaun-1
18.	Tamil Nadu	64	50	Tuticorin-16, Madhavram-3, Tirupur-3, Coimbatore-2, Chennai-20, Salem-1, Madurai-1, Arakkonam-1, Karur-1, Manali-4, Edyansavadu Onneri Taluk-1, Irugur-1, Sriperumbudur-1, Gounderpalayam-1, Vichur Village-1, Puzhal-1, Ponneri-1, Kattupalli Port-2 Attathangal-1, Ambur-1, Anuppam Pattu Village-1

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Uttar Pradesh	17	15	Kanpur-2, Varnasi-1, Agra-1, Saharanpur-1, Dadri-6, Loni-2, Badohi-1, G. Noida-1, Mirzapur-1 Panki-1
20.	West Bengal	12	8	Haldia-5, Calcutta-2, Durgapur-1, Khidderpore-3 Dighasipur-1
Total		263	184	

[English]

### Promotion of Exports

2693. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:  
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to assist the States in promotion of exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of total funds allocated to various States for export promotion, sector-wise and State-wise during the each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether there has been growth in the total exports from the States/Union Territories that have been provided assistance under the scheme;

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

(f) the details of the steps taken by the Government to engage the States in export promotion along with the measures taken to remove the logistic constraints to achieve the export target of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. It is called Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) Scheme, States/UTs are allocated funds inter-alia on the basis of the approved criteria for taking up infrastructure projects having linkage with exports. The details of the scheme are posted on the

website of the Department of Commerce <http://www.commerce.nic.in> or <http://www.commerce.gov.in> under Head-National Trade, Subhead — Trade Promotion Assistance as "Revised ASIDE guidelines 12th FYP (2012-17)".

(c) Under the ASIDE scheme, allocation of fund to States/UTs is made State-wise and funds are not released sector-wise. The State-wise details of total assistance provided to various States/UTs during last three years and the current year are enclosed as Statement.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. An independent study by IL&FS of the working of the Scheme revealed that there is strong relationship between increases in allocation to States by the Government under ASIDE Scheme, and the subsequent increase in exports of the States. There has been an upswing in the exports from such States which have received assistance under ASIDE. Consequently under ASIDE the allocation, sanction and utilization, has also been enhanced year to year as shown in the enclosed Statement.

(f) An incentive scheme within the frame work of ASIDE is being administered. Also nodal officers at Joint Secretary level, have been allocated States for regular interaction for providing guidance on export promotion. Several studies regarding export infrastructure bottlenecks were undertaken and the same are shared with States/UTs which, among other issues provide solutions, stresses on removal of logistic constraints. The Empowered Committee under the chairmanship of Commerce Secretary meets 2-3 times a year to sanction Central Agencies projects. Additional Secretary monitors the progress of the scheme regularly. Joint Secretary in-charge of ASIDE reviews progress on a weekly basis.

**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
<b>State Component</b>					
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
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.	Puduchery	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

1	2	3	4	5	6
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
<b>North Eastern Region</b>					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	1.38	0.00	0.00
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
<b>Under Central Component</b>					
1.	Projects approved by Empowered Committee	136.07	132.98	116.62	82.30
Grand Total		570.00	662.98	676.94	524.655

Total allocation for the year 2012-13 is Rs. 800 Crore.

#### **EW Corridor in Assam**

2694. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of present status of the ongoing East West Corridor project in Assam;

(b) the time-frame fixed for completion of this project;

(c) whether the construction of Bridge over Brahmaputra at Saraighat has been completed;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the present status thereof; and

(e) the time-frame fixed for construction of this bridge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) to (b) Average physical progress of the 670 km long East-West corridor projects in the State of Assam is 60.36%. Total 420.50 km of 4-laning has been completed up to November, 2012, Anticipated date of completion of East-West corridor in Assam is March, 2014.

(c) to (e) The physical progress of the construction of the bridge over Brahmaputra at Saraighat is 58.33%. The work of well foundation and 3 piers out of total 11 piers have also been completed. Further out of 1493 m super structure, 250 m length and viaducts of both ends of the bridge have also been completed. Target date of completion the bridge over Brahmaputra at Saraighat is Mach, 2014.

### Violations of Security Norms

2695. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether security norms are being violated while handling gas and petroleum items on ships;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;
- (d) if so, the outcome therein; and
- (e) the remedial measures 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) An accident was reported recently in an Indian Flag vessel named LPG Maharshi Krishnatraya while handling the machinery in compressor room of the vessel. A preliminary inquiry by a team comprising officers of Mercantile Marine Departments of Kandla and Jamnagar and experts from the Shipping Industry and Indian Register of Shipping has been ordered.

(e) The standards of design and safety of ships carrying gas and petroleum products are required to conform to the codes adopted under the International Maritime Organisation's Conventions. The oil and gas industry regulates the standards through vetting inspections and prescribed international best practices in the trades. The preventive measures are laid down as per the safety management systems developed by the shipping company as per international safety management code. Besides, the Government has also prescribed the following preventive measures:—

- (i) All personnel working on such ships are required to have special ship type endorsement which is given based on specialized training and/or experience.
- (ii) Gas-tankers and chemical tankers are required to have certificate of fitness which is given only if the vessel is found to be constructed and maintained in a safe manner, fit for such trade and in compliance with IMO prescribed

standards like International Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk Code and International Liquefied Gases in Bulk Code.

- (iii) The flag state/port state control inspections are carried out covering the operational aspect by the surveyors of Mercantile Marine Department.
- (iv) Ensuring well established procedures on board ships under ISM Code by adopting safe operating practices.
- (v) Ensuring availability of calibrated gas detection equipments on board ships.
- (vi) Ensuring availability of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) including Emergency Escape Breathing Device (EEBD) on board ships.
- (vii) Ensuring availability of procedures to carry-out risk assessment of key ship board operations so that safeguards against such risks are initiated by the ship personnel.

### Delhi-Jaipur Expressway

2696. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:  
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:  
SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:

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

- (a) present status of the developmental works on Delhi-Jaipur expressway;
- (b) whether the said project has been taken up on priority basis;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether adequate funds have been sanctioned/ allocated for the development and maintenance of National Highways in Rajasthan; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) Delhi-Jaipur Expressway is in stage of pre feasibility study.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Funds have been sanctioned/allocated for the development and maintenance of National Highways in Rajasthan based on available resources and inter-se priority.

(e) Details of the funds allocated to Government of Rajasthan during the last 3 years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement. Apart from this, NHAI also develops and maintains the National Highways entrusted to them. Government of India does not allocate state-wise funds to NHAI.

#### **Statement**

*Funds allocated for development and maintenance  
of National Highway to the Government  
of Rajasthan*

Year	M&R (Rs. Crores)	NH (O) (Rs. Crores)	PBFF (Rs. Crores)
2009-10	76.75	184.00	3.77
2010-11	127.39	176.25	2.36
2011-12	108.40	120.00	9.63
2012-13	119.78	196.79	13.69

[English]

#### **Environment Ministers' Meeting**

2697. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Ministry has hosted the ASEAN-India Environment Ministers Meeting recently in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the issues on which leaders of participant countries agreed for cooperation; and

(d) the extent to which the objectives of the said conference are likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of India hosted the ASEAN-India Environment Ministers' Meeting on September 7, 2012 at New Delhi, which was co-chaired by Ms. Jayanthi Natarajan, Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests, Government of India and Mr. Pehin Orang Kaya Indera Pahlawan Dato Seri Setia Awang Haji Suyoi Bin Haji Osman, Minister of Development, Brunei Darussalam and Chair of the ASEAN Ministers of Environment, and was attended by senior delegates from Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and the ASEAN Secretariat. This meeting was preceded by the Senior Officers' Meeting of ASEAN and India on September 6, 2012.

(c) and (d) Both sides discussed various aspects of biodiversity governance in the context of the Eleventh Conference of Parties (CoP-11) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) which was subsequently hosted by India in Hyderabad from October 1 to October 19, 2012.

The Meeting unanimously adopted the 'New Delhi ASEAN-India Ministerial Statement on Biodiversity' whereby both sides agreed to enhance awareness among all stakeholders, strive towards mainstreaming biodiversity concerns into development processes, enhancing priority in terms of resource allocation and mobilization for biodiversity conservation, and to create networks for sharing best practices in conservation and resource enhancement in marine and its related ecosystems.

Both sides also agreed to work together for conservation and management of flagship species and enhancing conservation management and sustainable utilization of Coastal and Marine Biodiversity. Both sides also agreed to meet and exchange views on issues of common interest at appropriate ASEAN Environment Ministers' Meetings.

The Meeting also enabled confirmation of support of ASEAN Member States to India in ensuring a successful set of negotiations which was achieved during the CoP-11 Meeting.

### Modernisation of Plants

2698. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:  
SHRI KACHHADIA NARANBHAI:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the modernisation and expansion plans being undertaken by the public sector steel plants;

(b) the present status of the execution of work along with the time likely to be taken for the completion of these expansion plans, plant-wise;

(c) the details of the total expenditure incurred/likely to be incurred on this expansion exercise, plant-wise along with the sources from which the funds are likely to be mobilised for the purpose;

(d) the details of the total steel produced during each of the last three years along with the likely increase in the total production of steel after the completion of this expansion exercise, plant-wise; and

(e) the future plans proposed for capacity expansion during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period along with percentage expenditure on research and development activities undertaken by the public sector undertakings during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), have under taken Modernization and Expansion (at Bhilai, Bokaro, Rourkela, Durgapur, ISP, Burnpur and Special Steel Plant at Salem of SAIL and Vizag Steel Plant of RINL) to enhance its crude steel production capacity from

12.84 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA) to 21.40 MTPA and from 3.0 MTPA to 6.3 MTPA respectively.

The expansion of Salem Steel Plant of SAIL has been completed in September, 10 and facilities are in regular operation. At Rourkela Steel Plant of SAIL, the Sinter Plant has been put into operation, new Coke Oven Battery (COB) is under heating and Blast Furnace is in advanced stage of completion. At 11 SCO Steel Plant of SAIL, new Coke Oven Battery (COB) is under heating and facilities like Raw Material Handling System (RMHS), Sinter Plant, Wire Rod Mill, Oxygen Plant, Blast Furnace etc., are ready and commissioning is dependent on completion of other upstream and downstream facilities. At Bokaro Steel Plant of SAIL, Up-gradation of one Blast Furnace and re-building of two Coke Oven Batteries have been completed and New Cold Rolling Mill is in advanced stage of completion. At Bhilai Steel Plant and Durgapur Steel Plant of SAIL, work is in various stages of implementation.

The expansion plan of RINL is to be completed in two stages. One new Blast Furnace, Sinter Plant, Steel Melting Shop and Wire Rod Mill are being installed under Stage-I expansion while one Special Bar Mill and Structural Mill are being installed under Stage-II expansion. Execution of all the packages under Stage-I have been completed and units are at various stages of commissioning. Under Stage-II expansion, almost all the supplies have been completed for installing Special Bar Mill and Structural Mill. Major Civil and Structural works have been completed. Equipment erection is in progress. Several related units viz. water system, power system etc. are getting commissioned matching the requirement.

(c) The Plant-wise details of the expenditure on modernization and expansion plan of SAIL and RINL are given below:—

Plant	Envisaged Investments (Net of CENVAT), Rs. Cr.	Gross Actual Expenditure till October' 12, Rs. Cr.	Crude Steel Production/ Liquid Steel (MTPA)	
			Present Installed Capacity	Capacity after Expansion
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)</b>				
Bhilai Steel Plant	17,266	6,833	3.93	7.0
Rourkela Steel Plant	11,812	8,029	1.90	4.2



1	2	3	4	5
Durgapur Steel Plant	2,875	1,186	1.80	2.2
Bokaro Steel Plant	6,325	3,083	4.36	4.61
IISCO Steel Plant	16,408	13,892	0.50	2.50
Salem Steel Plant	1,902	2,227	—	0.18
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited/Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant (RINL/VSP)	12,291	9,838.39	3.00	6.3

The source of funding for modernisation and expansion of SAIL will be through a combination of debt and equity (including internal resources) while maintaining debt-equity ratio of 1:1 and the expansion plan of RINL

is being funded mainly through internal accruals.

(d) The details of the total steel produced during the last three years in SAIL and RINL are given below:—

Unit: '000 T

Plants	Item	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP)	Crude Steel	5109	5329	4901
Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP)	Crude Steel	1966	1961	1914
Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL)	Crude Steel	3596	3592	3647
IISCO Steel Plant (ISP)	Crude Steel	400	411	329
Alloy Steel Plant (ASP)	Crude Steel	205	200	200
Salem Steel Plant (SSP)	Crude Steel	—	—	96
Visvesvaraya iron Steel Plant (VISP)	Crude Steel	103	108	91
Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)	Crude Steel	13506	13761	13350
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)	Liquid Steel	3399	3424	3310
	Saleable Steel	3167	3077	2990

(e) The Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has issued new guidelines for expenditure on Research and Development activities under MoU targets in September, 2011. As per the guidelines, SAIL has signed MoU with Ministry of Steel for 2012-13 in which R&D expenditure should be 1.2% of PAT (Profit after Tax) for excellent rating. In SAIL, the R&D expenditure as % of PAT was 1.59% in 2009-10, 2.69% in 2010-11 and 3.79% in 2011-12.

RINL has appointed a consultant to prepare Project Report for further capacity expansion for 11.0 MTPA liquid steel. RINL/VSP had made a long term directional plan to expand its capacity in stages to a level of 20.0 MTPA within

the next ten years. The actual R&D expenditure as percentage of turnover for the last three years was 0.12% in 2009-10, 0.12% in 2010-11, 0.14% in 2011-12 and 0.09% in 2012-13 (till Oct., 12). The expected R&D expenditure as percentage of turnover for the coming years would be 0.09% in 2012-13 and 0.25% in 2013-14.

[Translation]

#### Home-based Beedi Workers

2699. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of unorganized workers

are engaged in home based business like making beedi, incense sticks, papad etc. in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government provides any financial assistance to such workers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any mechanism in place to ensure that this fund is being utilized only for the welfare of such workers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a): Yes, large number of unorganized workers are engaged in home based business like making beedi, incense sticks, papad etc. in the country.

(b) Information relating to number of workers except beedi workers, in incense sticks and papada etc. is not maintained, Statement-I incorporating number of beedi workers in the country is enclosed.

(c) This Ministry is providing financial assistance to beedi workers only.

(d) Details of Welfare Schemes being Workers in all over country is enclosed as Statement-II, housing scheme and subsidy at Statement-III.

(e) The Labour Welfare Fund Organisation with the assistance of the Office of Welfare and Cess Commissioners functioning in 9 regions covering all the States are implementing the welfare schemes utilizing the welfare funds.

(f) The physical and financial achievement for the year 2011-12 is enclosed as Statement-IV.

#### Statement-I

Details of Male and Female Estimated and Identified Beedi Workers as on 31.07.2011

Region	State	Estimated Beedi Workers			Identity card issued upto July, 2011		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ajmer	Rajasthan	4000	46000	50000	3603	36713	40316
	Gujrat	28000	22000	50000	25589	20680	46269
Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	121500	328500	450000	93311	330480	423791
Bangalore	Karnataka	36078	209613	245691	25003	206940	231943
	Kerala	23420	70522	93942	15092	45442	60534
Bhubaneswar	Odisha	44897	179589	224486	45782	183127	228909
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	45800	412200	458000	34177	320252	354429
	Tamil Nadu	70000	630000	700000	62140	565111	627251
Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	600000	900000	1500000	408504	612755	1021259
	Chhattisgarh	10000	15000	25000	9439	14159	23598
Karma	Bihar	96205	164795	261000	103455	152421	255876
	Jharkhand	55010	58990	114000	45678	61251	106929
Kolkata	West Bengal	690984	1283255	1974239	504038	936070	1440108
	Assam	2704	5021	7725	2543	4722	7265
	Tripura	5581	10365	15946	4333	8047	12380
Nagpur	Maharashtra	51200	204800	256000	49470	197879	247349
Total		1885379	4540650	6426029	1432157	3696049	5128206

## Statement-II

## The Welfare Schemes At A Glance for Beedi, workers and dependants

## Health Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Eligibility Rs. 10000/- for Beedi Workers	Ceiling limit for reimbursement	Benefits Subsistence Allowance	Conveyance Charges	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Heart Disease	1. Three years continuous service for workers. 2. Unmarried children upto 21 years. 3. Parents fully dependant	Upto Rs.1.30 Lacs, if not reimbursable by the management	1. Rs.750 – 1 Dependant 2. Rs.1000-More than one Dependant (for workers only)	Actual II class rail fare for patient and attendant, if certified by concerned M.O.	1. Prior permission of the WC 2. Exenditure under Health other charges 3. Ministry's sanction for claims above Rs. 30,000/-.
2.	Kidney Disease	-do-	Upto Rs. 2 Lacs if not reimbursable by the management	-do-	-do-	-do-
3.	Minor Diseases:- (Worker only)	-do- (DEPENDANTS ARE NOT ELIGIBLE)	Upto Rs. 30,000/- if not reimbursable by the management	Not applicable	Not applicable	-do-
	1. Hernia					
	2. Ulcer					
	3. Appendectomy					
	4. Prostrate					
	5. Gynaecological diseases					
4.	Cancer	6 Months continuous service	No Limit	1. Rs. 600 – 1 Dependant 2. Rs. 750 – More	-do-	-do-

5. T.B.	6 Months continuous service	Rs. 2000/- per patient for reservation of beds in hospitals.	Dependants (for workers only)	-do-
			1. Rs. 250 – 1 Dependant	
			2. Rs. 200 – More Dependants (for Mine workers only)	
			3. Rs. 500 – 1 Dependent	
			4. Rs. 400 – More Dependants (for Beedi workers only) upto 9 months	
6. Domiciliary Treatment of T.B.	6 Months continuous service	Rs. 50/- per month for medicines	1. Rs. 600 – 1 Dependant	
			2. Rs. 750 – More Dependants (for workers only)	
7. Maternity Benefit	6 Months continuous service	@Rs. 1000/- for first two deliveries only.	Not applicable	Not applicable
8. Family welfare Incentive	6 Months continuous service	Rs. 500/-	Not applicable	Not applicable
9. Mental Disease	6 Months continuous service	1. Rs. 180/- per In-patient 2. Rs. 900/- for Independent bed 3. Rs. 25/- for Diet Charges (for workers only)	1. Rs. 600 – 1 Dependant 2. Rs. 750 – More Dependants 3. Rs. 25/- for Diet Charges (for workers only)	Not applicable

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Leprosy	6 Months continuous service	1. Rs. 30/- for In-patient 2. Rs. 06/- for Out-patient	1. Rs. 200 – 1 Dependant 2. Rs. 300 – More Dependents (for workers only)	Not applicable	Not applicable
11.	Marriage of daughter of Widow/Widower	6 Months continuous service	Rs. 5000/- limited to two daughters	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
12.	Reimbursement of Funeral expenses	6 Months continuous service	1. Rs. 1500/-	-do-	-do-	-do-
13.	Spectacles	No service limits	2. RS.300/- for new spectacles. 3. Rs. 20/- for change of lens	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

#### Social Security Schemes

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Eligibility	Benefits	Remark
1	Group Insurance Scheme for Beedi Workers	Rs. 6500/- for Beedi worker Workers holding ID cards and aged between 18 to 60 years	1. Rs. 10000/- on natural death 2. Rs. 25000/- on accidental death or full disability 3. Rs. 12500/- in case of partial disability.	1. Rs. 18/- per worker per annum by BWWF & SSF of GOI. 2. Rs. 30/- per worker per annum by CWWF.

## Educational Schemes

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Eligibility	Benefits	Remark
1	Financial Assistance for purchase of Dress/ Slates/Books Etc.	From Class I to IV to the school going children	@ Rs. 250/- per student	
2	Financial Assistance for Education			
			<b>Class</b>	<b>Boys</b>
			Class V to VIII	500
			Class X	1400
			Class XI to XII	2000
			Non-Professional Degree Courses; Non-Professional Post Graduate Courses; Two-Three Year Diploma Courses and BCA, BBA and PGDCA*	3000
			Professional Degree Courses i.e. B.E./B.Tech/MBBS/BAMS/ BUMS/B.Sc(Agriculture) and MCA/MBA*	8000

**Recreation Scheme**

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Eligibility	Benefits	Remarks
1	Supply of T.V. sets to beedi cooperative societies for the recreation of their beedi workers.	Provided for co-operatives societies engaged in beedi manufacturing and located in areas within the range of reception of the existing T.V. centres.	The cost of T.V. Set including all accessories should not exceed Rs. 10,000/- however, if the management is desirous for providing a black and white T.V. Set, full cost of the set will be reimbursed by the fund organization subject to a maximum of Rs. 4,000/-	To extend a measure of social/ financial assistance for the welfare of the beedi workers in the un-organized sector.
2	Organizing sports games, social and cultural activities for beedi workers (including Gharkhata Beedi Workers).	Total concentration of beedi workers should be 10,000 or more.	Rs. 40,000/- subject to the limitations of budget provision as approved by the Government of India and will be met from the welfare fund.	Refreshen their tortured bodies. It will also give them a sense of mental and physical satisfaction so essential for the development of good human relations.
3	Scheme for Holiday Home at Puri	Beedi workers of Odisha, West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya covered by the respective welfare fund' organisations are eligible to avail of the facilities enlisted in the identity cards of the beedi worker are eligible to stay in Holiday Home without any financial benefits by the fund.	Financial assistance for sight-seeing expenses (including rickshaw charges) for the holiday home visitors Rs. 50 per person	To provide utmost satisfaction to the workers/visitors to the holy place of Puri which is the abode of Lord Jagannath and one of the four

**Statement-III**  
**House Scheme**

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Eligibility Rs. 6500/- for Beedi worker	Benefits	Remarks
1	R.I.H.S 2007	Individual Workers, State Government and Group Housing Societies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subsidy @ Rs. 40000/-</li> <li>The worker who has been granted administrative approval shall deposit worker contribution if Rs 5000/- on any scheduled bank as a fixed deposit or in a post office of area concerned. The fixed deposit certificate/pass book will be deposited with the Welfare Commissioner.</li> </ol>	
2	Worksheds/Gowdowns	Co-operative societies of Beedi Workers, which should have minimum 75 workers membership	Subsidy of Rs.1.50 lacs or 75% of the actual cost, which ever is less.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approx. 750 sq.ft. for Worksheds</li> <li>Approx. 600 sq.ft. for Godowns</li> </ol>

**Achievement/ release of Housing Subsidy for the year 2011-12**

Region	State	Houses	Subsidy (Rs. in lakh)
Ajmer	Rajasthan	49	9.80
Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	1097	219.40
Bangalore	Kerala	627	125.40
Bhubaneswer	Odisha	10651	2130.20
Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh Government	961	192.20
Karma	Madhya Pradesh	2315	463.00
	Chhattisgarh	2050	410.00
	Jharkhand	473	94.60
	Bihar Government	501	100.20
	Bihar	3225	645.00
Kolkata	West Bengal	2479	495.80
Nagpur	Maharashtra	777	153.06
	Total	25205	5038.66



**Statement-IV***Physical and Financial Achievements***Beedi Workers Welfare Fund**

Name at the Schemes	Ajmer		Allahabad		Bengaluru		BBSR	
	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Group Insurance Scheme								
Workers Covered under BIS	40000		368355				115540	
Cases Sent to LIC	88	925	210				173	1835
Cases Settled and Amount Paid	38	350	103	1090			187	2050
Cases rejected								
Cases remaining with LIC	49	170		3350			35	410
Premium paid to LIC	40000	B20						2640
Health	0	0						
Patients treated in dispensary/hospital	356221		343273		641363	6413	294699	
Average Bed Occupation in Hospital			163		394			
Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients					0	0	17	76
Treatment for Cancer	5	96	10	335	86	2009	5	110
Treatment for Mental diseases								
Purchase of Spectacles	137	47	382	114	28	27	a	2
Treatment for Leprosy								
Maternity Benefit	326	326	219	219	2091	2091	692	892
Family Welfare Operations	25	13			179	90	36	18
Treatment for Heart disease					78	6859	2	142
Treatment for Kidney disease	1	200			57	934	2	21!

Month: March,

2012 2011-12

(Provisional)  
(Fin. is Rs. in Thousand)

Hyderabad		Jabalpur		Karma		Kalkata		Nagpur		Total	
Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
90000				4380		429444	7730	15000		1062713	7730
		593	6457			494	4940	85		1643	14157
		0						63	630	398	4160
										0	0
								22		106	3930
	1850							15000	300	55000	5610
881188	7167	338737		327211	16573	420719	53996	248821	2859	3832232	39008
158				20610		58				21383	0
7	117	120	511		46	807	3821	2	13	953	4584
		18	544			29	363	4	171	157	3628
										0	0
51	15	273	81	6	2	40	11	190	56	1115	355
											0
577	606	414	435	0	0	1457	1457	476	476	6252	6302
20	10	55	29			82	41	111	56	508	257
		13	508			3	39	5	538	101	8084
1	200	1	200					1	39	63	1784

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Provision of Artificial Limbs							15	57
Purchase of Medicine		3000		11413				7154
Procurement of Ambulance Van								
Financial Assistance In death cases	193	290	204	306	14	22	280	420
Treatment of Minor Diseases	3	10	3	51	9	33	17	77
Wedding Exp. of Widow/Widower's daughter	58	280	258	1280	6	30	10	50
Treatment of Gynaecological diseases								
Treatment of Appendectomy								
<b>Education</b>								
Grant of scholarship	19720	24200	7318	14782	131543	179999	20327	25001
Supply of Book/Uniform	4630	1158	186	46	47821	12000	10952	2713
Training to workers	127	266					210	168
<b>Recreation</b>								
Social sports activities	4	160						
Bus far transportation								
TV Sets								
Exhibition of films								
Excursion-cum-study tours								0
Supply of dish/TV antenna								
Setting of Multipurpose Insitute								
Setting of welfare centres								
Workers visiting holiday homes							1463	610

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
										15	57
	8866						5396			0	36429
										0	0
5	8	830	1245	6	9	778	1167	143	215	2453	3682
						9	38	2	8	43	217
15	75	202	929			32	160	74	370	651	3174
		1	2							1	2
										0	0
										0	0
234510	39815	17678	22582	15015	5778	178885	207433	34944	43999	58940	613589
		5031	1258	4893	147	8628	2157	6432	1608	88573	21087
73		80	16							490	450
										0	0
		4	138					1	40	3	338
										0	0
										0	0
										0	0
										0	0
										0	0
										0	0
										0	0
										0	0
						404	121			1867	731

[English]

### Toll Policy

2700. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

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

- (a) the criteria for setting up of toll plazas on National Highways of the country;
- (b) whether toll gates in Odisha are located within 60 kms length and also 10 kms radius of the cities which is against the toll policy;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard;
- (d) whether the Government has any proposal to collect toll tax even after the private road developer or the Government recovers the capital investment with interest for smooth operation and maintenance of the highway stretches in perpetuity; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) 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.

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. 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.

(b) and (c) Details of fee plazas within the State of Odisha are enclosed as Statement. The improvement/widening of these reaches initially was taken up prior to 05.12.2008 (i.e., before publication of Fee Rules 2008 and toll plazas were set up as per earlier Fee Rules, subsequently when these reaches are taken up under 6-laning projects, the already established Toll Plazas are continued as the people are accustomed, as new locations require fresh land acquisition, to avoid rate increase due to clubbing of toll plazas, etc.

(d) and (e) 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 or completion of concession period.

**Statement**

The location of toll plazas along NH-5, NH -60 and NH-5A in the State of Odisha indicating distances between the successive plazas and that from the nearby municipal limits are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Plaza	Section of NH	NH No.	Chainage	Distance from Preceding Plaza	Distance from the nearby municipal limits
1.	Gangapada	Sunakhala Bhubaneshwar	5	301.700 Km		Less than 10 Km.
2.	Manguli	Bhubaneshwar-Chandikhole	5	245.500 Km	56.2	Less than 10 Km.
3.	Panikoili	Chandikhole-Bhadrak	5	191.698 Km	53.8	More than 10 Km.
4.	Sergarh	Bhadrak-Balasore	5	97.960 Km	93.7	More than 10 Km.
5.	Laxmanatha	Balasore-Dantan	60	52.00	51.49	More than 10 Km.
6.	Srirampur	Chandikhole-Paradip	5A	3.780 Km	Only Toll Plaza in NH-5 A	More than 10 Km.

**NMDP**

2701. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ports developed and modernised under the National Maritime Development Programme (NMDP) to promote coastal shipping transport in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the funds allocated, released and spent during the aforesaid period, year-wise and port-wise; and

(c) the time by which development and modernisation works of such ports are likely to be completed?

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

(a) All the Major Ports had taken up capacity augmentation and modernization projects under National Maritime Development Programme (NMDP) which was implemented during the period 2005-2012. The facilities developed are used for coastal shipping transport as well as for EXIM trade.

(b) The details of the projects, port-wise, for the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement. The investments for the projects are generally either from the internal resources of the Port or through Public Private Participation.

(c) When the National Maritime development Programme came to a close on 31.03.2012, 66 port development projects were under progress. These projects are monitored for early completion.

**Statement**

Port	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Project No.	Investment (in Crore)	Project No.	Investment (in Crore)	Project No.	Investment (in Crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kolkata/Haldia	1	17.71	NIL	NIL	4	351.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Paradip	2	458.39	1	17.60	1	25.56
Vizag	1	11.48	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Ennore	NIL	NIL	2	879.13	NIL	NIL
Chennai	1	492.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
VoC Port	NIL	NIL	1	25.00	NIL	NIL
Cochin	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
New Mangalore	1	50.00	NIL	NIL	3	320
Mormugao	NIL	NIL	1	140.00	1	16.00
Mumbai	2	142.65	1	15.40	NIL	NIL
JNPT	NIL	NIL	4	225.00	1	357.00
Kandla	1	50.00	NIL	NIL	2	61.79
Total	9	1222.23	10	1302.13	12	1132.25

### ESIC and PF Slips for Workers

2702. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various illiterate factory workers are not provided with Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) and Provident Fund (PF) slips in the country including the State of Jharkhand inspite of deducting the same from their salaries;

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

(c) the details of initiatives being taken up by the Government to ensure that ESIC and PF slips are provided to such workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) does not issue any slip to Insured Persons (IPs). However, under IT Roll out Project of ESI Corporation, two bio-metric Pehchan Cards, one for use of Insured Persons (IPs) and another for family, are

issued, The process of issue off bio-metric Cards to the IPs is an on going process and till September, 2012 approximately 97.85 lakhs sets of two bio-metric cards have been distributed all over the country including the State of Jharkhand.

A total of 16.62 crore Provident Fund (PF) slips has been updated upto the year 2010-11 including the State of Jharkhand.

(c) Following initiatives have been taken by the Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) to provide details of their PF Account:—

1. Online access has been given to the EPF members to 'know their EPF Balance' through the website of the EPFO at [www.epfindia.gov.in](http://www.epfindia.gov.in).
2. Facility of e-passbook has also been provided to the EPF Member. It is an online version of the employee's provident fund account. Transactions are recorded and can be tracked easily by the member by registering themselves on the website of the EPFO.

In order to generate awareness among the beneficiaries, ESIC is organising Bi-monthly Suvridha-Samagam meeting of Employers/Employees representatives at Regional Office/Branch Office level, pamphlets indicating the information available on Insured Persons (IPs) Portal at website *www.esic.in* and how to access them at offices of ESI in Jharkhand have been displayed. The benefits available under the ESI Act, 1948 and the obligations of the employers under the ESI Act, 1948 were advertised at several locations throughout the country including in the State of Jharkhand as a part of year long ESIC Diamond Jubilee Year Celebration in the month of July-August, 2011.

#### Trade with Canada

2703. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total trade carried on between India and Canada during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether India is still in the process of negotiating the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement with Canada to resolve trade issues between the two countries; and

(c) if so, the details of the contentious issues discussed between the two countries along with the time likely to be taken to resolve them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The total trade (export and import) between India and Canada during the last three years and the current year is as under:—

(US \$ Millions)

Year	Export	Import	Total Trade (export + import)
1	2	3	4
2009-2010	1122.77	2097.35	3220.12
2010-2011	1348.82	2029.98	3378.80

1	2	3	4
2011-2012	2053.54	2897.82	4951.36
2012-2013 (April to October 2012)	1130.01	1512.27	2642.28

(Source: DGCIS, Kolkata)

(b) Yes, Madam. So far, six rounds of negotiation for the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) with Canada have been held.

(c) There are no contentious issues between the two countries.

#### Alternatives to VVIP Helicopters

2704. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had evaluated alternatives to helicopters for transport of VVIPs before placing orders for the procurement of VVIP helicopters by the Indian Air Force during 2008-2010;

(b) whether proper economic evaluation of the alternatives was part of this exercise; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Evaluation was done on the basis of multi-vendor bidding.

(c) The required evaluations have been done as per the laid down provisions under the prescribed Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP).

[Translation]

#### Overbridge on NH-1

2705. SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct an overbridge at Bahalgarh Chowk (Sonepat) on NH-1;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and



(c) the time by which construction of this overbridge is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) National Highway Authority of India is exploring the possibility to restructure the Eastern Peripheral Expressway to include the Delhi-Panipat Section of NH-1 which envisages construction of a flyover at Bahalgarh Chowk subject to inter-se-priority and its technical feasibility.

[English]

#### **Revision of Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme**

2706. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to revise the maintenance allowance under Government sponsored post-matric scholarships for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students;

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

(c) the details of proposals under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) The maintenance allowance under the schemes of (i) Post-matric scholarships for Scheduled Caste students and (ii) Post-matric scholarship for Scheduled Tribe students have been revised with effect from 01.07.2010. Presently, there is no proposal to further revise the maintenance allowance under the schemes.

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

#### **Sign Language for Hearing Impaired**

2707. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of hearing impaired persons in the country;

(b) whether the Government is considering to introduce laws to make sign language sub-titles mandatory and to declare sign language as Official Language;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to install visual announcements for hearing impaired people in Railway Stations and Airports etc.;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to install visual emergency alarms in public buildings; and

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to post visual sign language interpreters in public places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) As per Census, 2001, the total number of hearing impaired persons in the country is 12,61,722.

(b) No, Yes.

(c) There is a provision of coach indication board, train indication board and train running display board in addition to fixed signages indicating availability of various amenities and services at important railway stations.

(d) and (e) No, Madam.

#### **Unemployment in North-Eastern States**

2708. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of educated unemployed youth particularly in the North-Eastern (N.E.) States;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to provide gainful employment to the Rural unemployed youth in the country especially the unemployed youth from the N.E. States;

(c) the age at which an educated unemployed could be granted a loan;

(d) whether the Government proposes to reduce the interest of such loans in favour of the unemployed persons; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) As per the latest information available, state-wise number of educated job-seekers including youth, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Government of India is providing employment opportunities to rural unemployed youth in the country including those from North-Eastern states through implementation of various employment generation schemes, such as, National Rural Livelihood Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme.

(c) 18 years is the minimum eligible age to get loan under the schemes, such as, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP).

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal under consideration in the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

**Statement**

State-wise number of educated job seekers including youth as on 31.12.2009

(in thousand)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Educated
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1450.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.5
3.	Assam	1493.5
4.	Bihar	694.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	1143.5
6.	Delhi	449.4
7.	Goa	101.7
8.	Gujarat	832.7
9.	Haryana	772.9

1	2	3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	708.7
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	77.0
12.	Jharkhand	461.9
13.	Karnataka	381.5
14.	Kerala	3740.6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1555.8
16.	Maharashtra	2230.0
17.	Manipur	423.8
18.	Meghalaya	23.3
19.	Mizoram	31.9
20.	Nagaland	31.4
21.	Odisha	749.3
22.	Punjab	242.2
23.	Rajasthan	691.5
24.	Sikkim*	
25.	Tamil Nadu	3453.3
26.	Tripura	202.4
27.	Uttarakhand	429.8
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1858.1
29.	West Bengal	4649.0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23.3
31.	Chandigarh	23.6
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.1
33.	Daman And Diu	5.2
34.	Lakshadweep	11.9
35.	Puducherry	207.9
Total		29174.8

\*No Employment Exchange is functioning in the State.

### Level Wages for Labour Workforce

2709. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether women are employed under various Government schemes without being recognized as Government workers with the right to Government level wages;

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

(c) whether the Government is considering to identify these women workforce and provide them with Government level wages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the said level wages is likely to be provided to such employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (d) There are number of schemes like Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day-Meal Scheme and National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme, where some women are engaged as honorary workers/volunteers or in part time capacity. The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme envisages the Anganwadi workers and helpers as "honorary workers" from the local community who come forward to render their services on part time basis, in the area of child care and development. Being honorary workers they are paid monthly honoraria as decided by the Government from time to time. Under National Rural Health Mission, Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) have been envisaged as community health volunteers who are selected by the community and act as a link between the community and public health system. They are given performance based monetary incentives for the activities performed by them. They are not employed by the Government. Under Mid-Day-Meal (MDM) Scheme, guidelines provides for giving preference to women under SC/ST category for engagement as cook cum helper under MDM Scheme. They are engaged on part time basis and are given monthly honorarium.

Under National Child Labour Scheme for Child

Labour, volunteers including women are engaged by the project society, who is given honorarium on monthly basis. In view of their role/nature of work, these functionaries cannot be declared as Government employees and as such there is no proposal to provide them with remuneration as admissible to Government employees.

[Translation]

### Trade With EU

2710. SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government is in the process of finalization of the Broad-Based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA)/Free Trade Agreement with the European Union (EU) and if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far in this regard;

(b) the details of the contentious issues being negotiated between the two groups including lowering of tariff on import and export duties and the efforts being made by the Government to resolve them; (c) whether the Government has held any meeting with the European Commissioner for Taxation and Customs Union, Audit and Anti-Fraud in the recent past;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the issues raised and discussed during the meeting along with the reaction of the European Commissioner thereto; and

(e) the details of the total trade carried on between India and European Union countries along with the economic benefits likely to be accrued to the small and medium business enterprises and exporters from the aforesaid Agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Government of India is negotiating a bilateral Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) with the European Union (EU) and negotiations were launched in Brussels on 28-29 June, 2007 based on the recommendations of the High Level

Trade Group at the 7th India-EU Summit in October, 2006 in Helsinki. Negotiations across a number of tracks including Trade in Goods, Trade in Services, Investment, Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures, Technical Barriers to Trade, Trade Remedies, Government Procurement, Customs Cooperation and Trade Facilitation, Dispute Settlement, Competition and Intellectual Property Rights etc. are underway. So far fifteen rounds of negotiations have been held.

(b) As is consistent with previous and established practice in ongoing negotiations, it would be premature to share the details of negotiations including the contentious issues and efforts being made to resolve them on account of sensitivities involved. Disclosures before finalisation of the Agreement may adversely affect India's position in the negotiations.

(c) and (d) A bilateral meeting between Hon'ble Commerce Minister and European Commissioner for Taxation and Customs Union, Audit and Anti Fraud was held on 17th October, 2012 to exchange views on various matters including the ongoing negotiations in India EU BTIA.

(e) The details of total trade between India and EU during the last three years is given below. Enhanced bilateral trade in goods and services and investment flows would result from this BTIA, which will also benefit small and medium business enterprises and exporters.

	US \$ Million		
	2009-10	2010-2011	2011-2012
Exports	36028.05	46077.64	52570.34
Imports	38433.12	44539.93	57294.62
Total	74461.17	90617.57	109864.96

(Source: DGCIS)

#### Agri Export Zones

2711. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) the details of the Agri Export Zones (AEZs) set up in different parts of the country, State-wise and location-wise particularly in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up new AEZs across the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has noticed any shortcomings in the functioning of the existing AEZs and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to overcome these shortcomings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The details of the Agri Export Zones (AEZs) set up in different parts of the country, State-wise and location-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Madam. A peer evaluation of the existing AEZs was carried out in December 2004 to assess the performance of AEZs. On the basis of recommendations of the peer group in 2005, it was decided not to consider Notification of new AEZs unless there were strong compelling reasons.

(c) Some of the important findings of the above peer evaluation include (i) Lack of ownership by Government Authority and their Agencies, (ii) Lack of awareness about the scheme and its conceptual framework among stake holders including State Government field establishments, (iii) Lack of project orientation in the conceptual design of AEZ, (iv) Lack of coordination/monitoring system in AEZs, (v) Non-materialization of adequate public investment from Central and State Governments, (vi) indiscreet proliferation of AEZs etc.

(d) The remedial action plan mainly aims at creating institutional/administrative mechanism for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of AEZs and short listing of a few AEZs for special focus for their revival as well as to make them model AEZs.

Accordingly, the Department of Commerce selected 4 AEZs (Flowers in Sikkim, Mango in Andhra Pradesh, Pineapple in West Bengal and Ginger in Assam) for infrastructure development to boost exports from these States. The Department approved a financial outlay of

Rs.48.85 crores for execution of 16 infrastructure projects under Assistance to States for Development of Export

Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) Scheme in 4 AEZs mentioned above.

**Statement**

*Agri Export Zones*

Sl. No.	State	AEZ Project	State and Districts
1	2	3	4
01	Assam (1)	Fresh and Processed Ginger	Assam (Kamrup, Nalbari, Barpeta, Darrang, Nagaon, Morigaon, Karbi Anglong and North Cachar districts)
02	Andhra Pradesh (5)	Mango Pulp and Fresh Veg. Mango and Grapes Mango Gherkins Chilli	Andhra Pradesh (Chittoor District) Andhra Pradesh (Districts of Ranga Reddy, Medak & parts Mahabob nagar districts) Andhra Pradesh (Krishna District) Andhra Pradesh (Districts of Mahboobnagar, Rangareddy, Karimnagar, Warangal, Medak Ananthapur and Nalgonda) Guntur
03	Bihar (1)	Lychee, Vegetables and Honey	Bihar (Muzaffar-pur, Samastipur, Hajipur, Vaishali, East and West Champaran, Bhagalpur, Begulsarai, Khagaria, Sitamarhi, Saran and Gopalganj)
04	Gujarat (3)	Mango and Vegetables Value Added Onion Sesame Seeds	Gujarat (Districts of Ahmedabad, Khadia, Anand, Vadodra, Surat, Navsari, Valsad, Bharuch and Narmada) Gujarat (Districts of Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Amreli, Rajkot, Junagadh and Jamnagar Districts) Amerali, Bhav-nagar, Surendra-nagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar
05	Himachal Pradesh (1)	Apples	Himachal Pradesh (Shimla, Sirmour, Kullu, Mandi, Chamba and Kinpaur)
06.	Karnataka (4)	Gherkins Rose Onion Flowers Vanilla	Karnataka (Tumkur, Bangalore Urban, Bangalore Rural, Hassan, Kolar, Chitradurga, Dharwad and Bagalkot) Karnataka (Bangalore) Urban, Bangalore (Rural), Kolar Karnataka (Bangalore) Urban, Bangalore (Rural), Kolar, Tumkur, Kodagu and Belgaum Karnataka (Districts of Dakshin Kannada, Uttara Kannada, Udupi, Shimoga Kodagu, Chickamagalur)

1	2	3	4
07	Jammu and Kashmir (2)	Apple	Jammu and Kashmir (Districts of Srinagar, Baramula, Anantnag, Kupwara, Badgaum and Pulwama)
		Walnuts	Jammu and Kashmir Region — Baramulla, Anantnag, Pulwama, Budgam, Kupwara and Srinagar) (Jammu Region — Doda, Poonch, Udampur, Rajouri and Kathua)
08	Jharkhand (1)	Vegetables	Jharkhand (Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Lohardaga)
09	Kerala (2)	Horticulture Products	Kerala (Districts of Thrissur, Kollam, Ernakulam, Kottayaam, Aiapp-uzha, Pathanum-thitta, Thiruvantha-puram, Idukki and Palakkod)
		Medicinal Plant	Wayanad, Mallapuram, Palakkad, Thrissur, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kollam, Pathana-mittha, Thiruva-nanthapuram
10	Madhya Pradesh (5)	Potatoes, Onion, Garlic	Madhya Pradesh (Malwa, Ujjain, Indore, Dewas, Dhar, Shajajpur, Ratlam, Neemuch and Mandsaur)
		Seed Spices	Madhya Pradesh (Districts of Guna, Mandsaur, Ujjain, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Shajapur and Neemuch)
		Wheat (Duram)	Madhya Pradesh (Three distinct and contiguous zones):- Ujjain Zone comprising of Neemach, Ratlam, Mandsaur and Ujjain Indore Zone comprising of Indore, Dhar, Shajapur and Dewas Bhopal Division, comprising of Sehore, Vidisha, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Harda, Narsinghpur and Bhopal
		Lentil and Grams	Shivpuri, Guna, Vidisha, Raisen, Narsinghpura, Chhindwara
		Oranges	Chhindwara.Hoshangabad. Betul
11	Maharashtra (8)	Grape and Grapewine	Maharashtra (Nasik, Sanghli, Pune, Satara, Ahmednagar and Sholapur)
		Mango (Alphonso)	Maharashtra (Districts of Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Raigarh and Thane)
		Kesar Mango	Maharashtra (Districts of Aurangabad, Beed, Jalna, Ahmednagar and Latur)
		Flowers	Maharashtra (Pune, Nasik, Kolhapur and Sangli)

1	2	3	4
		Onions	Maharashtra (Districts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Pune Satara, Jalgaon)
		Pomegranate	Districts of Solapur, Sangli, Ahmednagar, Pune Nasik, Latur, Osmana
		Banana	Jalgaon, Dhule, Nandurbar, Buldhana, Wardha, Parbhani, Hindoli
		Oranges	Nagpur and Amraoti
12	Odisha (1)	Ginger and Turmeric	Odisha (Kandhamal District)
13	Punjab (3)	Vegetables	Punjab (Fatehqarh Sahib, Patiala, Sangrur, Ropar and Ludhiana)
		Potatoes	Punjab (Singhpura Zirakpur (Patiala) Rampura Phul, Muktsar, Ludhiana, Jullunder)
		Basmati Rice	Punjab (Districts of Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Kapur-thala, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur and Nawanshahar)
14	Rajasthan (2)	Coriander	Kota, Bundi, Baran, Jhalawar and Chittoor
		Cumin	Nagaur, Barmer, Jalore, Pali and Jodhpur
15	Sikkim (2)	Flowers (Orchids) and Cherry Pepper	Sikkim (East Sikkim)
		Ginger	Sikkim (North, East, South and West Sikkim)
16	Tripura (1)	Organic pineapple	Tripura (Kumarqhat, Manu, Melaghar, Matabari and Kakraban Blocks)
17	Tamil Nadu (4)	Flower	Tamil Nadu (Dharmapuri)
		Flowers	Tamil Nadu (Nilqiri District)
		Mangoes	Tamil Nadu (Districts of Madurai, Theni, Dindigui, Virudhunagar and Tirunelveii)
		Cashewnut	Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Pudukottai and Sivaganga
18	Uttar Pradesh (4)	Potatoes	Uttar Pradesh (Agra, Hathras, Farrukhabad, Kanoj, Meerut, Baghpat and Aligarh)
		Mangoes and Vegetables	Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow, Unnao, Hardo, Sitapur and barabanki)
		Mangoes	Uttar Pradesh (Saharanpur, Muzzfarnagar, Bijnaur, Meerut, Bhagpat and Bulandshahar)

1	2	3	4
		Basmati Rice	Uttar Pradesh (Districts of Bareilly, Shahajahanpur, Pilibhit, Rampur, Badaun, Bijnor, Moradabad, J B Phulenagar, Saharanpur, Mujjafamagar, Meerut, Bulandshahar, Ghaziabad)
19	Uttarakhand (4)	Lychee	Uttarakhand (Udhamsingh Nagar, Dehradun and Nainital).
		Flowers	Uttarakhand (Districts of Dehradun and Pantnagar)
		Basmati Rice	Uttarakhand (Districts of Udham Singh Nagar, Nainital, Dehradun and Haridwar)
		Medicinal and Aromatic Plants	Uttarakhand (Districts of Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Dehradun and Nainital)
20	West Bengal (6)	Lychee	West Bengal (Districts of Murshidabad Maida, 24 Pargana (N) and 24 Pargana(s))
		Potatoes	West Bengal (Districts of Hoogly, Burdwan, Midnapore (W) Uday Narayanpur and Howrah)
		Mango	W. Bengal (Malda and Murshidabad)
		Vegetables	W Bengal (Nadia, Murshidabad) and North 24 Parganas
		Darjeeling Tea	West Bengal (Darjeeling)
		Pineapple	West Bengal (Darjeeling, Uttar Dinajpur, Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri)

**Clearance Norms for Oil and Gas Pipelines**

2712. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

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

(a) whether the Government has set norms/rules for giving green clearances and regulation of oil and gas pipelines spread across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of

the Government that there are oil and gas spills from the pipelines and various oil companies dispose off hazardous waste in a pit instead of sending it through a legally mandated treatment facility;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to review and modify the rules for giving green clearances and regulation of oil and gas pipelines; and

(f) if so, the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per the Environmental



Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, prior environmental clearance is mandatory for oil and gas transportation pipeline (crude and refinery/petrochemical products), passing through national parks/sanctuaries/coral reefs/ecologically sensitive areas including LNG Terminal.

(c) and (d) An incident of oil spill in Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) pipeline has occurred on 2nd November, 2012 in Nagapattinam District of Tamil Nadu. Environmental clearance to the Oil and Gas pipeline projects is accorded subject to stipulation of various environmental safeguards. These inter-alia include online monitoring system for checking health of the pipeline; compliance to Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Trans-boundary Movement) Rules, 2008; soil bio-remediation of contaminated soil in case of oil leakage and measures for risk mitigation and preparation of onsite and offsite disaster management plan.

(e) and (f) Does not arise in view of the reply given above to parts (a), (b), (c) and (d).

[Translation]

**Outstanding EPF/ESIC Amount  
against Hotels**

2713. SHRI NARAYANSINGH AMLABE:  
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

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

(a) the details of Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) amount outstanding against the five star hotels in Delhi including closed textile mills in Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of cases registered and prosecution made in this regard during the said period on the said defaulters, yearwise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to give relief to the affected employees engaged in such hotels and textile mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) There is no amount outstanding with regard to Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) against any five star hotel in Delhi. However, details of outstanding ESI dues in respect of five star hotels in Delhi are as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	Outstanding Amount (Rs. In lakh)
1.	2009-10	13.87
2.	2010-11	13.87
3.	2011-12	13.87
4.	Current year (upto Nov., 2012)	13.99

Details of amount outstanding against closed textile mills in Madhya Pradesh in respect of EPFO for the last three years including current year are as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	Outstanding Amount (Rs. In lakh)
1.	2009-10	1737.85
2.	2010-11	562.49
3.	2011-12	42.32
4.	Current year (upto Nov., 2012)	27.12

Details of amount outstanding against closed textile mills in Madhya Pradesh in respect of Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) for the last three years including current year are as under:—

Sl.No.	Year	Amount	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	2009-10	437.14	1. Six units are closed and claims have been raised with the Official Liquidator.

1	2	3	4
2.	2010-11	450.74	2. Two units are under BIFR and are State Textiles Corporation units.
3.	2011-12	462.50	3. Two units are closed which are not under BIFR.
4.	Current Year upto Nov., 2012	470.67	4. Four units are closed and are under NTC CPSU. 5. Three units for which rehabilitation scheme has been sanctioned by BIFR. 6. Two units are closed and are registered under BIFR. No scheme is sanctioned.

(b) As regard closed textile mills, no case has been registered and prosecutions made against the mills for default of EPF dues during the last three years and current year upto 30.11.2012.

So far as ESIC dues are concerned, no case has been registered and prosecution made by ESIC against five star hotels in Delhi. However, five cases were registered against closed textile mills out of which three cases have been decided.

(c) Action has been taken against establishments under section 8B to 8G of Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 for early recovery of dues. This includes attachment of movable and immovable property, arrest of employers, etc. The payment of Provident Fund to employees of the closed defaulting textile mills is being made from the Special Reserve Fund of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO).

The employees covered under Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 are entitled to benefits based on contribution paid or payable.

[English]

### Unemployment

2714. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:  
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:  
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

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

(a) the State-wise number of unemployed persons, both educated and uneducated including SCs/STs and OBCs in the country as on date especially in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide reservation for such unemployed youths including SC/ST and OBC category in the private sector;

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

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of shifts in the factories to reduce unemployment in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is also aware that educated unemployed persons have to face great difficulties in getting loan for self-employment;

(f) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(g) whether various posts that are falling vacant are not being filled up; and

(h) if so, the details of various schemes or employment policy formulated by the Government for providing employment to the unemployed persons in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) As per latest information available, State-wise number of both educated and uneducated job

seekers including SCs/STs and OBCs, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges in the country as on 31.12.2009 is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal under consideration of Government. However, a Group of Ministers was formed in September, 2004, to examine issue of affirmative action, including reservation in private sector, and to initiate a dialogue with , industry and other associations to fulfill aspirations of youth belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Group met five times and also held consultations with representatives of Apex Industry Associations. In October, 2006 a Coordination Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, to carry forward the dialogue with Industry on affirmative action in private sector. The Committee held discussions with representatives of Apex Industry Chambers/Associations. As decided in the third meeting of the Coordination Committee held on 11.7.2008 a Group of Officers has been constituted in September, 2008, to study the issue of providing fiscal incentives to industries for setting up manufacturing units in backward districts with large SC/ST population. Meetings of this Group of Officers and the apex industry associations were held in September, 2008 and February, 2009. It was decided that the experiences of states in promoting industrialization and enhancing employment of SC/ST groups through incentives would be studied for designing a suitable fiscal incentive scheme for setting up manufacturing units in backward districts with large SC/ST population.

(d) Ministry of Labour and Employment has no proposal to increase the number of shifts in the factories under the purview of Factories Act, 1948.

(e) No specific case of difficulties faced by educated unemployed for getting loan for self employment has been reported to Ministry of Labour and Employment.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) As per the latest information available, the estimated number of vacant posts of regular Central Government Civilian employees as on 1st March, 2010 is 5,33,936.

(h) Government of India has been implementing various employment generation programmes, such as, Swama Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); National Rural Livelihood Mission(NRLM) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

### Statement

*State-wise number of educated and uneducated job seekers including SCs/STs and OBCs as on 31.12.2009*

(in thousand)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Educated	Uneducated
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1450.3	551.4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	17.5	18.5
3	Assam	1493.5	222.9
4	Bihar	694.1	129.2
5	Chhattisgarh	1143.5	215.7
6	Delhi	449.4	11.4
7	Goa	101.7	1.1
8	Gujarat	832.7	72.8
9	Haryana	772.9	186.0
10	Himachal Pradesh	708.7	93.4
11	Jammu and Kashmir	77.0	244.6
12	Jharkhand	461.9	162.9
13	Karnataka	381.5	201.7
14	Kerala	3740.6	616.3
15	Madhya Pradesh	1555.8	380.5
16	Maharashtra	2230.0	778.3

1	2	3	4
17.	Manipur	423.8	244.7
18.	Meghalaya	23.3	11.3
19.	Mizoram	31.9	20.2
20.	Nagaland	31.4	22.3
21.	Odisha	749.3	99.3
22.	Punjab	242.2	146.6
23.	Rajasthan	691.5	125.9
24.	Sikkim*	0.0	0.0
25.	Tamil Nadu	3453.3	2116.8
26.	Tripura	202.4	281.6
27.	Uttarakhand	429.8	57.6
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1858.1	277.6
29.	West Bengal	4649.0	1639.9
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23.3	17.0
31.	Chandigarh	23.6	16.5
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.1	2.1
33.	Daman And Diu	5.2	7.9
34.	Lakshadweep	11.9	2.7
35.	Puducherry	207.9	0.2
Total		29174.8	8977.4

\*No Employment Exchange is functioning in the State.

[Translation]

#### Facilities to Soldiers

2715. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the soldiers in the Army are getting facilities as per rule;

(b) if so, whether there is a monitoring mechanism in place for the same and complaints received in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of officers found guilty for not providing these facilities in time including the details of action taken against them; and

(e) the results achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) to (e) All the soldiers in the Army are getting facilities as per their entitlement. These facilities are provided to the soldiers by their respective commands and these are monitored by chain of command as well as HQs. Complaints, whenever, received are investigated for suitable corrective measures including administrative/disciplinary action against erring personnel by the concerned commands.

[English]

#### Abusive Language and Castiest Remarks

2716. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the cases registered under SC/ST prevention of Atrocities Act during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of the fake cases registered under the said Act, State-wise;

(c) whether the clauses regarding abusive language and castiest remarks are being widely misused by the SC/ST people against the non-SC/ST people;

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

(e) whether the Government is considering to amend the SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act in view of the misuse of the law; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) The data of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, in this regard is given in the Statement-I.

(b) The data of NCRB does not specifically relate to fake cases under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (PoA) Act, 1989 and is given under the caption " Charge found False/Mistake of

Fact or Law etc.". Accordingly the State/UT-wise data for the calendar year 2011 is given in the Statement-II

(c) and (d) Incidence of false cases under the said Act was indicated by some agencies. For dealing with specific false cases, relevant Sections of the IPC can be invoked by the concerned agencies.

(e) and (f) In this context, no proposal to amend the Act is under consideration, since no suggestion to this effect has been received from any State Government/UT Administration.

#### **Statement-I**

*Cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 by Police, during 2009, 2010 and 2011*

*Number of cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, by Police, during:*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Year:		
		2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5293	5074	4808
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	54	34
3.	Assam	9	10	2
4.	Bihar	3903	3587	3720
5.	Chhattisgarh	1017	847	589
6.	Goa	3	1	5
7.	Gujarat	1375	1163	1214
8.	Haryana	303	380	408
9.	Himachal Pradesh	88	102	95
10.	Jharkhand	813	811	945
11.	Karnataka	2436	2766	2754
12.	Kerala	569	671	991

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4175	4756	4529
14.	Maharashtra	1296	1399	1454
15.	Manipur	0	0	1
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	2261	2263	1939
20.	Punjab	108	115	90
21.	Rajasthan	6168	6298	6440
22.	Sikkim	30	4	17
23.	Tamil Nadu	1332	1661	1402
24.	Tripura	34	46	52
25.	Uttar Pradesh	7465	6272	7737
26.	Uttarakhand	58	35	32
27.	West Bengal	37	110	100
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	1	7
29.	Chandigarh	0	0	2
30.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	17	2	3
31.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0
32.	Delhi	31	16	28
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	3	5	3
Total		38849	38449	39401

Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

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

**Statement-II**

*Cases where Charge found False/Mistake of Fact or Law etc. during 2011*

*Number of cases where Charge found False/Mistake of Fact or Law etc, during:*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1833
2.	Assam	11
3.	Bihar	357
4.	Chhattisgarh	2
5.	Gujarat	20
6.	Haryana	100
7.	Himachal Pradesh	33
8.	Jharkhand	81
9.	Karnataka	467
10.	Kerala	210
11.	Madhya Pradesh	62
12.	Maharashtra	153
13.	Odisha	213
14.	Punjab	22
15.	Rajasthan	3774
16.	Tamil Nadu	322
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1047
18.	Uttarakhand	8
19.	West Bengal	4

1	2	3
20.	Puducherry	3
Total		8722

*Source:* National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

- 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) No community has been specified as a Scheduled Castes in the State/UT of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.
  - (iii) No such case reported in States/UTs of Goa, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Delhi.

**Defence Establishments**

2717. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIYA:  
SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:  
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:  
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of offices of his Ministry and its organisations in Gujarat and Bihar;
- (b) the details of immovable properties held by Defence establishments in these States;
- (c) whether there is any dispute relating to the said properties with the State Governments; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken to resolve the same?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) to (d): The requisite information in respect of Gujarat is attached as Statement. As far as information in respect of Bihar is concerned, the same is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) The details of offices of the Ministry and its organizations in Gujarat are as under:—

Sl. No.	Organization	No. of units/offices
1.	Armed Forces	151
2.	Other defence establishments	69

(b) 24807 acres of defence land is situated in Gujarat.

(c) and (d) The Dhrangadhra Municipal Corporation has filed Civil Suit No. 33/89 (earlier 88/85) in the court of Sr. Civil Judge at Dhrangadhra in respect of ex-state forces property known as MES Colony (Barrack No.32) measuring 4.48 acres claiming ownership. The matter is presently sub-judice.

### Export of Rice

2718. SHRI VIJAY INDER SINGLA:  
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

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

(a) whether India is the largest exporter of rice in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the measures being taken by the Government to maintain this position;

(c) whether the Government provides incentives to the farmers for promoting the export of agricultural products from the country; and

(d) if so, the details of the incentive being provided to the farmers 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. According to International Grain Council, India has become the

largest exporter of rice by exporting 96 lakh MT of rice during 2011-12 (Nov.-Oct.) by replacing Thailand which exported 65 lakh MT of rice during the same period. The government has decided to continue the unrestricted export of non-basmati rice. APEDA, an autonomous body under Department of Commerce, participates in international fairs/exhibitions for promotion of various agro products including basmati rice. In addition, in order to boost exports, the Government provides various incentives for infrastructure development, quality control, market development and incentive for promotion, packaging, publicity, information dissemination, etc.

(c) and (d) The Government had launched a Centrally sponsored scheme on 'National Food Security Mission' (NFSM) from Rabi crop season, 2007-08 which includes NFSM-Rice as one of the three major components. The aim of the NFSM was to increase production of rice and enhance farm level economy to restore confidence of farmers indulging in rice, wheat and pulses production. In addition, Government provides financial subsidy to farmers for purchase of various agricultural and horticultural tools and equipment under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana(RKVY), National Horticulture Mission(NHM) and Macro Management of Agriculture(MMA). Government has also increased the Minimum Support Price for various agricultural products including rice to incentivize the farmers for production of agricultural products.

### Study on Industrial Growth

2719. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:  
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:  
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:  
SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether any study has been conducted by the Government on the impact of rising prices and hardening of interest rates on the industrial growth;



(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has held any discussion with various industries/organisations and stakeholders to increase the industrial production in the country;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the manufacturing industry is witnessing a slow down and is unable to compete in the international market due to inefficiency by core industries and price rise in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) No separate study has been conducted on the impact of rising prices and hardening of interest rates on the industrial growth. However, rising prices or hardening of interest rates have a bearing on industrial growth. While rising prices is likely to increase manufacturing cost and also reduce domestic demand, hardening of interest rates increases cost of capital for the industry.

Government has already taken confidence building measures for improving the industrial climate and manufacturing in the country. One of the measures taken by the Government is the announcement of the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) with the objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25 percent and creating 100 million jobs over a decade or so. The Policy also seeks to put in place measures to improve industrial infrastructure including setting up of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs), simplify business regulation and incentivize clean technology; skill development; and investment in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).

The Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project is under implementation to create a strong economic base

with globally competitive environment and state-of-the-art infrastructure along the Delhi-Mumbai Dedicated Freight Corridor of the Railways.

Other measures include promotion and facilitation of industrial investment including promotion of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) through consolidation of various press notes into a single document; gradual liberalization and rationalization of FDI Policy; regular meetings with industry associations and stakeholders to fast track implementation of industrial projects etc.

(c) and (d) A Government-Industry Joint Task Force (JTF) has been constituted under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Commerce Industry and Textiles to serve as an institutional mechanism for regular dialogue between industry and Government in order to facilitate the growth and development of Indian Industry with a view to achieving the overall objectives of sustained and inclusive economic growth. So far four meetings of the JTF have been held.

Based on the recommendations of the JTF Government has already, initiated measures like resolving the issues related with land acquisition and environmental clearances, fast track implementation of projects, identification of ten National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) as part of National Manufacturing Policy (NMP), gradual liberalizations rationalization of FDI policy in various sectors etc.

(e) and (f) The growth of Eight Core Industries viz. Coal, Crude Oil, Natural Gas, Petroleum Refinery products, Fertilizers, Steel and Electricity, having a weightage of 37.9 percent in the overall Index of Industrial Production (IIP) do have some impact on the growth of manufacturing industry. Similarly, rise in prices can adversely affect industrial growth in terms of increase in the cost of production and reduction of domestic demand. However, no one to one correlation can be established between the growth of Core Industries and price rise and growth of manufacturing industry or its competitiveness in the international market.

The details regarding the growth rate of manufacturing and core industries are given in the table below:—

Table: Growth rate of Index of Industrial Production (IIP), manufacturing sector and Core Industries

Period	Manufacturing*	Overall IIP*	(In percent)
			Growth of Eight Core Industries**
2009-10	4.8	5.3	6.6
2010-11	9.0	8.2	6.6
2011-12	3.0	2.9	4.4
2012-13			
April	-1.8	-1.3	3.1
May	2.6	2.5	4.0
June	-3.2	-2.0	3.8
July	-0.4	-0.2	1.2
August	2.4	2.3	2.4
September	-1.5	-0.4	5.0
October	—	—	6.5

Source: \*Central Statistics Office.

\*\*Office of the Economic Adviser, DIPP.

Besides measures taken for improving the industrial climate and manufacturing in the country as indicated in parts (a) and (b) above, so far as core industries are concerned, Government is encouraging participation of private sector, including foreign companies, for exploration and production of petroleum and natural gas and related activities that are capital intensive and requiring use of expensive state-of-art technology in order to step up production of oil and gas.

In order to increase the production of Metallic Minerals (Iron ore, Manganese, Chromites), the

Government has sought to create an attractive environment for investment by legislative reforms in the form of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011, quarterly review of pending cases of Environment and Forest clearances etc.

[Translation]

### Ban on Export of Beef

2720. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) the quantity of processed meat and beef exported along with the foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, value-wise;

(b) whether the Government has decided to lift the ban imposed on export of beef;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether several social and religious organisations have represented the Government against the decision for removal of any such ban imposed on the export of beef from the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Under the existing Foreign Trade Policy, the export of beef (meat of cow, oxen and calf) is prohibited and is not permitted to be exported. The quantity and value of processed meat exported during the last three years and current year is as under:

Qty. in MT, Value in US\$ Mill

Product	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (April-July)	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Processed meat	716.19	2.02	1305.96	4.28	1703.12	6.26	849.33	2.68

Source: DGCIS

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. There is no such proposal to lift the prohibition on export of beef.

[English]

#### **Bonus for Construction Workers**

2721. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SRHI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from certain States including Maharashtra for amending the labour laws that will ensure festival bonus to unorganised labourers including construction workers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) A few representations for amending the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 to remove eligibility ceiling and cover all employees under the ambit of the Act have been received from Labour Unions. However, no proposal from the State Government of Maharashtra has been received for amending the labour laws that will ensure festival bonus to unorganised labourers including construction workers.

Since the calculation ceiling has been revised from Rs. 2500 to Rs. 3500 per month and eligibility limit from Rs. 3500 to Rs. 10000 w.e.f 1st April, 2006 vide the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 2007, the Government is not contemplating any further amendment in the Act at this stage.

#### **Gems and Jewellery Export Promotion Council**

2722. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

PROF. SAUGATA ROY:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether the Government has chalked out any scheme to increase the export of value added manufactured goods and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether, according to the Gems and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, there has been a decline in the export/import of gold, gems and jewellery during the last three years and the current year;

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

(d) the details of value of gems and jewellery exported/imported and the foreign exchange earned thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise;

(e) whether the imposition of two percent of import duty on diamonds is one of the major factors in the decline of the export/import of gems and jewellery; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken/being taken to boost the export/import of gems and jewellery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) With a view to promote the Gems and Jewellery Sector, Government has taken a number of steps such as providing financial assistance for participation in international fairs, organizing buyer-seller meets etc. under Market Development Assistance (MDA) and Market Access Initiative (MAI) Schemes of the Department of Commerce. Government has also announced a number of measures in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14 to promote export of Gems and Jewellery such as permission to import diamonds on consignment basis for certification/grading and re-export by specified agencies, increasing the limit of personal carriage of Gems and Jewellery products in case of

participation in overseas exhibitions and in case of export promotion tours etc.

(b) and (c) According to information received from Gems and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC), there was no decline in exports/imports during 2009-10,

2010-11 and 2011-12. However, some decline has been noticed in the current year, i.e. 2012-13.

The main reason for decline is imposition of 2% duty on Cut and Polished Diamonds and coloured Gemstones and global economic slowdown.

(in US\$ Million)

Particulars	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Comparison on exports from April-October	
				2012-13	2011-12
Exports	29442	43048	43211	22500.47	25919.63
Imports	28845	42454	42721	21703.70	25599.03

Source: Customs data compiled by GJEPC.

(d) Details of value of gems and jewellery exported to/imported from five major countries for the last three financial years and the current year, as reported by GJEPC, are given below:—

**Exports:**

in US\$ Million

Country	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	April-October, 2012
U.A.E.	12921.73	22082.27	18932.14	11107.95
Hong Kong	6696.47	9287.54	10807.77	5273.45
U.S.A.	4230.80	4946.08	4896.86	2416.55
Belgium	1632.68	2071.28	2746.45	1101.10
Israel	841.81	1149.50	1466.13	645.18

**Imports:**

UAE	9227.04	16468.16	11428.08	7,278.99
Belgium-EC	5906.53	7795.57	9088.22	4,832.72
Hongkong	4322.61	7132.91	8353.83	1,951.27
Switzerland	259.46	2776.05	5537.74	3,416.64
United Kingdom- EC	1147.73	1254.14	1538.26	772.25

(e) The imposition of import duty of 2% has made impact on the export/import of cut and polished diamonds. The duty was imposed by the Government in January, 2012 on the request of GJEPC to curb the practice of round tripping/circular trading of cut and polished

diamonds adopted by unscrupulous traders.

(f) The details of decline in export/import are given in the reply to part (b) and (c) of the question above. The measures being taken to boost exports are enumerated in the reply to part (a) of the question above.

### Upgradation of Coast Guard

2723. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate measures have been taken by his Ministry to strengthen India's land, air and sea-lanes to meet any kind of eventuality or challenge;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government during 2009-10 and 2010-11 for upgradation of Coast Guard; and

(d) the expenditure expected to be incurred for such upgradation?

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

(a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Upgradation of Coast Guard Units including assets and equipments is an ongoing process based on requirement for which adequate funds are provided. Budgetary allocations under Capital Head including major and land acquisition for the financial years 2009-10 and 2010-11 were Rs. 921.33 crores and Rs. 1200.19 crores respectively and the corresponding expenditure was Rs. 907.00 crores and Rs. 1200.83 crores.

[Translation]

### ITI's

2724. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA:  
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from the States including Gujarat for the opening of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs);

(b) if so, the details in this regard along with the location-wise details, State-wise, during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether a number of ITIs in the country are

being run in Governmental and Non-Governmental sectors;

(d) if so, the total number of such institutes in the country as on date;

(e) the number of annual pass-outs from such institutes; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide jobs to such persons who passed out from the ITIs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) 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 Gujarat.

(c) Industrial Training Institutes in the country are being run in both Government and Non-Government sectors.

(d) As on 25.09.2012, there were 10341 Government/Private ITIs functioning in the country out of which 2271 are under Government. ITIs and 9,67,406 in Private ITIs.

(e) The Quality Council of India (QCI) on behalf of DGE&T carried out a study in 2011 on "Performance Evaluation of Government and Private ITIs" on assessment of existing Infrastructure, Resource Availability, Effective Utilization, Industry linkages, etc. and observed that the student pass out rate is around 70%. These students enter labour market in search of wage employment or self-employment. The placement rate of modernized/upgraded ITI graduates was in the range of 81 to 99% while for others it was in the range of 41 to 60%.

(f) Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through

Public Private Partnership (PPP) as well as upgradation 100 ITIs from domestic resources and 400 ITIs through world bank assistance has been undertaken with a view to introduce Multi-skilling courses as per nearby industry-cluster and/or modernization on infrastructure of trades that are in demand. For each ITI taken up under the Scheme, an Industry Partner is associated to lead the process of Upgradation. An institute Management Committee (IMC), headed by the Industry Partner, is constituted under this scheme. The IMC has been given financial and academic autonomy to manage the affairs of the ITI. The IMC is allowed to determine upto 20% of the admissions in the ITI. Training, Counselling-cum-Placement cells (TCPCs) have been set up in ITIs which help in placement of ITI graduates. Campus recruitments are also being organized by TCPCs for providing jobs.

#### **ROB and RUB at Railway Crossings**

2725. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) the district-wise number of railway level crossings Rail Over Bridges (ROBs) situated on National Highways (NHs) in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposals for construction of rail over bridges/rail under bridges/ underpasses at these railway level crossings including on the railway crossings C-142 situated in the East and one situated in the West of Sadulpur railway station on Rajgarh-Pilani and Rajgarh-Jhunjunnu State highways in Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) the amount of funds likely to be released/ allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) Details of District-wise railway level crossings/Rail Over Bridges (ROBs) situated on National Highways (NHs) entrusted to State/Public Works Departments (PWDs) and National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in the State of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) to (d) No proposal of construction of rail over bridges/rail under bridges/underpasses on National Highways entrusted to State Public Works Department in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan has been received in this Ministry. As regards, National Highways entrusted to National Highways Authority of India, construction of Rail Over Bridges/Rail Under Bridges are inbuilt part of concession/contract agreement for all ongoing works being implemented by National Highways Authority of India. Therefore, all the level crossings (LCs) on National Highways under National Authority of India. Therefore, all the level crossings (LCs) on National Highways under National Highways Authority of India are proposed to be converted to Rail Over Bridges/Rail Under Bridges during implementation of ongoing projects. As regard Railway Crossing C-142 is concerned, this is situated on State Highway and it is under the purview of State Government as this Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways.

#### **Statement-I**

State	District	No. of Level Crossings on NH	No. of ROBs on NH
1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	4	NIL
	Chhatarpur	1	NIL

1	2	3	4
	Harda	1	NIL
	Sidhi	2	NIL
	Singruali	1	NIL
	Bhopal	1	NIL
	Jabalpur	1	NIL
	Katni	4	1
	Annupur	3	NIL
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	2	1
	Pali	1	NIL
	Barmer	2	NIL
	Jaisalmer	4	NIL
	Ajmer	2	NIL
	Churu	7	1
	Bikaner	6	2
	Sriganganagar	2	NIL
	Dausa	NIL	1
	Nagaur	6	NIL
	Sawaimadhopur	1	NIL
	Dholpur	2	NIL
	Rajsmant	1	1

**Statement-II**

State	District	No. of Level Crossings on NH	No. of ROBs on NH
1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	1	2
	Dholpur	NIL	1

1	2	3	4
	Indore	NIL	1
	Jabalpur	3	NIL
	Katni	1	NIL
	Satna	1	NIL
	Narsinghpur	NIL	1
	Sagar	NIL	1
	Shivpuri	1	1
	Guna	NIL	1
	Shajapur	2	NIL
	Betul	4	NIL
	Chhindwara	7	NIL
	Raipur	2	NIL
	Durg	NIL	1
	Dhamtari	1	NIL
Rajasthan	Ajmer	5	5
	Tonk	1	1
	Jaipur	1	1
	Sikar	1	1
	Pali	2	2
	Udaipur	3	3

[English]

**Pollution Norms for Industries**

2726. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

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

(a) whether the Government has set standard

pollution norms for manufacturing sector in the country;

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

(c) the names of the industries which are spreading  
pollution in different States, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has issued fresh  
directions to State Governments in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and



(f) the details of the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to effectively control industrial pollution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANATHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (f) The Government has notified standards with respect to the manufacturing sectors identified as higher polluting. Seventeen categories of highly polluting industries have been identified and the state-wise number of such units and their pollution control compliance status is given in the Statement. During the last three years and current year (till October, 2012), Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has carried out

918 inspections under environment surveillance programme and issued 129 directions to the defaulting industries under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to ensure compliance. CPCB has issued 152 directions to State Pollution Control Board (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) under the Water and Air Acts in the matter of defaulting units. The directions issued under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 by CPCB and directions issued by SPCBs/PCCs under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 to the industries include closure orders, seeking Bank Guarantee and stipulating time-bound action plans for compliance.

### Statement

#### State-wise status of 17 Categories of Highly Polluting Industries (As on August 31, 2012)

Sl. No.	State	Complying	Non-Complying	Closed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	357	78	31	466
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	2
3.	Assam	20	4	0	24
4.	Bihar	19	2	2	23
5.	Chhattisgarh	71	6	1	78
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7.	Daman and Diu	2	0	1	3
8.	Delhi	2	0	0	2
9.	Goa	14	0	1	15
10.	Gujarat	302	7	8	317
11.	Haryana	112	20	13	145
12.	Himachal Pradesh	16	2	3	21
13.	Jharkhand	19	7	3	29

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	0	3	10
15.	Karnataka	123	22	16	161
16.	Kerala	23	13	15	51
17.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	65	16	2	83
19.	Maharashtra	325	206	59	590
20.	Meghalaya	13	1	0	14
21.	Mizoram	1	0	0	1
22.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
23.	Odisha	37	17	11	65
24.	Puducherry	5	2	0	7
25.	Punjab	50	18	18	86
26.	Rajasthan	90	32	31	153
27.	Sikkim	0	1	0	1
28.	Tamil Nadu	210	10	11	231
29.	Tripura	11	2	2	15
30.	Uttar Pradesh	278	45	78	401
31.	Uttarakhand	27	19	3	49
32.	West Bengal	48	66	15	129
Total		2249	596	327	3172

[Translation]

**Production of Handloom/Powerloom**

2727. SHRI JAYWANTRAO AWALE:

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of textile products made by handloom, powerloom, hosiery, apparel and mill sector has decreased during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with production of these products during

the last three years including economic support provided by the Government to these industrial units;

(c) whether the condition of powerloom handloom weavers and entrepreneurs is deteriorating due to rising trend of foreign brands, high cotton/yarn prices and lack of appropriate export policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken/being taken by the Government to protect and revive the closed/sick powerloom and spinning mills in the country State-wise including workers engaged therein;

(e) the details of powerloom and knitting machines functioning in the country along with the schemes/package, if any, provided by the Government to powerloom industries/weavers and funds allocated/utilised during the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State-wise; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to bring cotton and yarn under Essential Commodities Act in view of the rising prices in the recent past and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (b) The production of textile items made by handloom, powerloom, hosiery and mill sector is showing an increasing trend for the last three years except for the year 2011-12. 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.

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 tank within the prudential norms of the Reserve Bank of India. In the Handloom Sector which is the most vulnerable segment of the Textile Industry, In announced a loan waiver and restructuring package of Rs. 3,884 crores in

November, 2011. The details of production of textile items and sector-wise production of cloth is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) No such issue has been brought to the notice of Government.

(d) 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. 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. 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 under the Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS).

(e) The details of powerloom units functioning in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Government is implementing various scheme for the development of Powerloom sector viz. (i) Group Insurance Scheme to the powerloom workers (ii) Group Workshed Scheme (iii) Integrated scheme for Powerloom Sector Development (iv) Marketing Development programme for Powerloom Sector (v) Powerloom Cluster Development (vi) Development and Upgradation of skills (HRD).

There is no state-wide allocation of the fund for powerloom units/weavers. The State-wise amount released under Group Insurance scheme is not available. The scheme-wise and year-wise fund allocation and utilisation under Group Workshed Scheme, 20% Margin Money Subsidy (MMS)-TUFS and Group Insurance Scheme for Powerloom units/weavers during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-III and IV.

(f) Government has no proposal to bring cotton and yarn under Essential Commodities Act.

**Statement-I***Production of Textile Items*

Items	Unit	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Prov.)	(April-October) (P)		% change
					2012-13 (Prov.)	2011-12	
Raw Cotton (Cotton year)	Mn.Kg.	5185	5765	6001*	—	—	—
Man made fibre	Mn.Kg.	1268	1285	1234	739	716	3.2
Spurn Yarn	Mn.Kg.	4193	4713	4372	2764	2529	9.3
Man made filament yarn	Mn.Kg.	1523	1550	1463	850	838	1.4
Fabrics all sectors (including Khadi, wool and silk)	Mn.Kg. Sq.mtr.	60333	62559	60394	37044	34822	6.4

*Sector-wise production of Cloth*

(Mn.Sq.Mtrs.)

Items	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Prov.)	(April-October) (P)	
				2012-13 (Prov.)	2011-12
Mill sector	2016	2205	2313	1574	1323
Handloom	6806	6907	6900	4037	4016
Powerloom	36997	38015	37387	22727	21672
Hosiery	13702	14634	12946	8212	7317
Khadi, wool and silk	812	798	848	494	494
<b>Total</b>	<b>60333</b>	<b>62559</b>	<b>60394</b>	<b>37044</b>	<b>34822</b>

**Statement-II***Position of the State/Union Territory-wise Installation of Powerlooms as on 31.03.2012*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Units/looms reg. under the erstwhile Textiles (Control) Order A, 1986		Unit/looms covered under the Textiles (D&R) Order 1992 and The Textiles (D&R) Order, 1993 & T(D&R) Order, 2001		Updated position of units/looms		No. of Workers as at the end of the Month		
		No. of Units	No. of Looms	No. of Units	No. of Looms	No. of Units (3A+4A+5A)	No. of Looms (3B+4B+5B)			
(1)	(2)	(3A)	(3B)	(4A)	(4B)	(5A)	(5B)	(6A)	(6B)	(7)
<b>I. State</b>										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5656	37696	4478	7706	0	0	10134	45402	113505
2.	Assam	261	2726	0	0	0	0	261	2726	6815
3.	Bihar	1439	2850	4	44	0	0	1443	2894	7235
4.	Goa	18	122	0	0	0	0	18	122	305
5.	Gujarat	28167	257658	4080	65726	0	0	32247	323384	808460
6.	Haryana	2647	9844	12	89	0	0	2659	9933	24833
7.	Himachal Pradesh	159	1302	23	159	0	0	182	1461	3653
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	56	65	0	0	56	65	163
9.	Karnataka	21146	61967	3440	19923	0	0	24586	81890	204725
10.	Kerala	434	1971	239	833	0	0	673	2804	7010
11.	Madhya Pradesh	15106	32981	30884	84808	197	428	46187	118217	295543

(1)	(2)	(3A)	(3B)	(4A)	(4B)	(5A)	(5B)	(6A)	(6B)	(7)
12.	Maharashtra	146749	472509	140358	702189	176	2396	287283	1177094	2942735
13.	Odisha	754	3151	38	170	0	0	792	3321	8303
14.	Punjab	3412	21618	249	2002	0	0	3661	23620	59050
15.	Rajasthan	3624	27793	412	6478	0	0	4036	34271	85678
16.	Tamil Nadu	56365	227135	22689	168795	26	349	79080	396279	990698
17.	Uttar Pradesh	25028	65366	107	627	0	0	25135	65993	164983
18.	West Bengal	806	4180	211	1785	0	0	1017	5965	14913
19.	Delhi	124	1102	0	0	0	0	124	1102	2755
20.	Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>II. Union Territory</b>										
21.	Chandigarh	11	42	0	0	0	0	11	42	105
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	444	21	518	0	0	38	962	2405
23.	Puducherry	117	830	0	0	0	0	117	830	2075
24.	Andaman and Nicobar, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		312040	1233287	207301	1061917	399	3173	519740	2298377	5745942.5

**Statement-III**

*State-wise Expenditure under Group Workshed Scheme for last three years is as under:*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2009-10 Amount released	2010-11 Amount released	2011-12 Amount released	2012-13 Amount released
1.	Maharashtra	119.44	17.57	22.46	—
2.	Tamil Nadu	25.24	35.75	—	—
3.	Gujarat	91.01	90.80	91.54	168.19
4.	Rajasthan	7.25	14.34	—	—
5.	Haryana	14.51	9.67	—	—
6.	West Bengal	—	—	52.74	11.72
7.	Uttar Pradesh	—	6.45	59.70	—
8.	Madhya Pradesh	18.78	—	6.64	—
9.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	3.91

*State-wise Expenditure under 20% MMS – TUFs for last three years is as under:*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2009-10 Amount	2010-11 Amount released	2011-12 Amount	2012-13 (upto) Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	94.36	197.66	254.69	311.81
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—
3.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	44.18
4.	Gujarat	240.63	313.34	825.22	1,625.55
5.	Jharkhand	8.48	20.16	64.82	—
6.	Haryana	11.38	1.87	6.74	—
7.	Karnataka	80.92	—	21.50	—
8.	Kerala	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Madhya Pradesh	20.95	13.92	44.45	61.16
10.	Maharashtra	2,093.54	1,034.83	819.58	1,362.57
11.	Punjab	215.00	74.56	84.33	16.41
12.	Rajasthan	42.97	7.23	3.10	10.29
13.	Tamil Nadu	213.54	86.46	285.65	106.87
14.	Uttar Pradesh	34.73	21.74	15.44	—
15.	Uttarakhand	—	—	6.60	—
Total		3056.60	1,771.76	2,432.14	3,538.84

**Statement-IV**

*State-wise number of workers enrolled during last three years and Government of India Share for premium @ Rs. 150/- per worker under the Group Insurance Scheme is as under:*

(Government of India share for the premium for enrolling the workers has been released @ Rs. 150/- plus Rs. 5/- as Administrative and publicity charges per worker either in the year of enrollment or next year as per availability of the fund)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10 (No. of workers)	2009-10 GOI Share @ Rs. 150/- per worker	2010-11 (No. of workers)	2010-11 GOI Share @ Rs. 150/- per worker	2011-12 (No. of workers)	2011-12 GOI Share @ Rs. 150/- per worker	2012-13 (No. of workers) upto Oct., 2012	2012-13 GOI Share @ Rs. 150/- per worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Gujarat	21567	3235050	23333	3499950	24645	3696750	9239	1385850
2.	Punjab	4069	610350	4263	639450	4392	658800	1876	281400
3.	Himachal Pradesh	42	6300	48	7200		0	0	0
4.	Andhra Pradesh	11687	1753050	12038	1805700	12776	1916400	5305	795750
5.	Tamil Nadu	31109	4666350	32618	4892700	32482	4872300	19881	2982150
6.	Kerala	1642	246300	1672	250800	1551	232650	775	116250
7.	Uttar Pradesh	4121	618150	6062	909300	4478	671700	1570	235500
8.	Uttarakhand	—		—			0	0	0
9.	West Bengal	1225	183750	1357	203550	1162	174300	535	80250



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Bihar	1882	282300	2050	307500	2064	309600	908	136200
11.	Odisha	327	49050	414	62100	470	70500	251	37650
12.	Assam	174	26100	201	30150	159	23850	39	5850
13.	Maharashtra	29326	4398900	30026	4503900	027841	4176150	11125	1668750
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	5376	806400	5823	873450	3031	454650
15.	Rajasthan	3594	539100	3933	589950	4109	616350	2353	352950
16.	Haryana	2044	306600	2117	317550	2200	330000	1697	254550
17.	Karnataka	24816	3722400	28634	4295100	32044	4806600	19381	2907150
18.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	82	12300	0	0	0	0
Total		137625	20643750	154224	23133600	156196	23429400	77966	11694900

[English]

#### River Pollution by Industrial Discharge

2728. SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

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

(a) whether certain rivers in the country are being polluted due to nearby industries and discharge of sewage;

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

(c) whether the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)/State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) has taken any steps to control the inflow of industrial pollutants into rivers;

(d) if so, the details of schemes and regulatory framework to set up the effluent treatment plants to control river pollution; and

(e) the amount spent on cleaning during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The pollution load in rivers is increasing due to discharge of partially treated and untreated municipal and industrial waste. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) along with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs), is monitoring water quality of rivers in terms of Dissolved Oxygen, Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Fecal Coliforms etc. Based on BOD levels, 150 polluted stretches have been identified along various rivers in the country, the details of which including Andhra Pradesh are enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (e) The Central Pollution Control Board and the State Pollution Control Boards monitor industries for compliance with respect to effluents discharge standards and take action for non-compliance under the Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The Ministry has taken several steps to control the pollution, including financial assistance provided to the small scale industries located in clusters, industrial areas/estates for installation of Common Effluent Treatment Plants.

This Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State

Governments for abatement of pollution in rivers through the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), covering works such as interception and diversion of sewage, construction of sewage treatment plants, low cost sanita-

tion schemes, installation of common effluent treatment plants etc. During last three years and the current year, an amount of Rs. 1387.68 crore was released to different States under the Plan.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of polluted river stretches*

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

1	2	3	4
13.	Karnataka	Bhadra, Tunga, Tungabhadra, Laxmantirtha, Kali, Krishna, Hundri, Kundu, Arkavati and Malprabha	11
14.	Manipur	Nambul	1
15.	Rajasthan	Bandi, Berech, Jojari, Chambal and Khetri	5
16.	Uttarakhand	Kosi, Dhela and Kichha and Bahalla	3
17.	Jharkhand	Subarnekhha and Sankh	2
18.	Kerala	Karamrekha, Puzhackal and Kadambayar	3
19.	Tripura	Agartala Canal and Haora	2
20.	Bihar	Sikrana	1
21.	Chhattisgarh	Arpa, Seonath and Mahanadi	3
22.	Meghalaya	Kharkhala and Umtrew	2
23.	Odisha	Kathjodi, Brahmani, Mahanadi and Kuakhai	4
24.	Puducherry	Arasalar	1
25.	West Bengal	Damodar, Ganga and Barakar	3
26.	Nagaland	Dhansiri	1
27.	Sikkim	Dikchu, Teesta, Maney Khola and Ranichu	4
Total			150

### Scraps in Ports

2729. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether large quantities of scrap are lying at some ports in the country;

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

(c) whether such scraps has been posing as a great hindrance in loading and unloading of ships; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):  
(a) and (b) The following quantities of scrap are laying at the following major ports in the country:—

Sl.No.	Port	Description	Qty.	Remark
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chennai Port	Scrap	15,628 tonnes	Materials have already been cleared by the Customs and stored in customs bonded area.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Cochin Port	Shredded Scrap	25,600	Scrap is under delivery to the consignee.

(c) No, Madam.

[Translation]

(d) Does not arise.

#### Investment in Steel Sector

#### Missing Indian Soldiers

2730. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK :

2731. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:  
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:  
PROF. SAUGATA ROY:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian soldier of 1971 Indo-Pak war is still missing;

(a) whether India is fully equipped to handle the big ticket investments in the steel sector and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(b) the countries which have expressed interest in investing in the steel sector along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to meet the requirements of the steel sector particularly of the proposed mega steel projects during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether any Indian soldier is languishing in Arab countries' jails;

(d) if so, the details of Indian soldiers in foreign jails; and

(c) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to the public sector steel plants for enhancing the production and improving the quality of steel produced by them;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to bring back the soldiers?

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by these plants in this regard and success achieved by these plants;

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) to (e) Fifty four (54) missing defence personnel of 1965 and 1971 Wars (including one from Border Security Force) are believed to be in the custody in Pakistan.

(e) whether the Government proposes to bring out a new National Steel Policy to meet the new challenges being faced by the steel sector; and

The Government has repeatedly been taking up the matter with the Pakistan Government. However, Pakistan does not acknowledge the presence of any such personnel in its custody. A delegation of 14 relatives of missing defence personnel also visited 10 Jails in Pakistan during 1st June, 2007 – 14th June, 2007. The delegation, however, could not conclusively confirm the physical presence of any missing defence personnel.

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the present status and if not, the reasons therefor?

Following media reports stating that some Indian prisoners of 1971 War were lodged in Omani Jail, the Indian Embassy in Muscat (Oman) formally took up the issue with Omani Foreign Office seeking factual status and consular access and release of Indian POWs, if any, in Omani Jails. However, there has been no official/formal response from the Omani side.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) Steel is a deregulated sector. The role of Government is that of a facilitator. The Government promotes/encourages growth of steel industry through suitable policy measures based on its assessment of industry performance. As far as the setting up of steel investment projects is concerned, the size and type of steel projects are decided by the individual investors on

techno-economic considerations. Currently, a number of major steel investment projects are at various stages of progress, both in Greenfield (new projects) and Brownfield (capacity expansion of existing plants) areas. Based on the information available in the Ministry, the likely scenario of steel production capacity in India by the year 2017-18 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) As per information available in the Ministry of Steel, no foreign country *per se* has expressed interest in investing in the Steel sector directly, however, some foreign companies like POSCO and Arcelor Mittal have shown interest in investing in this sector. Keeping in view the importance of the implementation of major steel projects in the country, an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG), under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Steel), has been constituted (in the Ministry of Steel) to monitor and coordinate major steel investments in the country.

(c) and (d) Public Sector Undertakings, viz. Steel

Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), have launched their own expansion/modernization programmes to augment their steel production capacity and to adopt modern technology. Government monitors the performance of these companies by way of signing of MOUs and holding performance review meetings at regular intervals.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. Since the formulation of National Steel sector have changed considerably. Therefore, it has been decided to formulate a New National Steel Policy. Four Task Forces have been constituted to study, analyze and formulate draft new Policy documents covering different aspects of the subject. The Task Forces have submitted their reports and the same are under consideration of the Government. After detailed discussions with various stakeholders and concerned Ministries/Departments, a final view in this matter will be taken in due course.

#### **Statement**

*The major steel producers who are already in the process of capacity expansion and adding new capacities are:*

(Crude Steel capacity in million tonne)

Sl. No.	Investor	Existing Capacity*	Brownfield Proposed Expansion Capacity upto 2017-18
1.	SAIL	12.84	21.40
2.	RINL	3.00	7.00
3.	Tata Steel Limited	6.8	9.70
4.	Essar Steel Limited	10.00	10.00
5.	JSW Steel Limited	11.00	12.00
6.	Jindal Steel and Power Limited	3.50	4.25
7.	JSW Ispat Steel Limited	3.30	4.50
8.	Bhushan Steel Limited	3.26	5.20
9.	Monnet Ispat and Energy Limited	0.30	1.50
10.	Visa Steel Limited	0.50	2.50

(\*As per the latest information available in the Ministry).

### Working Conditions of Scientists at DRDO

2732. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:  
DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:  
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether dozens of top scientists at the Defence Research Development Organisation (DRDO) are working on extended tenures;

(b) whether DRDO is facing the problem of human resource especially shortage of scientists for their projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government favours the policy of retaining officers or specialists after their retirement; and

(e) if so, the reasons for retaining them and steps being taken to impart training to new scientists and improve efficiency of DRDO?

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

(a) Presently, 11 Distinguished (top) Scientists are working in Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) on extended tenures.

(b) and (c) There is no critical shortage of manpower in DRDO. However, a case has been taken up with Government for augmentation of its manpower to meet the requirements of ongoing and future projects.

(d) and (e) As per existing provision, scientists and technologists can be given extension in service. This extension is granted keeping in view their knowledge and merit in the concerned fields. Therefore, DRDO is utilizing rich experience and knowledge of these scientists in ongoing research works.

DRDO has been given due importance to training. The Organization has dedicated training institutes, such as Targeted Training Centre at Bangalore, Institute of Technology Management (ITM) at Mussoorie, Training Institute at Jodhpur, Military Institute of Training (MILIT) at Pune, DRDO has a well established training policy, whereby training programmes for scientists are organized/

sponsored in technical and techno-managerial areas through renowned academic institutes/universities/other organizations from India and abroad.

### Education to Disabled Children

2733. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the Government regarding providing education to the disabled children;

(b) if so, the percentage of disabled children getting education State-wise in the country; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to provide more opportunities of education to the disabled children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) As per the National Sample Survey conducted by SRI-IMRB in 2009, it is estimated that there are 81 lakh children, who are out-of-school. This represents 4.28% of the total child population in the 6-13 age group. The SRI-IMRB survey of 2009 has also estimated that there were 28.97 lakh children with disabilities, representing 1.52% of the total child population. Of children with disabilities, 34.12% children are estimated to be out-of-school.

(c) Statement indicating the steps taken by the Government to provide more opportunities of education to the disabled children is (enclosed).

### Statement

*The steps taken by the Government to provide more opportunities education to the disabled children*

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has come into force w.e.f. 1st April, 2010. The RTE Act provides for free and compulsory education to children including children with disabilities as mentioned in Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full

Participation) (PwD) Act, 1995 and the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 namely, (i) Blindness, (ii) Low vision, (iii) Leprosy cured, (iv) Hearing impairment, (v) Locomotor disabilities (vi) Mental retardation, (vii) Mental Illness, (viii) Autism, and (ix) Central Palsy, and eventually cover Speech impairment, Learning Disabilities, etc. in the age group of 6-14 years at elementary level in neighbourhood school. Government of India has since aligned the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) norms with the provisions of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. SSA ensure that every child with special needs, irrespective of the kind, category and degree of disability, is provided meaningful and quality education. Hence, SSA has adopted a zero rejection policy. This means that no child having special needs should be deprived of the right to education and taught in an environment, which is best, suited to his/her learning needs.

SSA provides upto Rs. 3000 per child for the inclusion of disabled children as per specific proposal, per year. District plan for children with special needs is formulated within the Rs. 3000 per child norm, with Rs. 1000 earmarked exclusively for engagement of resource teachers. The interventions under SSA for inclusive education are identification, functional and formal assessment, appropriate educational placement, preparation of Individualised Educational Plan, provision of aids and appliances, teacher training, resource support, removal of architectural barriers, research, monitoring and evaluation and a special focus on girls with special needs.

The Scheme of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) was launched in 2009-10 replacing the earlier scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC). It provides assistance for the inclusive education of the disabled children in classes IX-XII. The aim of the Scheme is to enable all students with disabilities, after completing eight years of elementary schooling, to pursue further four years of secondary schooling (classes IX to XII) in an inclusive and enabling environment. The scheme covers all children passing out of elementary schools and studying at secondary and higher secondary stage in Government, local body and

Government-aided schools, with one ore more disabilities as defined under the PwD Act, 1995 and the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999.

The components of scheme include: (i) assessment of medical/educational needs, (ii) provision of student specific facilities, (iii) development of learning material, (vi) support services like special educators, (v) construction and equipping of resource room, (vi) training of general school teachers to build their capacity to fulfill the needs of children with special needs (vii) make schools barrier free. Setting up of Model inclusive schools in every State is also envisaged. Girls with disabilities receive special focus and efforts made under the scheme to help them gain access to secondary schools, as also to information and guidance for developing their potential. There is a provision of a monthly stipend of Rs. 200/- for the disabled girls.

Central assistance for all items covered in the scheme is on 100 per cent basis. The School Education Department of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations is the implementing agency. The may involve Non-Government Organisations having experience, in the field of education of the disabled, in the implementation of the scheme.

Under the National Scholarship Scheme, which is funded from Trust Fund for Empowerment of PwDs financial assistance is provided to students with disabilities to enable them to pursue professional or technical courses from recognized institutes and get employed/self-employed. Under the Scheme every year 1000 scholarships are provided to the students with disabilities through out the country. 30% scholarships are reserved for girls. Only Indian nationals are eligible for scholarships.

[English]

#### Import of Seeds

2734. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government has sought the permission of the Union Government to import seeds from foreign countries;

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

(c) the details of revenue spent on the import of the variety of seeds during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Committee on Employment Generation

2735. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expert committee constituted by the Government for giving suggestions on generating one crore new opportunities of employment per annum has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such suggestions/recommendations proposes to be considered for implementation by the Government; and

(d) the present status of the said proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (d) As reported by the Planning Commission, Planning Commission had constituted a "Special Group on Targetting Ten Million Employment Opportunities per year" under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.P. Gupta, Member, Planning Commission, which submitted its report in May, 2002. The recommendations of the report were incorporated in the Tenth Five Year Plan. The Tenth Five Year Plan had set out a strategy for creating of 50 million employment opportunities during the five year period (2002-2007), i.e. on an average 10 million employment opportunities per year. Out of this, around 30 million were to come from the growth process and the

remaining 20 million were to be 'programme generated' through programmes and policies in labour intensive sectors like agriculture, small and medium industries, tourism, education and health etc. Priorities were assigned for such sectors accordingly during the Tenth Plan.

#### Repairing of NH-15

2736. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the repairing work on National Highway No. 15 from Gujarat border to Gandhav has been lying stalled whereas an amount of Rs. 70 crore has been sanctioned for the project under the annual plan 2011-12;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to resume the repairing work on the said NH?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Maintenance and repair of national Highways is a continuous process. Out of 38 km. length of NH-15 from Gujarat Border to Gandhav in Rajasthan, maintenance/repairs have already been completed in length of 28 km.

[English]

#### Polluted Industrial Cluster

2737. SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of polluted industrial clusters identified by the Government in the country during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the Government has issued directions for restoration of environmental quality in these areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has any mechanism to supervise the implementation of direction issued;



(f) if so, whether any violation of the direction has been brought to the notice of the Government; and

(g) if so, the details thereof along with the punitive action taken against such industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi had conducted a survey based on Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) criteria in 2009 for assessment of pollution load of industrial areas in 88 major industrial clusters in the country. Out of these, 43 industrial clusters industrial clusters have been identified as Critically Polluted Areas (CPAs). The State-wise list of critically polluted clusters/ areas is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has imposed a moratorium on 13.01.2010 on grant of environmental clearances for developmental projects in these 43 critically polluted industrial clusters. For restoration of environmental quality in these polluted clusters, State Pollution Control Board (SPCBs) were asked to prepare Action Plans. The Action Plans prepared by SPCBs have been reviewed by CPCB. Based on Action Plans and the initiation of implementation measures the moratorium has been lifted by the Ministry in 26 industrial clusters/areas.

(e) to (g) For the strict implementation of Action Plans prepared by respective State Pollution Control Boards, the Central Pollution Control Board directed concerned SPCBs to constitute local committees for review and verification of implementation of Action Plans and to submit progress on bi-monthly basis to Central Pollution Control Board. Accordingly the State Pollution Control Boards have constituted local committees for implementation to Action Plans in 35 CPAs namely Navi Mumbai, Chandrapur, Dombivali, Aurangabad, Tarapur, Panipat, Faridabad, Haldia, Asansole, Howrah, Greater Kochi, Vishakhapatnam, Patancheru-Bollaram, Dhanbad, Ludhiana, Mandi-Gobindgarh, IbValley, Jharsugda, Angul Talcher, Mangalore, Bhadravati, Vapi, Ankleswar, Ahmedabad, Vatva, Bhavnagar, Junagr, Indore, Korba, Ghaziabad, Noida, Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi-Mirzapur and Singrauli. These local committees are comprised of various stakeholders, local representatives and Government departments. The industrial clusters where local committees are not constituted, the SPCBs are themselves monitoring the progress of implementation of action plans.

Besides, meetings of the Steering Committee comprising of national level experts are being held periodically to review the implementation of Action Plans of all the 43 CPAs. During the review meetings, the concerned stakeholders i.e., Industries, SPCBs/PCCs and other local bodies are directed to ensure timely compliance of Action points stipulated in the Action Plans.

### Statement

*State-wise distribution of Critically Polluted Industrial clusters/areas (CEPI Scores >70) identified based on CEPI criteria*

State	No. of clusters	Industrial clusters/areas	CEPI
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	—	Vishakhapatnam	70.82
		Patancheru-Bollaram	70.07
Chhattisgarh	1	Korba	83.00
Delhi	1	Nazafgarh drain basin	79.54
Gujarat	6	Ankaleswar	88.50

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

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

### Silicosis Death in Workplaces

2738. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of labourers engaged in Cement Factories, mining sector, slate pencil cutting, quartz grinding industries etc., are dying of silicosis disease and other occupational related diseases;

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

(c) the details of compensations provided to families of such workers who died of various occupational related diseases; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the compliance of regulations framed for the safety and health of such workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) As per information received from Chief Inspector of Factories of the State Governments and Union Territories, the statistical data related to occupational diseases reported under the Factories Act, 1948 during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of occupational diseases reported in Coal Mines and Non-Coal Mines under the Mines Act,

1952 are given in the enclosed Statement-II and III respectively. The details of the deaths of labourers due of occupational diseases in the mining and manufacturing sectors are not centrally maintained.

(c) The details of compensations provided to families of such workers who died due to various occupational related diseases is not centrally maintained. The compensation is paid based on the amount determined by the Compensation Commissioner under the Employee's Compensation Act, 1923.

(d) The Factories Act, 1948 is the principal legislation for regulating various aspects relating to safety, health and welfare of workers employed in factories. The State Governments and the Union Territories frame their rules under the Act and enforce provisions of the Act and Rules through their State Factories Directorates, Inspectorates. The Statute stipulate a systems approach to identify, assess and prevent hazards at the workplace so as to reduce industrial injuries and diseases.

Adequate provisions for safety in mines are provided in the Mines Act, 1952 and the Coal Mines Regulations 1957, Metalliferous Mines Regulations 1961 and Oil Mines Regulations, 1984. Regular inspections are carried out by the Officers of Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) to implemented the health and safety norms provided under the said Act and Regulations.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of Occupational Diseases Reported under the Factories Act, 1948 for the year 2009, 2010 and 2011*

State	Occupational Diseases	2009	2010	2011	Total
Delhi	Occupational Dermatitis	Nil	2	Nil	2
Gujarat	Byssionosis	Nil	16	6	22
	Noise Induced Hearing Loss	Nil	15	5	20
	Silicosis	Nil	14	2	16
	Deafness	Nil	12	7	19
	Nasal Septum Perforation	Nil	2	Nil	2
	Pneumoconiosis	Nil	1	Nil	1
	Asbestosis	Nil	21	Nil	21
Kerala	Lead poisoning	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Maharashtra	Noise Induced Hearing Loss	Nil	Nil	5	5
	Occupational or contact dermatitis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Nasal Septum Perforation	5	Nil	Nil	5
West Bengal	Byssionosis	5	5	Nil	10
	Silicosis	23	5	34	62
	Noise Induced Hearing Loss	Nil	Nil	297	297
	<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>482</b>

*Source:* Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/Union Territories (UTs).

**Statement-II**

*Number of workers affected due to occupational diseases reported from Coal Mines to DGMS under the Mines Act, 1952 during 2001-2011*

Year	State	Coal Workers' pneumoconiosis	Carcinoma of Lung	Carcinoma of Stomach
1	2	3	4	5
2001	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1
2002	Jharkhand	1	0	0
	Odisha	1	0	0
	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5
2003	Jharkhand	2	0	0
	Odisha	1	0	0
	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0
2004	Jharkhand	29	0	0
	Odisha	1	0	0
2005	Jharkhand	8	0	0
	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1
2006	Jharkhand	3	0	0
	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0
2007	Jharkhand	5	0	0
	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0
	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	2
2008	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	1
2009	Andhra Pradesh	0	2	1
2010	Odisha	1	0	0
	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	0
2011	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	0
	Jharkhand	1	0	0
	Odisha	4	0	0

**Statement-III**

*Number of workers affected due to occupational diseases reported from Non-Coal Mines to DGMS under the Mines Act, 1952 during 2001-2011*

Year	State	Silicosis				Noise Induced Hearing Loss Manganese Mine
		Zinc Mine	Gold Mine	Iron Ore Mine	Uranium Mine	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2001	Karnataka	0	0	1	0	0
2002	Jharkhand	0	0	0	4	0
	Rajasthan	1	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2003	Jharkhand	0	0	0	5	0
2004	Jharkhand	0	0	0	9	0
2005	Rajasthan	30	0	0	0	0
	Karnataka	0	3	0	0	0
2006	—	0	0	0	0	0
2007	—	0	0	0	0	0
2008	Karnataka	0	3	0	0	0
2009	—	0	0	0	0	0
2010	—	0	0	0	0	0
2011	Odisha	0	0	1	0	0

#### Profit of Defence Canteens

2739. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total turnover of all defence canteens all over India for the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of the profit generated during the last three years;

(c) the details of disbursement of this profit each year;

(d) whether the profit of the canteen is being deposited in the Government Treasury in Controller General of Defence Account;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) The details of the turnover of Canteen Stores Department (CSD) for the last three years are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total Turnover	8689.80	9752.33	9756.19*

\*Unaudited figures.

(b) The details of profits generated for the last three Financial Year by CSD is tabulated as under:—

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Net Profit	226.53	267.84	Yet to finalised

(c) Details of the profit during last three years as mentioned below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Beneficiaries name	2009-10*	2010-11**	2011-12
Consolidated fund of India	113.26	133.92	
HQ IDS	3.50	133.92	Yet to be
CSD	1.04	1.18	finalised
MoD	0.68	0.78	
DGCD	0.56	0.64	
BOCCS	0.02	0.02	
Army	91.35	108.24	
Air Force	10.72	12.74	
Navy	5.36	6.37	

\*Yet to be distributed.

\*\*Distributed.

(d) No, Madam. 50% of the profit is deposited into the CFI as per the Government Policy.

(e) and (f) In view of (d) above does not arise.

#### Bhilai Steel Plant

2740. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the total turnover and profits made by Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP) during the last three years;

(b) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has proposed any capacity expansion plan for the BSP;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the BSP is facing the threat of closure in the coming years due to inadequate security to its mining projects; and

(e) if so, the action taken/being taken by the Government to improve the security of the steel plant and its mining projects?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) The total turnover and profits made by Bhilai Steel Plant during each of the last three years and the current year (April-September'12) are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (April- September 2012)
Turnover	15874	17236	17910	8413
Profit Before Tax	4270	3491	2715	1133

(b) and (c) Under the ongoing modernization and expansion plans of five Integrated Steel Plants and Special Steel Plant of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP) is being expanded from its installed crude steel capacity of 3.93 Million Tonne Per Annum (MTPA) to 7.00 MTPA with an indicative investment of Rs. 17,266 crores.

(d) and (e) Existing Captive Iron Ore Mines are supplying ore to the Plant and these mines have capacity to meet the requirement of Plant for the coming 5 years period. Beyond this period, Iron Ore has to be sourced from Rowghat mines in Bastar region. The progress of Rowghat mining project and Rail line project is affected because of inadequate security cover in this naxal infested area.

To review the security requirements for the project, a meeting was held on 02.07.2012 in the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) under the Chairmanship of Home Secretary and it was agreed to provide security cover to Rowghat Rail Line and Mining projects by State and Central Paramilitary forces. State Government has earmarked 3(three) State Armed Forces Companies and MHA has assured to provide 4(four) battalions of Central Paramilitary Forces for these projects and one BSF battalion has already at Bhilai for deployment.

#### Tea Exports to Pakistan

2741. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:  
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

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

(a) whether there is a huge upsurge in the demand of Indian tea in Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of present demand and quantum of tea exported to Pakistan and the revenues generated from it during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether an additional thirty five million kilograms of tea is required to meet the growth in demand of tea in the domestic market during the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereon, State-wise; and

(e) the incentives being provided to the tea plantation and processing industries and its workers to meet the demand of tea in future particularly during the current Five Year Plant period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D.

PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam, the tea exports to Pakistan have gone up by ten times from 2.61 million kgs. in 2001-02 to 26.08 million kgs. in 2011-12.

(b) The details of teas exported to Pakistan and the revenue generated over the last three years and the current year are given below:—

Quantity in M. Kgs. and Value in Rs. Crore

Year	Exports to Pakistan		Total Indian Tea exports		Share of Exports to Pakistan to total tea exports
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
2009-10	8.31	78.89	213.43	2038.69	3.89%
2010-11	22.08	132.63	213.79	2995.79	10.33%
2011-12(P)	26.08	176.81	209.04	3212.89	12.48%
<b>Exports during current financial year</b>					
2012-13 (Apr. to Sept.) (P)	9.19	77.37	81.85	1507.52	11.23

(P) – Provisional and subject to change.

(c) and (d) As per the study jointly commissioned by Tea Industry and the Tea Board through M/s ORG (India) Pvt. Ltd., the projected domestic demand for 2011 and 2012 was 856 and 875 million kgs. respectively. An additional 19 million kgs of tea is required in 2012 when compared to 2011 to meet the domestic demand. The State-wise details are as under:—

State Name	Projected Consumption (in M. Kgs.)	
	2011	2012
1	2	3
Delhi	16.54	16.91
Uttar Pradesh	115.91	118.48
Uttarakhand	6.52	6.66
Rajasthan	57.18	58.45
North West	58.89	60.2
Gujarat	44.44	45.43
Madhya Pradesh	63.81	65.23
Chhattisgarh	18.83	19.25

1	2	3
Maharashtra	91.11	93.13
Goa	1.11	1.13
Andhra Pradesh	62.75	64.14
Karnataka	37.38	38.21
Kerala	19.96	20.4
Tamil Nadu	44.98	45.98
Puducherry	0.69	0.71
West Bengal	70.76	72.33
Odisha	23.9	24.43
Bihar	64.99	66.43
Jharkhand	19.01	19.43
North East	37.24	38.07
Total	856.00	875.00

(e) Incentives being provided to tea plantation and processing industries during the current five year plan include subsidy for uprooting and replantation/rejuvenation



of old aged tea bushes, and green teas, ISO 22000 certification of tea factories, new planting and special assistance to small growers to establishing leaf collection centers, purchase of transport vehicles, revolving fund for purchase of field inputs, and equipments etc. The total outlay of the Tea Board for the 12th Five Year Plan is Rs. 1425.00 crore.

**Tax on Heavy Vehicles to reduce  
Pollution**

2742. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps being taken by the Government to achieve goal of reducing pollution emission intensity by 20-25% by 2020;
- (b) the details of the action taken in this regard;
- (c) whether there is a proposal to introduce a congestion pricing policy to effectively tax heavy good vehicles; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Government has announced the domestic goal of reducing emission intensity of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 20-25% by 2020 in comparison with 2005 level. In this regard, a National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) launched by the Government of India on June 30, 2008 envisages India's strategy to meet the challenge of Climate Change including reduction in emission. The NAPCC includes eight Missions in specific area of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change.

The objectives of these Missions are to support India's policies for sustainable development by way of promotion of energy efficiency, appropriate mix of fuels and primary energy sources including nuclear, hydro and renewable sources, energy pricing, pollution abatement, afforestation and mass transport.

(c) and (b) As regards the introduction of a congestion pricing policy to effectively tax heavy good vehicles, there is no proposal under consideration of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

**Employment in CSD**

2743. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the civilian employees have been working in the Canteen Stores Department (CSD)/Unit Run Canteen of the armed forces;
- (b) if so, the number of permanent and temporary employees working in each canteen and their pay scales/daily wages;
- (c) whether the pay scales/wages of these employees have not been revised since long;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) There are approximately 5400 civilian employees working in various Units Run Canteens (URCs). The pay and benefits of URC employees are governed as per rules regulating the terms and condition of the services of civilian employees of the URCs issued by Army Head Quarters.

(c) The basic pay of all categories of URC employees has been increased by 50% w.e.f. 1.2.2009 and another 15% w.e.f. 1.12.2009.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

**Allotment of Land for Berthing**

2744. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a proposal of Paradip Port Authorities for allotment of one acre of port land for berthing of marine police boats at Arjipalli and Sonapur is pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey for the purpose is yet to be conducted by the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the present status therein along with the timeframe within which the above project would be cleared for strategic reasons?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### **Deadline in Defence Projects**

2745. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the defence projects have missed several deadlines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the above projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to expedite them; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Clearance for Construction of an Airport**

2746. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has begun the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study in Androth Island in order to give clearance for the construction of an Airport at Androth;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the time since when the proposal for the EIA study has been pending with the Ministry; 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) No proposal for grant of Environment Clearance to an Airport at Androth Island is pending with the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

[Translation]

#### **FDI in Defence Sector**

2747. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of investment made in the defence industry sector through Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the country from the year 2001 till date;

(b) the percentage of FDI permitted in above sector at present;

(c) whether the Government is considering an increase in the said limit;

(d) whether the Government is considering further liberalization of the investment policy to promote FDI in defence industry;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the said steps are likely to put the required secrecy in the defence sector in danger; and

(g) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As reported by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) amounting to Rs. 19.89 crores (US\$ 4.12 millions) has been received in defence industry sector from January, 2001 to September, 2012.

(b) FDI upto 26% under the Government approval

routes is permitted in Defence Sector subject is specified conditions.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(e) to (g) Do not arise in view of reply to parts (c) and (d) above.

#### **Driving Licence to Handicapped Persons**

2748. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

SHRI RAMKISHUN:

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether any proposal for amendment in Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989, with regard to issuance of driving licences to handicapped persons is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) Detailed procedure for issue of driving license has been laid down in Chapter-II of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2012 to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, which has been passed by Rajya Sabha and Which is presently pending in Lok Sabha, seeks to insert a new Section (3A) in the said Act so as to introduce a definition of 'Carriage for persons with disability'. The Bill also seeks to substitute the existing sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Act to provide that a learner's licence or a driving licence shall also be expressed as entitling the holder to drive a carriage for persons with disability.

[English]

#### **Air Quality Index**

2749. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the name of the cities where Air Quality Index is over 201 and 301 have been reported;

(b) the reasons for such high levels of Air Quality Index; and

(c) the preventive measures 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) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) had sponsored a project on Air Quality Index (AQI) of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur (1999-2001). IIT, Kanpur had completed the project and has placed finding on its website However, (CPCB) has not accepted AQI in view of validation of data and parameters to be covered for developing the index. The steps taken by the Government to improve the ambient air quality inter-alia, includes:—

(i) A comprehensive Policy for Abatement of Pollution that lays stress on both the control and preventive aspects of pollution has been formulated;

(ii) City specific action plans have also been prepared and are at various stages of implementation;

(iii) Emission standards for on-road vehicles and mass emission standards for new vehicles have been notified under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and are enforced by Transport Departments of the State Government.

(iv) Unleaded petrol is supplied in the entire country form 1.2.2000. Bharat Stage-IV emission norms have been introduced in 13 mega cities for new 4-wheeler in 2010. Bharat stage-III norms have been introduced for two, three wheelers and diesel driven agricultural tractors from April 1, 2010 throughout the country.

(v) Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is supplied for automobiles through a number of retail outlets in Delhi and Mumbai to cater the CNG vehicles.

- (vi) Emission standards for industries have been notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to check pollution.

#### Pesticides

2750. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of value and volume of pesticides produced, consumed, imported and exported during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise;

(b) whether the Government has imposed anti-dumping duty on import of chemicals used in production of pesticides and dyes from China;

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

(d) whether there are reports of individuals and companies illegally importing a large quantity of these materials from China; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a) The relevant details are given below. The country-wise import and export data is available at <http://docnic/eidb>.

Sl. No.	Description		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	*April'12-September'12
1.	Production	Qty. in MT	82,000	85,000	1,01,000	
2.	Consumption	Qty. in MT	41821.4	55539.65	50583.47	
3.	Import	Qty. in MT	37,135	53,996	58,647	42,409
		Value in Rs. lakhs	2,22,596.5	2,87,170.2	3,40,093.2	2,78,416.5
4.	Export	Qty. in MT	1,74,869	1,77,789	2,07,948	98,294
		Value in Rs. lakhs	5,25,435.4	5,18,431.5	6,88,890.5	4,25,660.3

(\*The figures are provisional and subject to change)

(Sl.No. 1 – data provided by Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals)

(Sl.No. 2 – data provided by Department of Agriculture and Co-operation)

(Sl.No. 3 and 4 — data provided by DGCI&S)

(b) and (c) The Central Government has imposed anti-dumping duty on imports of various chemicals from China PR, viz. Sodium Nitrate, Sodium Hydrosulphite, Titanium Dioxide, Sodium Formaldehyde Sulphoxylate, Sulphur Black, 1-Phyneyl-3-Methyl-5-Pyrazolone, Paranitroaniline and Potassium Carbonate used in production of pesticides and dyes. This was on the basis of recommendation of Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) in anti-dumping investigations establishing injury to the concerned domestic industries.

(d) and (e) Anti-Smuggling Unit of Central Board of Excise and Custom is collecting information from their field formations.

#### Crashing of Defence Aircraft

2751. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of defence aircraft including MIG-21 crashed during the last three years till date, category-wise and place-wise;

(b) whether any inquiry committee has been constituted to find out the reasons for the crash;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the loss of life and property suffered and the remedial measures taken in this regard?

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

(a) Details of defence aircraft crashed during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 till 05.12.2012 is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) Every accident/incident is followed by Court/Board of Inquiry and the recommendations of all the completed Court/Board of Inquiry have been implemented.

(d) In the above accidents a total of 66 Defence personnel and 06 civilians have lost their lives. Compensation for loss of lives and properties are paid as per extant Government orders/instructions. Indian Air

Force (IAF) has taken various remedial measures like invigoration of aviation safety organization, streamlining of accident/incident reporting procedure, analytical studies and quality audits of the aircraft fleets to identify vulnerable areas to reduce aircraft accidents. Ornithology cell, which carries out bird surveys at flying bases and suggests bird prevention modules, has been established at the Directorate of Flight Safety. Visit of all flying basis by Senior Aviation Safety functionaries of the IAF has been undertaken to apprise and caution the operating units about the causes of the accidents and to get views towards enhancing aviation safety. Accident prevention programmes by the services have been given an added thrust to identify risk prone/hazardous areas specific to the aircraft fleets and operational environment to ensure safe practices/procedures.

Sl.No.	Financial Year	Category of aircraft	Place of accident
1	2	3	4
1.	2009-10	SU 30 MK I	Pune
2.	2009-10	MI 8	Yelhanka
3.	2009-10	MIG 27 UPG	Jodhpur
4.	2009-10	MIG 21 BISON	Jodhpur
5.	2009-10	AN 32	Jorhat
6.	2009-10	MIG 21 FL	Chhabua
7.	2009-10	HPT 32	Dundigal
8.	2009-10	MIG 21 M	Bathinda
9.	2009-10	MIG 27 ML	Hashimara
10.	2009-10	MI 17 IV	Jammu
11.	2009-10	SU 30 MKI	Jodhpur
12.	2009-10	MIG 27 ML	Hashimara
13.	2009-10	MIG 27 ML	Hashimara
14.	2009-10	MIZ 21 FL	Bagdogra
15.	2009-10	SEA HARRIER	Goa
16.	2009-10	KIRAN	Hyderabad
17.	2010-11	CHETAK	Hakimpet

1	2	3	4
18.	2010-11	MIG 21 M	Guwahati
19.	2010-11	MIG 27 ML	Hashimara
20.	2010-11	MI 8	Jamnagar
21.	2010-11	CHETAK	Kalaikunda
22.	2010-11	CHETAK	Gwalior
23.	2010-11	MIG 27	Kalaikunda
24.	2010-11	MIG 27 UPG	Jodhpur
25.	2010-11	MI 17	Guwahati
26.	2010-11	MI 26	Jammu
27.	2010-11	MIG 21 BISON	Gwalior
28.	2010-11	MIG 21 M	Barmer
29.	2010-11	CHEETAH	Khalsi
30.	2010-11	CHEETAH	North Sikkim
31.	2010-11	CHEETAH	Zakhama
32.	2010-11	CHEETAH	Nasik
33.	2010-11	CHETAK	Vishakhapatnam
34.	2011-12	HAWK MK 132	Bidar
35.	2011-12	MIG 21 M	Nal
36.	2011-12	JAGUAR	Gorakhpur
37.	2011-12	KIRAN MK I	Hakimpet
38.	2011-12	MIG 21 BISON	Ambala
39.	2011-12	MIG 21 M	Barmer
40.	2011-12	ALH	Sarsawa
41.	2011-12	MIG 29	Adampur
42.	2011-12	MIG 21 BISON	Sirsa
43.	2011-12	SU 30 MK I	Pune
44.	2011-12	KIRAN MK II	Tambaram
45.	2011-12	MIRAGE 2000	Gwalior
46.	2011-12	MIRAGE 2000	Gwalior
47.	2011-12	DHRUV	Yumesamdong

1	2	3	4
48.	2012-13	CHETAK	Daman
49.	2012-13	MI-17	Jamnagar
50.	2012-13	MI-17	Jamnagar
51.	2012-13	MIG 21 BISON	Naliya
52.	2012-13	JAGUAR	Hashimara
53.	2012-13	CHEETAH	Bhim Post
54.	2012-13	CHETAK	Goa

### Kaveri Engine Development Project

2752. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Kaveri Engine Development Project since its inception;

(b) the cost and time overruns incurred by the project till date;

(c) whether his Ministry is considering a proposal of co-development and co-production through a joint venture with a foreign vendor; and

(d) if so, the time by which the said contract will be finalized?

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

(a) The progress made by the Kaveri Engine Development Project is as follows:—

(i) So far, 9 prototypes of Kaveri Engine and 4 prototypes of Kabini (Core) Engine have been developed.

(ii) 2200 hours of test (ground and altitude conditions) has been conducted.

(iii) The following two major milestones have been achieved:—

- Successful completion of Official Altitude Testing (OAT); and
- Demonstration of First Block of flight of Kaveri Engine in Flying Test Bed (FTB).

(iv) Kaveri Engine was integrated with IL-76

Aircraft at Gromov Flight Research Institute (GFRI), Russia and flight test was successfully carried out upto 12 km. maximum altitude and maximum forward speed of 0.7 Mach No. Twenty Seven flights for 57 hours duration have been completed.

(v) DRDO demonstrated its technological capability in aero-engine technology. This has been a great achievement in the aerospace community of the country, when the first ever indigenously developed fighter aircraft engine was subjected to flight testing. Tacit knowledge acquired by the DRDO scientists during this project will also be applied for further aerospace technology. Kaveri spin-off engine can be used as propulsion system for Indian Unmanned Strike Air Vehicle (USAV).

(b) The project was sanctioned in March, 1989 at an estimated cost of Rs. 382.81 Crore and Probable Date of Completion (PDC) of December, 1996. The PDC was extended to December, 2009 and cost was revised and enhanced to Rs. 2839 Crore. So far, Rs. 1996 Crore has been utilized in this project.

(c) No, Madam.

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

### Sainik Schools

2753. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of existing Sainik schools in the country at present;

(b) the State-wise number of Sainik schools proposed to be set up in the country during the Twelfth Plan;

(c) whether standard of education in these schools has been reviewed;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to better the performance of these Sainik schools in the country?

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

(a) At present, there are twenty four Sainik Schools under the Ministry of Defence in the country. Their State-wise location is enclosed as Statement.

(b) Sainik Schools are established on receipt of a request from a State Government agreeing to provide land alongwith funds for the creation and maintenance of basic infrastructure, equipment and facilities besides scholarship for the cadets of the States. A Memorandum of Agreement is required to be signed by the State Government to this effect.

As regards opening new Sainik Schools, proposals have been received from the State Governments to Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh for setting up new Sainik Schools in Sambalpur, Sagar and Chittoor district respectively. After site inspection by officers of the Ministry, 'in principle' approval has been accorded for setting up new Sainik Schools in these States. The State Governments have been requested to transfer the land, build up basic infrastructure and sign the Memorandums of Agreement.

(c) to (e) The Sainik Schools Society reviews the working and performance of Sainik Schools in respect of academic results and NDA intake as well as infrastructural facilities. There is an upward trend in respect of the academic as well as NDA results. In pursuance of the decisions taken during such Review meetings, following steps have been taken:—

(i) An elaborate programme of in service training to the teachers and administrative staff and competition oriented training to the cadets is being implemented with the assistance of experts from the Services and professional educational Institutions/bodies like National University of Education Planning and Administration (NUEPA) and National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT).

(ii) Service Selection Board (SSB) oriented training is also being provided to the cadets using professional resource personnel.

(iii) Principals of Sainik Schools are being deputed to empowerment programmes conducted by CBSE in collaboration with the Indian Institutes of Management and NUEPA.

(iv) The Ministry of Defence also provide training grant annually to each Sainik School with a view to upgrade training infrastructure and skills.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	State	Name of Sainik Schools
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Sainik School Korukonda
2.	Assam	Sainik School Goalpara
3.	Bihar	1. Sainik School Gopalganj 2. Sainik School Nalanda
4.	Chhattisgarh	Sainik School Ambikapur
5.	Gujarat	Sainik School Balachadi
6.	Haryana	1. Sainik School Kunjpura 2. Sainik School Rewari
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Sainik School Sujampur Tira
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sainik School Nagrota
9.	Jharkhand	Sainik School Tilaiya
10.	Karnataka	1. Sainik School Bijapur 2. Sainik School Kodagu
11.	Kerala	Sainik School Kazhakootam
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Sainik School Rewa
13.	Maharashtra	Sainik School Satara
14.	Manipur	Sainik School Imphal
15.	Nagaland	Sainik School Punglwa
16.	Odisha	Sainik School Bhubaneswar



1	2	3
17. Punjab		Sainik School Kapurthala
18. Rajasthan		Sainik School Chittorgarh
19. Tamil Nadu		Sainik School Amaravathi Nagar
20. Uttarakhand		Sainik School Ghorakhal
21. West Bengal		Sainik School Purulia

#### **Fee Exemption for OBC Candidates in Recruitment**

2754. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether candidates belonging to SC/ST are exempted from fee for various competitive examinations for recruitment under Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to exempt OBC candidates from payment of fee for these examinations to be on par with SC/ST; 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) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Defence University**

2755. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is working on National Defence University; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Union Cabinet, in its meeting held on 13th May, 2010, has accorded "in principle" approval to setting up of Indian National Defence University (INDU) at Binola in District Gurgaon, Haryana. Government of Haryana has acquired the land for INDU. Educational Consultant of India Limited (EdCIL) has been appointed as consultant for preparation of Detailed

Project Report, Labour Plan and Act and Statutes for setting up of the university.

#### **Award of Road Projects**

2756. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to increase the target of awarding highway projects from 3,000 km to more than 4,000 km with complete Government funding for 2012-13;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) Ministry has decided to take up certain road development projects on Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode on 100% Government funding which are not viable on Built Operated Transfer (BOT) (Toll/Annuity) mode, 32 number of stretches with an aggregate length of about 3,750 km. on various National Highways (NHs) in different States have tentatively been identified to be taken on EPC mode. No work has been awarded so far on EPC.

#### **Non-release of Funds**

2757. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of road projects have been severely affected due to non-release of funds by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) No, Madam. Allocated funds are released by the Ministry in respect of development and maintenance works of National Highways and other Centrally Sponsored Schemes sanctioned by this Ministry.

(b) to (c) Does not arise.

### Access to DRDO Laboratories

2758. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:  
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) laboratories across the country will be made accessible to the university's students; and

(b) if so, the details and implementation status thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) laboratories, which are not involved in strategic R&D, allow engineering students to access research facilities of the laboratory for academic purpose. They are imparted short duration training as recommended by the academic institutions. During training, they are also exposed to various facilities, which are of non-strategic in nature, maintaining security norms of the concerned laboratories.

[Translation]

### Shortage of Arms and Ammunition

2759. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the former Army Chief had cautioned the Government about the viability of ammunitions that could last hardly for four days;

(b) whether about 95 per cent of Air Defence System have become outdated;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has signed defence deal worth crores of rupees with a defence export company of Russia, Rosoboron for the procurement of ammunitions;

(e) if so, whether the ordnance factories of India are not in position to manufacture sufficient ammunitions; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Arms and ammunitions including those for Air Defence Systems are available in adequate quantity. However, some deficiencies do exist in some categories

of ammunition for which procurement processes are regularly undertaken to keep the Army in a State of readiness. Besides, modernisation of Army, which includes replacement of older equipment, is an on-going process and is given priority to ensure that the Forces remain equipped with modern weapon systems.

(d) Yes, the Government has signed contracts with M/s. Rosoboronexport, from time to time for procurement of required ammunitions.

(e) and (f) To cater to the requirement of various types of ammunition for the Indian Army, different sources of supply including the Ordnance Factory Board, are regularly awarded procurement contracts.

[English]

### Rail Over Bridges and Rail Under Bridges on National Highways

2760. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI P.K. BIJU:  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) the number of projects relating to construction of Rail Over Bridges and Rail Under Bridges (ROB/RUB) on National Highways of the country undertaken during the last three years and the current year, State-wise/NH-wise/ Location-wise along with present status of these project;

(b) the details of delayed ROB/RUBs projects, State-wise during the said period along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of action taken by the Government for an early completion of these projects along with the time by which the same are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) The details relating to construction of Rail Over Bridges and Rail Under Bridges (ROB/RUB) on National Highways of the country undertaken during the last three years and the current year being implemented by State/Union Territory Public Works Departments (PWDs), Border Road Organization (BRO) and National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) along with reasons for delay and action taken are enclosed as Statement-I, II and III.

**Statement-I**

State	NH No.	Location	Present status	Whether Delayed or Not	Reason for delay	Details of Action taken for early completion of the Project
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	214	KM 19/8	Completed	Delayed	Delay is due completion of Railway portion by Railways	—
Assam	52B	KM 6/000	Work in Progress	No delay	Not Applicable	Target date of completion 08.09.2015
	52	KM 0/770 of North Lakhimpur Bypass	Work in Progress	No delay	Not Applicable	Target date of completion 14.10.2015
	52	KM 6/196 of North Lakhimpur Bypass	Work in Progress	No delay	Not Applicable	Target date of completion 14.10.2015
	52B (Extn.)	KM 10/320	Work in Progress	No delay	Not Applicable	Target date of completion 04.02.2014.
	154	KM 0/628	Work in Progress	No delay	Not Applicable	Target date of completion 30.10.2013.
	154	KM 50/881	Work in Progress	No delay	Not Applicable	Target date of completion 30.10.2013.
Chhattisgarh	200	KM 114/200	Completed	No delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Gujarat	8E & 8B	NH 8B KM 0/0 to 2/0 and NH	Work in Progress	Delayed	Work is delayed due to late approval of GAD	The GAD is now approved after persuasion and revised estimate are under

Jharkhand	31		KM 9	Work in progress	No Delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	preparation. The work is likely to be completed in April, 2013 (instead of April, 2012)
	33		KM 130-131	On completion stage	Delayed	Due to delay in transfer of defence land	Progress is being monitored by Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court	
	100		KM 56/460	Work in progress	No Delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
	23 (R-G)		KM 15	Preliminary work started	No Delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
Karnataka	234		KM 423.190	Completed	No Delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
	234		KM 430.380	Completed	No Delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
	234		KM 432.60	Completed	No Delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
	234		KM 434.54	Completed	No Delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
	234		KM 459.790	Completed	No Delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
Kerala	17 (New NH-66)		KM 437/375	Completed	No Delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
	17 (New NH-66)		KM 90/695	Completed	No Delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
Maharashtra	222		KM 589/750	Completed	No Delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
Odisha	23		KM 5/287	Work in progress	Delayed	Due to delay in shifting of utility services and obstruction by local land owners	Problem in shifting of utility services has been resolved. District Administration has been maintain law and order system at work site.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjab	64	Sengam	Recently sanctioned/work in progress	No Delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Rajasthan	8	KM 139 to KM 140	Completed	No Delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Uttar Pradesh	91	KM 428	Work stopped by contractor	Delayed	Forest clearance took 15 months time	Action as per contract agreement is being taken.
	96	KM 93	Land Acquisition sanctioned	No Delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Uttarakhand	72(07)	KM 175	Work in progress	Delay	Due to increase in construction of Railway portion and Ban of quarry in Dehradun District as per order of Hon'ble High Court Nainital	Revised Estimate sanctioned in April, 2012. Work to be completed in December, 2012.
West Bengal	60	KM 228	Work in progress	No Delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

**Statement-II**

State	NH No.	Location	Present status	Whether Delayed or Not	Reason for Delay	Details of Action taken for early completion of the Project
Assam	6(53)	KM 17/170	Work in Progress	Delayed	The Original tender could not materialised due to Re examination of the approved GAD of the ROB by Railway authority on ground of the safety of the existing railway track. Railway has changed the type of foundation as well as site location.	Fresh GAD has been approved by Railway authority and tender action also completed by August, 2011. The completion period of ROB is two years as per contract agreement
	6(53)	KM 21/480	Work in Progress	Delayed	The Original tender could not materialised due to Re examination of the approved GAD of the ROB by Railway authority on ground of the safety of the existing railway track. Railway has changed the type of foundation as well as site location.	Fresh GAD has been approved by Railway authority and tender action also completed by August, 2011. The completion period of ROB is two years as per contract agreement

## Statement-III

Year	Sl. No.	NH No.	Location	Present Status	Whether delayed or Not	Reason for delay	Details of Action taken for early completion of the projects
1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9
2009-10	1	NH-44	ROB @261.480 of Hyderabad-Bangalore section.	Completed	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2009-10	2	NH-44	ROB @300.600 of Hyderabad-Bangalore section.	Completed	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2009-10	3	NH-44	ROB @351.256 of Hyderabad-Bangalore section.	Completed	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2009-10	4	NH-44	ROB @397.020 of Hyderabad-Bangalore section.	Completed	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2009-10	5	NH-44	ROB @421.200 of Hyderabad-Bangalore section.	Completed	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2009-10	6	NH-16	ROB @Km. 3/400 of Chikaluripet-Vijayawada section.	GADs approval is in progress	Yes	Due to repetitive observation made by Railway and delay in approval of Drawings.	Periodical meetings are being conducted with Railway Authorities to discuss the requirements and deficiencies in the GADs submitted to Railways. The target date for completion of 2 ROBs is September, 2013 once GADs are approved by Railways by December, 2012.

2009-10	7	NH-16	ROB @Km. 7/100 of Chilakaluripet-Vijayawada section.	GADs approval is in progress	Yes	Due to repetitive observation made by Railway and delay in approval of Drawings.	Periodical meetings are being conducted with Railway Authorities to discuss the requirements and deficiencies in the GADs submitted to Railways. The target date for completion of 2 ROBs is September, 2013 once GADs are approved by Railways by December, 2012.
2009-10	8	NH-7	Km. 508/014 to 508/184	Completed	Not delayed	—	—
2009-10	9	NH-7	Km. 517/725 to 517/887	Completed	Not delayed	—	—
2009-10	10	NH-7	Km. 524/200 to 524/326	Completed	Not delayed	—	—
2009-10	11	NH-4	Km. 260 (Package-4)	Completed	Yes	Delay in getting CRS clearance	Regular meetings were conducted with Railway Authorities.
2009-10	12	NH-4	Km. 311 (Package-5)	Completed	Yes	Delay in getting CRS clearance	Regular meetings were conducted with Railway Authorities.
2009-10	13	NH-4	Km. 328 (Package-5)	Completed	Yes	Delay in getting CRS clearance	Regular meetings were conducted with Railway Authorities.
2009-10	14	NH-34	Km. 450.990	Work has been stopped.	Delayed	Contractor has left the site by issuing termination notice on dated 16.12.2009 and	Foreclosure of Contract of Dalkhola Bypass (of which ROB at Km. 450.990 is a part) is under process. Work will resume after mobilization of new



1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9
2009-10	15	NH-1	Km. 408+465	Completed	Not delayed	—	—
2009-10	15	NH-1	Km. 415+450	Completed	Not delayed	—	—
2009-10	15	NH-1	Km. 451+275	Completed	Not delayed	—	—
2009-10	18	NH-1	Km. 455+4690	Completed	Not delayed	—	—
2009-10	19	NH-3	Indor-Khalghat section (Km. 12.600 to Km. 84.700)	Completed	Not delayed	—	—
2009-10	20	NH-3	NH Ch: 80.880 (Rly. CH: 88-14/15)	Work in progress	No	—	—
2009-10	21	NH-33	NH Ch: 90.432 (Rly. CH: 402-8/9)	Work in progress	No	—	—
2009-10	22	NH-2	Isri (357+286)	Completed	No	—	—
2009-10	23	NH-5 (Sunakhala- Ichchapur Section)	Km. 297.154	Completed	No	—	—
2009-10	24	NH-6	Badnera Km. 162/907	Work in progress	Not Delayed	Work in progress	Concession M/s IRB Talegaon Amravati
2009-10	25	NH-3	Padali	Completed, Opened to traffic since, 9.7.2010	Not Delayed	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2009-10	26	NH-3	Ghoti	Completed and Opened to traffic since, mid May, 2010	Not Delayed	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2009-10	27	NH-3	Bortembhe	Completed, and	Not Delayed	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

2009-10	28	NH-3	Umbermal	Opened to traffic from 12.10.2010	Not Delayed	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2009-10	29	NH-3	Khardi	Completed, and Opened to traffic from 31.5.2011	Not Delayed	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2009-10	30	NH-3	Asangaon	Completed, and Opened to traffic from 28.12.2011	Not Delayed	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2009-10	31	NH-7	ROB at Borkhedi (Km. 37.417) on Nagpur-Hyderabad Section of NH-7 (Rly. Ch. 798/11-12 of Wardha-Nagpur Rly. section)	Work completed except ROB portion	Delayed	This ROB is part of the stretch from Km. 36.600 to Km. 64.00. The Substructure Completed. The four girders (4/4) casted and ready for launching CRS sanction is awaited from Railways.	Matter is taken up with highest level of Railway Board
2009-10	32	NH-28	Km. 244+200.00	Completed	Delayed	Railway Permission	N.A.
2009-10	33	NH-28	Km. 200+836.00	Completed	Delayed	Railway Permission	N.A.
Sub-Total		33					
2010-11	1	NH-44	ROB Km. 310.760 of Nagpur-Hyderabad Section	Completed	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9
2010-11	2	NH-44	ROB@Km.336.023 of Nagpur-Hyderabad Section	Completed	Delayed by 9 months	Delay in obtaining the approval by the Concessionaire for the design and drawings from Railway Authorities.	The matter is closely pursued by NHAJ with regular and frequent meetings/interaction and ensured completion
2010-11	3	NH-163	ROB@Km. 24.320 of Hyderabad-Yadagiri section	Completed	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2010-11	4	NH-163	ROB@ Km. 77.843 of Hyderabad-Yadagiri Section	Completed	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2010-11	4	NH-163	ROB@ Km. 41.843 of Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section	Tenders are yet to be finalized by South Central Railway to take up the work	Yes	There is a delay of 4 years in approving the GAD by the SCRlys, Secunderabad	The tenders are yet to be finalised by SCRlys to take up the work on deposit terms.
2010-11	6	NH-65	RUB@Km. 204.161 of Hyderabad-Vijayawada section	The box pushing including RE-wall, protective works completed. Foot path slabs and drain works in progress.	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2010-11	7	NH-77	Km. 0.45	In Progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2010-11	8	NH-77	Km. 6.157	In Progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2010-11	9	NH-77	Km. 15.350 (Bypass)	In Progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2010-11	10	NH-19	Km. 142.361	In Progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2010-11	11	NH-19	Km. 149.371	In Progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

2010-11	12	NH-19	Km. 156.3	In Progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2010-11	13	NH-19	Km. 175.517	In Progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2010-11	14	NH-19	Km. 207.249	In Progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2010-11	15	NH-19	Km. 188.237	In Progress	No	Yes	Fresh GAD resubmitted after some corrections on 16.11.2012
2010-11	16	NH-57A	Km. 8.2093	In Progress	Yes	Due to delayed submission of design by Concessionaire	Not Applicable
2010-11	17	NH-17	Km. 4/972 at Yekkur	The construction sub-structure work has been commenced and 13 piles out of total 30 nos.	Not delayed	Not Applicable	Work is in progress
2010-11	18	NH-59	Km. 41+245	Sub-Structure in progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2010-11	19	NH-59	Km. 92+077	Sub-Structure in progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2010-11	20	NH-59	Km. 137+083	Sub-Structure in progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2010-11	21	NH-59	Km. 144+827	Sub-Structure in progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2010-11	22	NH-59	Km. 167+324	Foundation Works is in progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2010-11	23	NH-59	Km. 171+300	Sub-Structure in progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9
2010-11	24	NH-8A	(i) Construction of ROB in lieu of LC No. 1-A SPL at North End Entrance of Gandhidham Town (Rly. Km. 1/12-13 between GIM-AI Station on GIM-BVJ Section).	Work in progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
			(ii) Construction of ROB in lieu of LC No. 8B/20 at Km. 12/16-17 between Adipur-Anjar on GIM-BVJ Section				
2010-11	25	NH-8A (E)	(i) Construction of ROB in lieu of LC No. 8B/20 at Km. 12/16-17 between Adipur-Anjar on GIM-BVJ Section	Work in progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2010-11	26	NH-6	Km. 4.066	In Progress (40% Completed)	Yes	Due to slow progress of work of Concessionaire (M/s. Soma) due to their internal financial problems.	The necessary pursuance with Concessionaire is being carried out.
2010-11	27	NH-6	Km. 19.597	In Progress (70% Completed)	Yes	There were initially delay in approval of GAD's for these ROB's from Western railway.	The necessary pursuance with Railways carried out.
2010-11	28	NH-6	Km. 40.822	In Progress (50% Completed)	Yes	Due to slow progress of work of Concessionaire	The necessary pursuance Concessionaire is

2010-11	29	NH-6	Km. 96.373	In Progress (70% Completed)	Yes	There were initially delay in approval of GAD's for these ROB's from Western railway.	(M/s. Soma) due to their internal financial problems. being carried out.
2010-11	30	NH-6	Km. 116.714	In Progress (10% Completed)	Yes	Construction of foundation Work has got delayed due to existence of underground utilities and pipelines in Hazira area	The necessary pursuance is being carried out.
2010-11	31	NH-6	Km. 119.252	In Progress (10% Completed)	Yes	Construction of foundation Work has got delayed due to existence of underground utilities and pipelines in Hazira area	The necessary pursuance is being carried out.
2010-11	32	NH-8	1. ROB on LC no. 17 at Km. 306.670	The work of ROB's was started in 2010 and completed by August 2011.	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2010-11	33	NH-8	2. ROB on LC no. 87 at Km. 353.080	The work of ROB's was started in 2010 and completed by August 2011.	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

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2010-11	34	NH-31C	ROB-I at Ch. 79+830 at Km. 353.080	2%	Delayed	Due to Land Acquisition by State Government and Utility shifting	TAD/GAD/CRS Approved in January, 2011 by Rly. Authority
2010-11	35	NH-31C	ROB-II at Ch. 88+123 (SK-48)	2%	Delayed	Due to Land Acquisition by State Government and Utility shifting	TAD/GAD/CRS Approved in January, 2011
2010-11	36	NH-31	Km. 1029	10%	Delayed	Delayed due to LA, utility shifting etc.	Proper monitoring for early completion of the project
2010-11	37	NH-31	Km. 1075	3%	Delayed	Delayed due to LA, utility shifting etc.	Proper monitoring for early completion of the project
2010-11	38	NH-31	Km. 1084	4%	Delayed	Delayed due to LA, utility shifting etc.	Proper monitoring for early completion of the project
2010-11	39	NH-31	Km. 1114	Not commenced	Delayed	Delayed due to LA, utility shifting etc.	Proper monitoring for early completion of the project
2010-11	40	NH-37	Km. 0.708	Completed	Completed within the EOT of the Project	NA	NA
2010-11	41	NH-54E	Km. 299+299	11.00%	Delayed	Delay due to change in scope of work	The Contractors have been pressed hard for early completion of ROBs

2010-11	42	NH-54E	Km. 169+617	Package was for closed due to law and order situation. Balance work allotted during 2011.	Delayed	Delay due to change in scope of work	Balance work allotted
2010-11	43	NH-54E	Km. 179+283	Package was for closed due to law and order situation. Balance work allotted during 2011.	Delayed	Due to law and order situation.	Balance work allotted
2010-11	44	NH-54E	Km. 185+730	Package was for closed due to law and order situation. Balance work allotted during 2011.	Delayed	Due to law and order situation.	Balance work allotted
2010-11	45	NH-54E	Km. 189+302	Package was for closed due to law and order situation. Balance work allotted during 2011.	Delayed	Due to law and order situation.	Balance work allotted
2010-11	46	NH-54E	Km. 150+526	Package was for closed due to law and order situation. Balance work allotted during 2011.	Delayed	Due to law and order situation.	Balance work allotted



1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9
2010-11	47	NH-54E	Km. 150+592	Package was for closed due to law and order situation. Balance work allotted during 2011.	Delayed	Due to law and order situation.	Balance work allotted
2010-11	48	NH-41	Km. 2.076	Work of ROB at Mecheda on NH-41 was taken up during the year 2010.	Delayed	Requirement of Power Block from South Eastern Railway	The Government has vigorously perused the issue of obtaining CRS clearance and power for ROB at Mecheda on NH-41 and is likely to be completed by March, 2013.
2010-11	49	NH-1A	Km. 29+756	Completed	Not delayed	-	-
2010-11	50	NH-1A	Km. 83+100	Completed	Not delayed	-	-
2010-11	51	NH-1A	Km. 111+444	Completed	Not delayed	-	-
2010-11	52	NH-21	Ropar	Completed	Not delayed	-	-
2010-11	53	NH-22	41 km. Zirakpur	Completed	Not delayed	-	-
2010-11	54	NH-33	NH Ch: 255.150 (Rly. Ch: 380.487)	Appointed Date of stretch has not been finalized till date and hence construction work of ROBs is not started.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2010-11	55	NH-33	NH Ch: 10.775 (Rly. Ch: 400.18)	Appointed Date of stretch has not been	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

2010-11	56	NH-33	NH Ch: 11.762 (Rly. Ch: 405.35)	Appointed Date of stretch has not been finalized till date and hence construction work of ROBs is not started.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2010-11	57	NH-7	ROB at Hingaghat (Km. 76.3.80) on Nagpur-Hyderabad Section [Railway chainage 792/2-3 on Wardha-Ballarsha section]	Work in Progress [26.89%]	Delayed	The work affected (i) mainly due to non-shifting of level crossing gate for which the necessary funds are deposited with Central Railways and the tendering process is on with Railways	Continuously persuade to resolve the matter with Rly.
2010-11	58	NH-3	Padali	Completed, Opened to traffic since, 9.7.2010	Not Delayed	(ii) due to insistence of Railway for change of Superstructure from PSC Girder to Composite Steel Girders. Recently (i.e. Nov.'12) Railway has intimated to RO- Maharashtra to go aheda originally approved PSC Girder Superstructure.	-

1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9
2010-11	59	NH-3	Ghoti	Completed, and Opened to traffic since, mid May, 2010	Not Delayed	-	-
2010-11	60	NH-3	Bortembhe	Completed, and Opened to traffic from 12.10.2010	Not Delayed	-	-
2010-11	61	NH-3	Umbermali	Completed, and Opened to traffic from 31.5.2011	Not Delayed	-	-
2010-11	62	NH-3	Khardi	Completed and opened to traffic from 15.09.2011	Not Delayed	-	-
2010-11	63	NH-3	Asangaon	Completed and opened to traffic from 28.12.2011	Not Delayed	-	-
2010-11	64	NH-24	Km. 289+620	GAD Approved Test pile done. Structural Design approval awaited from Railways.	Delayed	New Policy of Railway asking redesign on limit state method is delaying the structural design approval.	Regular meetings with Railway are being conducted to resolve the issue.
2010-11	65	NH-24	Km. 331+300	GAD approval awaited.	Delayed	GAD pending with Railways.	Regular meetings with Railway are being conducted to resolve the issues.

2010-11	66	NH-24	Km. 399+300	GAD Approved Test pile done. Structural Design approval awaited from Railways.	Delayed	New Policy of Railway asking redesign on limit state method is delaying the structural design approval.	Regular meetings with Railway are being conducted to resolve the issue.
2010-11	67	NH-24	Km. 409+000	GAD Approved Test pile done. Structural Design approval awaited from Railways.	Delayed	New Policy of Railway asking redesign on limit state method is delaying the structural design approval.	Regular meetings with Railway are being conducted to resolve the issue.
Sub-Total		67					
2011-12	1	NH-16	ROB@287/21 of Chilakaluripet-Nellore section.	GADs approval is in progress	Yes	Construction of ROB is delayed due to pending approval of GADs from Railways	Construction work is as per schedule except ROBs. However, the matters is being regularly pursued with the Railways.
2011-12	2	NH-16	ROB@292/30 of Chilakaluripet-Nellore section.	GADs approval is in progress	Yes	Construction of ROB is delayed due to pending approval of GADs from Railways	Construction work is as per schedule except ROBs. However, the matters is being regularly pursued with the Railways.
2011-12	3	NH-16	ROB@202/16-18 of Chilakaluripet-Nellore section.	GADs approval is in progress	Yes	Construction of ROB is delayed due to pending approval of GADs from Railways	Construction work is as per schedule except ROBs. However, the matters is being regularly pursued with the Railways.

1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9
2011-12	4	NH-2	Km. 788.65	In Progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2011-12	5	NH-2	Km. 809.05	In Progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2011-12	6	NH-2	Km. 940.8	In Progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2011-12	7	NH-30	Km. 182.57	In Progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2011-12	8	NH-30	Km. 207.62	In Progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2011-12	9	NH-85	Km. 14.217	In Progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2011-12	10	NH-85	Km. 27.501	In Progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2011-12	11	NH-85	Km. 58.421	In Progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2011-12	12	NH-85	Km. 91.604	In Progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2011-12	13	NH-77	Km. 6.004	In Progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2011-12	14	NH-77	Km. 46.25	In Progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2011-12	15	NH-77	Km. 52.75	In Progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2011-12	16	NH-28A	Km. 18.172	In Progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2011-12	17	NH-28A	Km. 53.632	In Progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2011-12	18	1A (NH-44)	Km. 190.96	Project under construction. Physical Progress is 96%	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2011-12	19	NH-48	Km. 79/690	Completed	Not delayed	–	–
2011-12	20	NH-4	Km. 264/175	Completed	Not delayed	–	–
2011-12	21	NH-13	Km. 286+317 (ROB)	Completed on 26.05.12	Not delayed	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2011-12	22	NH-13	Km. 296+163 (Tunnel in lieu of RUB)	In progress (65% completed)	Not delayed	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

2011-12	23	NH-13	Km. 296+118 (Tunnel in lieu of RUB)	In progress (90% completed)	Not delayed	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2011-12	24	NH-31C	ROB-I at CH. 79+830 (BRPL Gate)	6.45%	Delayed	Due to Utility shifting	Land acquisition completed	
2011-12	25	NH-31C	ROB-II at CH. 88+123 (SK-48)	5.50%	Delayed	Due to Utility shifting	Land acquisition completed	
2011-12	26	NH-31	Km. 1029	45%	Delayed	Delayed due to LA, utility shifting etc.	Proper monitoring for early completion of the project	
2011-12	27	NH-31	Km. 1075	15%	Delayed	Delayed due to LA, utility shifting etc.	Proper monitoring for early completion of the project	
2011-12	28	NH-31	Km. 1084	28%	Delayed	Delayed due to LA, utility shifting etc.	Proper monitoring for early completion of the project	
2011-12	29	NH-31	Km. 1114	5%	Delayed	Delayed due to LA, utility shifting etc.	Proper monitoring for early completion of the project	
2011-12	30	NH-37	Km. 14.092	Completed	Completed within the EOT of the Project	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
2011-12	31	NH-54E	Km. 58.72	55%	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
2011-12	32	NH-54E	Km. 122.75	27%	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
2011-12	33	NH-34	Km. 192.891	Construction work will start soon.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9
2011-12	34	NH-34	Km. 199.159	Construction work will start soon.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2011-12	35	NH-34	Km. 229.734	Construction work will start soon.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2011-12	36	NH-34	Km. 285.391	Construction work will start soon.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2011-12	37	NH-34	Km. 330.843	Construction work will start soon.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2011-12	38	NH-34	Km. 405.802	Construction work will start soon.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2011-12	39	NH-67	Construction of ROB at Km. 125/605 between Tiruchirapalli and Kumaramangalam Stations	Revised GAD approved on 26.11.2012. Work to be commenced.	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2011-12	40	NH-210	Construction of ROB at Km. 22/020 between Kumaramangalam and Keeranu Stations	Sub-structure design approved on 31.08.2012. Sub-Structure work in progress.	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2011-12	41	NH-7	Construction of four lane ROB at Km. 233/990 between Kanniyakumari and Suchindram stations	Completed	Yes	Due to delay in obtaining clearance from Southern Railway for line block	Constantly followed up with Southern Railway

2011-12	42	NH-68	Km. 68/073	Completed	Delayed	Due to delay in obtaining approval from Southern Railway and clearance from CRS.	Constantly followed up with Southern Railway and CRS.
2011-12	43	NH-45B	Construction of ROB at Km 174+645	Completed	Delayed	Delay in obtaining clearance from Railways and LA	All the bottle necks were removed through constant follow up action
2011-12	44	NH-45B	Construction of ROB at Km 262+185	Completed	Delayed	Delay in obtaining clearance from Railways and LA	All the bottle necks were removed through constant follow up action
2011-12	45	NH-1A	Km. 115+910 of NH-1A	ROB completed	Not delayed		—
2011-12	46	NH-1A	Km. 106+130 of NH-1A	ROB completed	Not delayed		—
2011-12	47	NH-71A	NH Km. No. 11.63 (Rly. Km. 6.954)	Pile cap ready for boring	Not delayed		—
2011-12	48	NH-71A	NH Km. No. 22.745 (Rly. Km.-15.830)	Pile is in progress	Not delayed		—
2011-12	49	NH-71A	NH Km. No. 79.875 (Rly. Km.-81.200)	Work of piling is in progress	Not delayed		—
2011-12	50	NH-71	ROB at Km. 386.988 (Rly. Km. 48.820)	Steel Girder launched	Not delayed		—
2011-12	51	NH-71	ROB at Km. 434.857 (Rly. Km. 4.252)	Steel Girder launched	Not delayed		—



1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9
2011-12	52	NH-71	ROB at Km. 436.643 (Rly. Km. 78/7-8)	Steel Girder launched	Not delayed	—	—
2011-12	53	NH-26B	Km. 49.659	Work not started	Not delayed	—	—
2011-12	54	NH-26B	Km. 54.003	Work not started	Not delayed	—	—
2011-12	55	NH-26B	Km. 6.405	Work not started	Not delayed	—	—
2011-12	56	NH-26B	Km. 22.609	Work not started	Not delayed	—	—
2011-12	57	NH-26B	Km. 39.164	Work not started	Not delayed	—	—
2011-12	58	NH-69A	Km. 140.121	Work not started	Not delayed	—	—
2011-12	59	NH-69A	Km. 158.355	Work not started	Not delayed	—	—
2011-12	60	NH-69A	Km. 2.426	Work not started	Not delayed	—	—
2011-12	61	NH-203 (Bhubaneswar- Puri section)	Km. 48.465	Pile driving is under process. Concessionaire is not allowed to take up construction activity on railways land	Yes	Non-finalisation of agreement/MoU to be signed by NHAI by Railways as Railway Authorities insisting for drawal of tripartite agreement. Demand of railways agreement instead is awaited.	Railway Authorities are being im- pressed upon to place their demand for D&G and maintenance charges and agree for bipartite agreement instead of tripartite agreement. Result in this context is awaited.
2011-12	62	Panikoli- Keonjhar-Rimuli section of NH-215 (0/0 to 163/0)	Km. 9.18	Work not started	Not delay	—	Appointed date not declared however, the work shall be completed within stipulated period

2011--12	63	215 Panikoili-Keonjhar-Rimuli section (0/0 to 163/0)	Km. 115.717	Work not started	Not delay	—	Appointed date not declared however, the works shall be completed within stipulated period
2011-12	64	Rimuli-215 Roxy-Rajamunda Section (Km.)	Km. 234.77	Work not started	Not delay	—	Concessionaire have been appointed and work shall be completed within stipulated period i.e. 27.11.2011
2011-12	65	Rimuli-215 Roxy-Rajamunda Section (Km. 163/0 to Km. 269/0)	Km. 246.258	Work not started	Not delay	—	Concessionaire have been appointed and work shall be completed within stipulated period i.e. 27.11.2011
2011-12	66	Rimuli-215 Roxy-Rajamunda Section (Km. 163/0 to Km. 269/0)	Km. 8/250	Submitted to SER on dt. 01.11.2011. Approval awaited	Not delay	—	The Concessionaire for this project have not been appointed till date.
2011-12	67	Sambalpur-Bargarh-Lahurachetti section of NH-6 (Km. 0/0 to Km. 88/0)	Km. 11.60	Concessionaire have been appointed	Not delay	—	Concessionaire have been appointed and work shall be completed within stipulated period i.e. 14.11.2011
2011-12	68	Sambalpur-Bargarh-Lahurachetti section of NH-6 (Km. 0/0 to Km. 88/0)	Km. 44.46 (Km. 0.454 on Bargarh Bypass)	Concessionaire have been appointed	Not delay	—	Concessionaire have been appointed and work shall be completed within stipulated period i.e. 14.11.2011

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2011-12	69	Sambalpur-Bargarh-Lahurachetti section of NH-6 (Km 0/0 to Km 88/0)	Km. 46.60 (Km. 2.8 on Bargarh Bypass)	Concessionaire have been appointed	Not delay	—	Concessionaire have been appointed and work shall be completed within stipulated period i.e. 14.11.2011
2011-12	70	Baleshwar Baripada-Jharpokharia (Jn. of NH-5 with NH-6) section of NH-5 (Km. 0.00 to Km. 80.600)	Km. 8/520	Work not started	Not delay	—	The Concessionaire for this project has not been appointed till date.
2011-12	71	Baleshwar Baripada-Jharpokharia (Jn. of NH-5 with NH-6) section of NH-5 (Km. 0.00 to Km. 80.600)	Km. 28/554	Work not started	Not delay	—	The Concessionaire for this project has not been appointed till date.
2011-12	72	Baleshwar Baripada-Jharpokharia (Jn. of NH-5 with NH-6) section of NH-5 (Km. 0.00 to Km. 80.600)	Km. 34/218	Work not started	Not delay	—	The Concessionaire for this project has not been appointed till date.

2011-12	73	Baleshwar Baripada- Jharpokharia (Jn. of NH-5 with NH-6) section of NH-5 (Km. 0.00 to Km. 80.600)	Km. 47/313	Work not started	Not delay	—	The Concessionaire for this project has not been appointed till date.
2011-12	74	Baleshwar Baripada- Jharpokharia (Jn. of NH-5 with NH-6) section of NH-5 (Km. 0.00 to Km. 80.600)	Km. 61/985	Work not started	Not delay	—	The Concessionaire for this project has not been appointed till date.
2011-12	75	NH-7	ROB near Pimphalkutti at Km. 173.450 on Nagpur-Hyderabad Section of NH-7 (Rly. Ch. 181/14-15)	Work in Progress	Not Delayed	—	—
2011-12	76	NH-3	Umbermali	Completed and Opened to traffic from 31.5.2011	Not Delayed	—	—
2011-12	77	NH-3	Khardi	Completed and Opened to traffic from 15.09.2011	Not Delayed	—	—
2011-12	78	NH-3	Asangaon	Completed and Opened to traffic from 28.12.2011	Not Delayed	—	—
2011-12	79	NH-69	Chichonda (M.P.) at Ch. 204.800	Work in Progress	Not Delayed	—	—

1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9
2011-12	80	NH-69	Mankapur (M.S.) at Ch. 5.200	Work in Progress	Not Delayed	—	—
2011-12	81	NH-69	Godhani (M.P.) at Ch. 7.485	Work in Progress	Not Delayed	—	—
2011-12	82	NH-69	MAHAGENCO Pvt. Siding at Ch. 29.540	Work in Progress	Not Delayed	—	—
2011-12	83	NH-69	Saoner Bypass at Ch. 33.350	Work in Progress	Not Delayed	—	—
2011-12	84	NH-69	Saoner Bypass at Siding at Ch. 38.367	Work in Progress Progress	Not Delayed Delayed	—	—
2011-12	85	NH-28	Km. 25+868	Completed	Delayed	—	—
2011-12	86	Agra Bypass Project connecting NH-2 with NH-3	Between Farah and Runakata Section (Ch. 0.340)	Piling work completed	Not delayed Scheduled to be completed by July, 2014 as part of Agra Bypass Project.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2011-12	87	Agra Bypass Project connecting NH-2 with NH-3	Between Achnera and Raibha Section (Ch. 8.990)	Piling and pie cap completed	Not delayed Scheduled to be completed by July, 2014 as part of Agra Bypass Project.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2011-12	88	Agra Bypass Project connecting NH-2 with NH-3	Between Kiraoli and Morhakur Section (Ch. 13.775)	Piling work in progress	Not delayed Scheduled to be completed by July, 2014 as part of Agra Bypass Project.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2011-12	89	Agra Bypass Project	Near Bhandai (Ch. 31.048)	GAD under revision	Not delayed Scheduled	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

2011-12	90	connecting NH-2 with NH-3	NH-2	Km. 788.650	GAD approved and approval of design is in process	Not delayed	to be completed by July, 2014 as part of Agra Bypass Project.	Not Applicable	Project is under progress
2011-12	91		NH-2	Km. 809.050	GAD approved and approval of design is in process	Not delayed		Not Applicable	Project is under progress
2011-12	92		NH-2	Km. 940.800	GAD approved and approval of design is in process	Not delayed		Not Applicable	Project is under progress
2011-12	93		NH-28	Km. 20.0	Completed	Delayed		Late approval from CRS and late traffic cum power block.	Persuaded CRS and the Railways Authorities for early approval.
2011-12	94		NH-28	Km. 83.0	Completed	Delayed		Late approval from CRS and late traffic cum power block.	Persuaded CRS and the Railways Authorities for early approval.
2011-12	95		NH-25	Km. 59.0	Completed	Delayed		Late approval from CRS and late traffic cum power block.	Persuaded CRS and the Railways Authorities for early approval.
2011-12	96		NH-56 A&B	Km. 3.0	Completed	Delayed		Late approval from CRS and late traffic cum power block.	Persuaded CRS and the Railways Authorities for early approval.
Sub-Total									

1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9
2012-13	1	NH-40	ROB @ 290.783 of Kadapa-Kurnool section	Under progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	2	NH-40	ROB @ 290.986 of Kadapa-Kurnool section	Under progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	3	NH-40	ROB @ 355.839 of Kadapa-Kurnool section	Under progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	4	NH-28A	Km. 37.085	In progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	5	NH-28A	Km. 66.454	In progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	6	NH-48	Km. 100/100	GADS submitted to HQ. for approval ROBs are constructed by Railways	Not delayed	—	—
2012-13	7	NH-48	Km. 115/000	GADS submitted to HQ. for approval ROBs are constructed by Railways	Not delayed	—	—
2012-13	8	NH-7	Km. 550/750	Under progress	Not delayed	—	GAD, Structural Design and Drawings are approved by SWR
2012-13	9	NH-207	Km. 83/816	GAD yet to be submitted to SWR for approval	Concession Agreement has been signed with M/s Transstory-OJSC Consortium on 31.08.2012	—	—

2012-13	10	NH-207	Km. 101/793	GAD approved by SWR	—	—
2012-13	11	NH-207	KM. 131/860	GAD yet to submitted to SWR for approval	—	—
2012-13	12	NH-8D	Km. 2+800	All 4 Nos. of ROBs has been approved by Western Railway, Mumbai	No delay	Not Applicable
2012-13	13	NH-8D	Km.23+996	All 4 Nos. of ROBs has been approved by Western Railway, Mumbai	No delay	Not Applicable
2012-13	14	NH-8D	Km.112+938	All 4 Nos. of ROBs has been approved by Western Railway, Mumbai	No delay	Not Applicable
2012-13	15	NH-8D	Km.118+374	All 4 Nos. of ROBs has been approved by Western Railway, Mumbai	No delay	Not Applicable
2012-13	16	NH-31C	ROB-I at Ch. 79+830 (BRPL Gate)	13.37%	Delayed	(i) Few stretches affected due to utility shifting Utility shifting work in progress and likely to be completed within three months by the Contractor
2012-13	17	NH-31C	ROB-II at Ch. 88+123 (SK-48)	7.72%	Delayed	(i) Ground improvement for RE wall of ROBs in progress Contractor is instructed to expedite the work.



1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9
2012-13	18	NH-31	Km. 1029	67%	Delayed	Delayed due to LA, utility shifting etc.	Proper monitoring for early completion of the project
2012-13	19	NH-31	Km. 1075	50%	Delayed	Delayed due to LA, utility shifting etc.	Proper monitoring for early completion of the project
2012-13	20	NH-31	Km. 1084	50%	Delayed	Delayed due to LA, utility shifting etc.	Proper monitoring for early completion of the project
2012-13	21	NH-31	Km. 1114	65%	Delayed	Delayed due to LA, utility shifting etc.	Proper monitoring for early completion of the project
2012-13	22	NH-37	Km. 240.11	Completed	Completed within the EOT of the Project	Delayed due to LA, utility shifting etc.	Proper monitoring for early completion of the project
2012-13	23	NH-34	Km. 76.0	Construction work will start soon.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	24	NH-34	Km. 90.650	Construction work will start soon.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	25	NH-34	Km. 95.360	Construction work will start soon.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	26	NH-34	Km. 111.400	Construction work will start soon.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	27	NH-34	Km. 112.270 (RUB)	Construction work will start soon.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

2012-13	28	NH-34	Km. 133.450	Work already started	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	29	NH-34	Km. 185.990	Work already started	No delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	30	NH-6	Km. 143.367	Work not started	No delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	31	NH-6	Km. 137.147	Work not started	No delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	32	NH-6	Km. 143.969 (RUB)	Work not started	No delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	33	NH-33	Km. 301.655	Work not started	No delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	34	NH-15	Km. 14+409	Work not started	No delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	35	NH-15	Km. 42+467	Under progress	No delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	36	NH-15	Km. 51+533	Under progress	No delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	37	NH-15	Km. 70+178	Under progress	No delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	38	NH-15	Km. 78+492	Under progress	No delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	39	NH-95	Km. 156+953	ROB under progress	No delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	40	NH-1A	Km. 9+513 of NH-1A.	RUB is yet to be constructed	Delayed	NHAI is in process of calling bids for its construction	NHAI is in process of calling bids for its construction
2012-13	41	NH-26	ADB-II/C-8 of Km. 322.363	Sub-Structure Completed	Delay	Central Railway Safety Cell permission delayed and after three months CRS cell changed the strategy of launching Girder of Central Span to composite steel Girder now	As per Railway Bridge Engineer's suggestion for composite steel girder we are preparing the proposal for sanction and approval and same will likely to be completed June, 2013

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2012-13	42	NH-26	ADB-II/C-5 of Km. 187 to Km. 211		Completed	Delay	Delay in approval of TAD for ROB, Increase in scope of the work. Poor Performance of Contractor	Necessary follow up of Railway Officers to obtain clearance, TAD approval. CRS sanction
2012-13	43	NH-3	Km. 109.9		Work Not started	No Delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	44	NH-3	Km. 121.04		Work Not started	No Delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	45	NH-3	Km. 256.78		Work Not started	No Delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	46	NH-69	Km. 66+400		Work Not started	No Delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	47	NH-69	Km. 88+100		Work Not started	No Delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	48	NH-69	Km. 64+200		Work Not started	No Delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	49	NH-69	Km. 53+500		Work Not started	No Delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	50	NH-7	Km. 302+56		Work Not started	No Delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	51	NH-7	Km. 365-75		Work Not started	No Delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	52	NH-7	Km. 462.8		Work Not started	No Delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	53	NH-7	Km. 486+880		Work Not started	No Delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	54	NH-7	Km. 493+869		Work Not started	No Delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	55	NH-200	Km. 107.865 on Raipur Bilaspur Section		Work Not started	No Delay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	56	NH-5 (Sunakhala- Ichchapur Section)	Km. 61/985		Submitted to SER on dt. 01.11.2011. Approval awaited.	Not delay	—	The concessionaire for this project have not been appointed till date.
2012-13	57	NH-42 (Angul Sambalpur	Km. 147/300		Construction is yet to commence due to appointed date	Not delay	—	—

2012-13	58	Section) NH-6 Baharagora- Sambalpur Section	Km. 350/240	not achieved/ reached. Project yet to bid.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	59	NH-6 Baharagora- Sambalpur Section	Km. 561/723	Project yet to bid.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	60	NH-6 Baharagora- Sambalpur Section	Km. 566/240	Project yet to bid.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	61	NH-23 Biramitrapur Barkote Section	Km. 266/500	Construction is yet to commence due to appointed date not achieved/ reached.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	62	NH-23 Biramitrapur Barkote Section	Km. 261/281	Construction is yet to commence due to appointed date not achieved/ reached.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	63	NH-23 Biramitrapur Barkote Section	Km. 236/718	Construction is yet to commence due to appointed date not achieved/ reached.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2012-13	64	NH-6	Murtizapur Km. 206/483	—	Not Delayed	General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) Submitted to Railway Authorities for Approval.	Concessionaire appointed

1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9
2012-13	65	NH-6	Akola Km. 243/606	—	Not Delayed	General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) Submitted to Railway Authorities for Approval.	Concessionaire appointed
2012-13	66	NH-6	Khamgaon Km. 302/117	—	Not Delayed	General Arrangement Drawing Approved	Concessionaire appointed
2012-13	67	NH-6	Malkapur Km. 345/398	—	Not Delayed	General Arrangement Drawing Approved	Concessionaire appointed
2012-13	68	NH-9	Moontime at Km. 187/929 (Railway Km. 398/5-6)	In progress	Not Delayed	No such case	Not Applicable
2012-13	69	NH-9	Mohol at Km. 220/560 (Railway Km. 423/3-4)	In progress	Not Delayed	No such case	Not Applicable
2012-13	70	NH-9	Malad at Km. 79.780	Work in progress	Not Delayed	—	—
Sub-Total	70						

12.01 hrs.

REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

**Human Rights Day**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Honourable Members, today is the Human Rights Day. On this day, 64 years ago, United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, recognising a wide range of fundamental rights and freedoms to which all men and women, everywhere in the world, are entitled. Human rights are inalienable rights of each and everyone of us and bind us together as a global community.

Let us, on this occasion, reaffirm our faith in human rights and resolve to promote social progress and better standards of life for all.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Madam, on behalf of Shri Anand Sharma, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Handloom Export Promotion Council, Chennai, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Handloom Export Promotion Council, Chennai, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7728/15/12]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
  - (i) Review by the Government of the working

of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7729/15/12]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society Limited, Noida, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society Limited, Noida, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7730/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mumbai Port Trust (Pension Fund Trust), Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mumbai Port Trust (Pension Fund Trust), Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7731/15/12]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mumbai Port Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Mumbai Port Trust,

[Shri G.K. Vasan]

Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mumbai Port Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012.

(iv) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Mumbai Port Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7732/15/12]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chennai Port Trust, Chennai, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Chennai Port Trust, Chennai, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7733/15/12]

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Shipping Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Shipping for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7734/15/12]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Ennore Port Limited and the Ministry of Shipping for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7735/15/12]

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Dredging Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Shipping for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7736/15/12]

(5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and

English versions) under subsection (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Ennore Port Limited, Chennai, for the year 2011-2012.

(ii) Annual Report of the Ennore Port Limited, Chennai, for the year 2011 2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7737/15/12]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Paradip Port Trust, Paradip, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Paradip Port Trust, Paradip, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7738/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Madam, on behalf of Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Dehradun, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Dehradun, for the year 2010-2011.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7739/15/12]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi

and English versions) issued under Sections 12 and 13 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:—

- (i) S.O. 1150(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd May, 2012 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1174(E) dated 18th July, 2007.

S.O. 1295(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th June, 2012 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1174(E) dated 18th July, 2007.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7740/15/12]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7741/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cashew Export Promotion Council of India, Kollam, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Cashew Export Promotion Council of India, Kollam, for the year 2011-2012. (Placed in Library. See No. LT 7742/15/12)
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Marine Products

Export Development Authority, Kochi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, Kochi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7743/15/12]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Diamond Institute, Surat, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Diamond Institute, Surat, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7744/15/12]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7745/15/12]

- (5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts



[Shrimati D. Purandeswari]

and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7746/15/12]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the CHEMEXCIL (Basic Chemicals Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council), Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) Annual Report of the CHEMEXCIL (Basic Chemicals Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council), Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7747/15/12]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the SHEFEXIL (Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council), Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) Annual Report of the SHEFEXIL (Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council), Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7748/15/12]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the CAPEXIL (formerly Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council), Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) Annual Report of the CAPEXIL (formerly Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council), Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and

comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7749/15/12]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council of India, Hyderabad, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council of India, Hyderabad, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7750/15/12]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7751/15/12]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Plastics Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Plastics Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7752/15/12]

- (9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

- (i) The Export of Egg Products (Quality Control, Inspection and Monitoring)

(Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. S.O. 1952(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd August, 2012.

- (ii) The Export of Fresh Poultry meat and poultry meat product (Quality Control, Inspection and Monitoring) Amendment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. S.O. 2046(E) in Gazette of India dated 6th September, 2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7753/15/12]

- (10) A copy of the Tea Board (Recruitment and Conditions of Service of Factory Advisory Officer) Bye-Laws, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 23(1)/Estt./2011 in weekly Gazette of India dated 2nd November, 2012 under sub-section (4) Section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7754/15/12]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Promotion Council for EOUs and SEZs, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Export Promotion Council for EOUs and SEZs, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7755/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Design, Ahemdabad, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Design, Ahemdabad, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7756/15/12]

- (2) A copy of the Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2425(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th October, 2012 under sub-section (2) of Section 29B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7757/15/12]

- (3) A copy of the Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2296(E) in Gazette of India dated 25th September, 2012 under Section 160 of the Patents Act, 1970.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7758/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (1) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7759/15/12]

- (2) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation, Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation, Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7760/15/12]

12.02½ hrs.

### ELECTION TO THE COFFEE BOARD

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Madam Speaker, on behalf of Shri Anand Sharma, I beg to move the following:—

“That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942, read with rule 4 (1) of the Coffee Rules, 1955, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Coffee Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and rules made thereunder.”

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942, read with rule 4 (1) of the Coffee Rules, 1955, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Coffee Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and rules made thereunder.”

*The motion was adopted.*

12.04 hrs.

### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

**Plight of Coconut growers of Tamil Nadu, leading to starvation deaths and steps taken by the Government in this regard.\***

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): Madam Speaker, I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7761/15/12.

“The plight of coconut growers of Tamil Nadu, leading to starvation deaths and steps taken by the Government in this regard.”

MADAM SPEAKER: Baaluji, have you received the statement?

SHRI T.R. BAALU : Yes Madam.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, you can lay it on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): I share the concern of the hon. Member on plight of coconut growers of Tamil Nadu. Government of India is aware about the steep fall in prices of coconut and milling copra in major coconut growing States including Tamil Nadu. This year, there has been an unprecedented fall in the prices of coconut and coconut products, particularly coconut oil in international as well as domestic markets.

The price of coconut and its products is linked to the prices of coconut oil which, in turn is influenced by the prices of competing vegetable oil including imported oils like palmolein.

Government of India has been fixing Minimum Support Price (MSP) for milling and edible ball copra since 1986 in order to safeguard the interests of coconut farmers. This year, MSP for milling copra has been fixed at Rs. 5100 per quintal, for ball copra at Rs. 5350 per quintal and for dehusked mature coconut with water at Rs. 1400 per quintal, which constitutes an increase of 12-17% over MSP fixed last year for these commodities.

As and when the market prices of milling and edible copra fall below MSP, price support operations are initiated by NAFED through the State designated agencies. In Tamil Nadu, M/s TANFED is the State designated agency for the procurement of copra. Seventeen procurement centers have been established in the State. The total procurement of copra by NAFED till 3.12.2012 has been 27950 MT. Overall 16,800 farmers in 17 districts of Tamil Nadu have been benefited.

Government of Tamil Nadu has formed District Monitoring Committee headed by District Collector to select primary societies for procurement of milling Copra under PSS directly from the farmers.

Apart from Price Support Scheme, the Government of India has been implementing various scheme for the integrated development of coconut. Emphasis has been given to the production and distribution of quality planting materials including hybrid varieties of coconut seedlings. Thus supports the Government of Tamil Nadu initiative of brining more areas under scientific coconut cultivation, and promoting coconut based farming systems for enhancing productivity and profitably of unit holdings.

Government has also been implementing a Central Sector Scheme "Technology Mission on Coconut (TMOC)" w.e.f. 2001-02 to give greater emphasis to "Product diversification and by-product utilization" by value addition. The implementation of TMOC in Tamil Nadu has helped de-link the copra-coconut oil driven market. Bulk of the coconut produced in the State in now used is tender coconut for the manufacture of desiccated coconut powder, spray dried coconut milk powder, packed and preserved tender coconut water, etc. Tamil Nadu has also become a major supplier of brown coconut fiber in the country and is a major exporter of coir pith briquettes.

Government of India is submitted to take all requisite steps to protect the interests of coconut growers all over the country, including Tamil Nadu.

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Madam, I would like to draw the kind attention of this august House about the plight of the coconut growers in the State of Tamil Nadu, especially, in the districts Thanjavur, Thirvarur, Dindigul, Theni, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Kanyakumari, Krishnagiri, Salem, Madurai, Erode, Pudukkottai, and Nagapattinam.

Madam, six months back, some of my friends, particularly, the former Ministers, Sri Kannappan, Sri Periyasamy, Sri Alagu Thirunavukkarasu, Sri Pongalur N Palanisamy and Sri Kambam Ramakrishna, MLA and other stakeholder had met me and expressed the problems faced by the coconut growers of Tamil Nadu leading to suicidal deaths also.

Subsequently, on 11th July 2012, I met the hon. Minister for Agriculture, Shri Sharad Pawar and explained the various problem faced by the Tamil Nadu coconut growers. This matter has also been discussed in the UPA meeting wherein Madam Sonia Ji, the hon. Prime Minister and Shri Sharad Pawar were present. Finally, the hon. Minister for Agriculture, Shri Sharad Pawar, came to Tamil Nadu and met the stakeholders, the Members of Parliament, MLAs, various public representatives and the office bearers of more than 23 coconut growers' associations.

The meeting was attended by so many most important coconut growers in the State of Tamil Nadu and the interaction went on for more than three-and-a-half hours between the coconut growers and the hon. Minister. In fact, I take this opportunity to thank my friend, Shri Sharad Pawar.

Madam, the total area of coconut cultivable land available in the State of Tamil Nadu is 3.9 lakh hectares and Tamil Nadu stands first as far as its productivity is concerned. About 14,000 nuts per hectare, per year is the productivity of coconut in the particular State and the State stands first. The State of Tamil Nadu is the largest coconut producer of this nation.

More than 10 lakh farmers and nearly about one crore labourers are involved in the particular profession. At least 53 exotic pieces and 43 indigenous varieties of coconut are being maintained by two research stations; one at Veeppankulam of my district, Thanjavur, and the second one is at Aliyar Nagar in Coimbatore District. But neither the research centres nor the scientists of this country could detect or invent any medicine for the microbial disease.

For more than five to six years, to my knowledge, the particular microbial disease is prevailing through Tamil Nadu. Therefore, the yield is reduced. The coconut is not yielding properly, in spite of that Tamil Nadu stands first as far as the productivity is concerned.

Madam, to be very frank, I could point out a particular Deputy-Director General, Horticulture, ICAR. Mr. H.P. Singh, who attended the 21st All India Coordinated Research Project on Palms (AICRPP) has said that the disease prevailing would never end. I would like to quote from the *Times of India*, dated 12.7.2012; he said:

[Shri T.R. Baalu]

“We have noticed yellowing, a serious disease in coconut and palm trees in Tamil Nadu. We do not have a complete cure for the bacterial infection. It is global and is like cancer.”

This is what the person who is in charge of Horticulture has said. The farmers are just blinking. They do not know how to carry out the profession. The scientists or the Government of India have not so far identified the curative medicines. There is no medicine for this particular disease. We do not have any water because rain has failed. Even the subsoil water could not be bailed out because there is no electric current at all, there is no power at all. For more than 17 hours, there is no power for the farmers. There are lot of problems undergone by the farmers because of water scarcity and because of high price of the pesticides as well as fertilizers. Tamil Nadu is a water-starved State. Neither Mullaperiyar nor Cauvery river flows into that particular State. As a matter of right, we have to get water from both Mullaperiyar Dam as well as from Krishnaraja Sagar. We are not getting water because of various issues best known to my friends of those particular States. There is no water, no rain, no power and no pesticides. The prices of pesticides and fertilizers are going at rocket speed. We are not getting proper help neither from the nature nor from the Government of India.

I would point out the problems over and above this natural disaster. The policy of the Government of India is not helping the farmers. Firstly, the Government of India has permitted crude palm oil at zero per cent duty. Over and above this, they are extending subsidy. What I would suggest is that instead of giving subsidy to the crude palm oil, the same subsidy can be extended to coconut oil. It can be distributed through PDS with the help of the State Government. The Government of India should come forward to see that the same subsidy extended to crude palm oil can be extended to the coconut oil, which is also edible oil, through PDS.

What is happening in palm oil import? From November, 2011 to May, 2012, the quantity of import of palm oil is 10,84,033 tonnes whereas for the same period, from November, 2010 to May, 2011, it was only 5,51,327 tonnes only. How come 97 per cent over and above that the consumers can consume? Not only this, more than 82 per

cent of palm kernel oil has been used at a particular time. How can palm kernel oil, 82 per cent over and above the previous year, and 97 per cent of palm oil over and above the previous year could be consumed by Indians? I think the Government of India should come forward and see what is going on in the import of crude oil, palm oil and kernel palm oil.

Secondly, Madam, the Government of India is permitting coconut oil cake from Philippines and Sri Lanka. What is happening here? The so-called oil cake is not the de-oiled cake. They are importing oil cake to feed the cattle. The oil cake is not fully extracted. They simply bring the oil cake here. They extract the coconut oil and sell it to Indians at cheaper price. Our people could not compete with those people. That is why the coconut products as well as the coconuts could not be sold in the market at proper price.

Thirdly, Madam, the MSP has been fixed at Rs. 51 per kg. for the coconut. This MSP is not at all sufficient. Due to paucity of time, I could not explain everything. This MSP of Rs. 51 is a very meagre amount. When I met the hon. Minister, he was only cursing. “I do not know as to how to tackle this issue”, this is what he has told. But the problem of coconut growers is very much important. It has to be addressed very quickly. Unless the Government of India comes forward to extend it to Rs. 75 per kg, the farmers have to resort to suicidal deaths only.

Those who are producing copra, they have got the infrastructure but, at the same time, the people who are not having the infrastructure, they are miserably failing. The Government of India has identified MSP only for copra not for dehusked coconut or for coconut. Where will the ordinary farmer, who is having one acre or two acres of land, go? Where is the chance for him to invest? He has already burnt his fingers. The Government of India should apply their mind properly. There is a Coconut Development Board but they are doing nothing. They could not deliver the goods properly. The problem of coconut growers persists forever. They are almost treated as untouchables. So, the Government of India should come forward to see that this particular issue is addressed properly.

Madam, the other day the hon. Agriculture Minister was telling me: “Where is a chance for me to store coconut

or purchase it from the market through NAFED?" He is purchasing paddy. He is purchasing wheat. He is storing everything but he could not purchase coconut. What is happening here? They are saying that there is no space. We do not mind about space or anything. We want the things to be addressed properly otherwise, the coconut growers will have to shift their profession of cultivation. Then, they have to import from Sri Lanka and Philippines only. So, this matter has to be addressed properly. On the other day the hon. Minister has said: "We will open procurement centres and increase them from 17 to 34." He has not done that so far. He has said that he will increase the number of field officers as much as possible. Maybe, he would have written to hon. Finance Minister also. I do not know as to what has happened. He has also said that he will order for payments to be made for 24 hours.

So far nothing has happened. The Minimum Support Price of Rs. 51 should be increased to Rs. 75. That has not yet happened. The Minister has not promised it. The entire set of people who attended this particular meeting, more than 400 people vociferously appealed to the Minister, and I can only make a request to my friend, the hon. Minister, to see that this should happen as quickly as possible. Otherwise, the Government of India will be a party to the problems of the farmers of Tamil Nadu.

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): Madam, I associate with the Calling Attention matter raised by Shri T.R. Baalu. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): Madam, I also associate with Shri T.R. Baalu on this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): Madam, I also associate with Shri T.R. Baalu on this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes. All right.

S/Shri Kamal Kishor 'Commando', K.P. Dhanapalan, M.K. Raghavan, R. Dhruvanarayana, Ponnamp Prabhakar, Shivarama Gouda, S.S. Ramasubbu, and P.L. Punia are also associating with this matter.

Now, the hon. Minister.

*[Translation]*

DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Madam Speaker, Baalu Saheb has expressed his concern in regard to coconut growers. All of us are aware of the said concern. Hon'ble Baaluji and his colleagues have apprised our Minister of Agriculture and other Ministers about their concern many a time. I understand that every Member of the House, who hail from coconut producing State is concerned about it. I understand that coconuts are produced in 18 States of the country. 90 per cent coconut production out of it is made in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka etc. Hon. Members have expressed their concern in this regard before you. It is true that hon'ble Minister of Agriculture had visited Chennai on 26.10.2012. He was accompanied of Baalu Saheb, some members of NAFED and Coconut Board. The farmers from many places like Coimbatore, Thirupur, Thanjavur, Thaini, Kanyakumari, Vellore, Thindigul, Shivganga etc. also visited Chennai at that time. A large number of affected farmers met him there. A meeting was held. A number of issues were zeroed upon for future course of action. First of all, it was decided to open up more copra procurement centres. The local people demanded opening of more procurement centres. The responsibility to open procurement centres was entrusted to TANFED and NAFED. I was told that NAFED has sanctioned three more procurement centres. I will tell you their names—first is in Alangudi, Pudukkottai district, second in Thirupuvanam, Sivaganga district, third in Vazhapadi, Salem District. We have been deliberating to open procurement centres on other places as well. It was also decided that the price at which NAFED procures must be paid as soon as possible. I have been apprised and it is true that efforts are being made so that farmers may receive their payments within 24 hours. I would like to tell Baaluji to confirm it. If any problem is coming in the way of making payments, the Ministry of Agriculture will reissue the orders. The issue of tender coconut water purchasing and coconut processing was also raised. It was decided that more units will be opened in the future. Baaluji Saheb may be aware 55 such centres are functioning there, and in future this number will be increased. This discussion took place two months ago and the procedure takes two to six months, the work in this regard is going on. The discussion on his concern

[Dr. Charan Das Mahant]

also took place. He suggested that coconut oil should be distributed through public distribution system. It is only the Government of Tamil Nadu which will decide the manner in which the coconut oil can be distributed through Public Distribution System. The Union Government has issued directions in this regard, it has been holding parleys with the Government of Tamil Nadu to make it possible. Coconut Development Board has raised the issue of increasing subsidy. Till now, the Department of Agriculture has fixed the limit of subsidy to 25 per cent but you must be aware that for raising subsidy we need permission from the Ministry of Finance as well as from the Planning Commission. The talks are on and I would inform you about it in near future. We hope that we shall succeed in our efforts in this regard in the Twelfth Plan.

I would like to talk about the producers in coconut societies and better distribution of coconuts. At least 1000 tender coconut outlets should be opened on every tourist destination so that the farmers could get remunerative prices. Such talks were held there and action in being taken in this direction. Almost all of these issues were raised there and Shri Baalu Sahab was present there. Wherever directions could be issued on all the issues. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Madam, especially on the Calling Attention Motion, the proper Minister should reply because the Minister of State cannot reply on this issue. He is simply reading whatever his senior Minister has given him, in writing.

I want to know whether the de-husked coconut should be purchased from the coconut growers or not... *(Interruptions)* Otherwise, there is no meaning at all. Invariably, on the Calling Attention Motion, the concerned Cabinet Minister should be answering. The Minister of State cannot have his say in the decision-making. He cannot decide on the issue.

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him complete.

SHRI T.R. BAALU : This shows the lukewarm approach of the Government of India about the coconut growers. This is not proper, Madam. I do not agree. This should be taken up once again...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Madam Speaker, I will reply to all his questions. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU : I am not going to hear him. We are walking out, Madam.

12.27 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri T.R. Baalu and some other hon. Members left the House.*

DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: What is this, Madam? This is not correct...*(Interruptions)* [Translation] I am replying to all this questions. There is not point in getting worked up like this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER : Please complete your statement.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): It is a very serious issue.

MADAM SPEAKER: I know.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All this will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)\*...*

[Translation]

DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Madam, Shri Baalu ji said that no hike has been affected in the MSP during the last few years. I would like to inform that the MSP for milling Khopra was fixed at Rs. 3,660 in the year 2008 which has been raised to Rs. 5,100 in the year 2012. There has been around 40 per cent increase in it. Madam Speaker, the MSP for ball Khopra was Rs. 3,910 in the year 2008. There is an increase of 36.80 i.e. 37 per cent in its price. The price of dehusked matured coconut with water was Rs. 988 which has been raised to Rs. 1,400 which is an increase of around 42 per cent. Their claim that the MSP has been raised is wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*

\*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): The Minimum Support Price of coconut should be raised... (Interruptions)

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI (Erode): In Kerala, de-husked coconut is procured by the NAFED whereas in Tamil Nadu, there is no procurement of dehusked coconut. The Government should make arrangement to procure dehusked coconut from the farmers. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him reply.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Minister give his reply. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Madam, Speaker, all the Members know that MSP is decided by a commission and then it is forwarded to the Cabinet through the Ministry of Agriculture and only after the Cabinet's approval, MSP is fixed and implemented. As far as the coconut is concerned its MSP is decided in January. It is only the beginning of December right now, January will come soon. The Government has been proposing to fix MSP in the coming months keeping in view the requirements of the farmers. I am sure that we are more concerned about farmers than them.

As far as the Palmolein cooking oil is concerned, we do have a shortage in that regard and as all the Members are aware around 40 per cent edible oil alongwith crude

oil and refined oil is imported to tackle its shortage. We have been trying hard to increase the acreage under oil seeds and produce oil seeds, so that we don't need to import it, we face such difficulties from time to time and we are supporting the farmers across the country, including our area, in this direction Palmolein oil is imported but sufficient among of coconut oil from the country is not being exported. This is one of the concerns expressed by him. All of you must be aware of it, I don't need to say anything. A few years ago there were talks of exporting coconut oil from Kerala and talks are on to export it from other ports as well. The Cabinet and the Ministry of Agriculture are seriously thinking about the countries to push the exports of coconut oil. When such decisions are taken, the issue of deciding where to export the oil will be resolved.

He has expressed a concern that the coconut trees are suffering from a disease namely, Wilt in their roots. The ICAR is aware of this disease. Tests are being conducted to find out a cure for this disease.

I would like to inform the members that three varieties of coconut are found in the country. One is 'tall variety' whose lifespan is around 60 to 65 years. The second one is 'Dwarf variety', whose life span is around 35 years. A hybrid variety is also there which is fertile for around 30 years. Any coconut tree usually bears fruit in 6 years while some do in five years. Thus three are talks on the resolve such problems of fruiting, fouling the problem of cross pollination in hybrid variety and how to do it more effectively.

As far as I think, the Government has been trying hard to ensure that the farmers, be it coconut farmers, paddy farmers or other farmer in our country do not suffer. Their problems are being continuously controlled, examined and from time to time being resolved.

This is my request. The way Baalu ji expressed his outrage is not commensurate with the work of the Government. I would like to request him to hold serious talks with Shri Pawar Ji when he returns as he is away with your permission at present. Shri Pawar Ji is ready to talk with him. Everyone from our party is ready to talk. All the problems of the farmers will be resolved completely.



12.34 hrs.

GOVERNMENT BILLS — *Introduced*

(i) THE COMPETITION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Competition Act, 2002.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Competition Act, 2002.”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: I introduce the Bill.

12.35 hrs.

(ii) THE GOVERNORS (EMOLUMENTS, ALLOWANCES AND PRIVILEGES) AMENDMENT BILL, 2012 \*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Item no.11 – Shri Sushilkumar Shinde.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982.”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: I introduce the Bill\*\*.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we will take up ‘Zero Hour’. Shri Ravneet Singh Bittu.

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH (Anandpur Sahib): Madam, I want to speak from here. [Translation] ... (Interruptions) I am requesting for permission from Madam Speaker . ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: You should be back on your seat.

[Translation]

Shri RAVNEET SINGH: Madam, I would like to draw your attention towards Punjab. In the last few days the Punjab police has completely been politicized... (Interruptions) all the police stations have been given to MLAs. ... (Interruptions) First shots were fired in Jalandhar in Punjab. After that there was Shruti scandal. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not show photos.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI REVNEET SINGH: The Punjab police which eradicated terrorism from Punjab is now feeling unsafe. ... (Interruptions) A police inspector went to save his daughter in the market. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Only Shri Ravneet Singh Ji's statement would go on record.

(Interruptions)\*...

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: The youth leader of the Revenue Minister and the Home Minister's Party openly shot an inspector. ... (Interruptions) He openly shot the inspector in the market. Today Shrimati Harsimart Kaur, an MP in Punjab, calls herself 'Nanhi Shah', a saviour of girls, and the same girls are being killed openly in the market. ... (Interruptions) There can be no bigger wrong than this. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

\*\*Sit down. All of you. ... (Interruptions) You have destroyed the entire Punjab. ... (Interruptions)

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section-2, dated 10.12.2012

\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

\*Not recorded.

\*\*English translation of this part of the Speech was originally delivered in Punjabi.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

[English]

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: \*\*Our sisters are not safe. They cannot go out of their homes without being harassed and stalked. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Today the police station\* has been made a den for nefarious activities. No law is followed there. ...*(Interruptions)* Drugs are being sold under the pressure of police officers had...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude your speech. Do not talk names.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Even today, no girl can go out in the open there. They have made circumstances so horrible in Punjab. ...*(Interruptions)* I urge upon you to initiate talks of reform in Punjab police and save Punjab. The Union Government should intervene into it and the Governor rule may be imposed in Punjab.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, sit down. Take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Rewati Raman Singh.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Only Shri Rewati Raman Singh Ji's speech will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Madam Speaker, please make them quiet first...*(Interruptions)*

\*Not recorded.

\*\*English translation of this part of the Speech was originally delivered in Punjabi.

MADAM SPEAKER: Everyone is quiet now. Please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: How can I speak like this? Please restore order in the House first. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\*...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please speak. They will sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

12.40 hrs.

#### SUBMISSION BY MEMBER

##### **Re: Need to open more procurement centres for paddy in the country**

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Madam Speaker, the issue that I am going to raise in the House today. ...*(Interruptions)* is an extremely serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)* This issue is linked with around 35 crore people. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, this would not do. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Enough. Please talk on the subject.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Bajwa ji, what are you gossiping about? Please, all of you sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we are discussing another subject. Therefore, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for allowing to raise such an important issue in the House. But I urge upon you to call the Minister

\*Not recorded.

[Shri Rewati Raman Singh]

of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution in the House because Shri Mulayam Singh ji had raised a question with regard to procurement of paddy. At that time, the Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution had said that they were sending a team from here. I would just like to say that sending a team would not resolve the issue. It can be resolved by the Ministry. The Government of India declares Minimum Support Price (MSP). MSP is not profitable for farmers because the input cost is more. But still the Union Government announces that farmers should be helped so that their produce could not be bought by the middlemen. But what is the problem and what is its solution? Uttar Pradesh alone produces maximum paddy in the country. Around 40 crore people in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh etc. are getting affected by this. I do not know but people in other States must also be getting affected by this. What is this problem? On that day, the hon. Minister, replying to Shri Mulayam Singh, said that he is sending a team from here. What will the team do? The solution to the problem will be found by the Ministry. The problem is related to F.C.I. The Food Corporation of India is openly exploiting farmers. The Government of India has come up with a hybrid variety which requires less usage of water and production is more. But there is much more breakage in it. The authorities say that recovery in Hybrid should be 67 per cent while the recovery in hybrid variety is 62 to 64 per cent. There can be no more recovery from it. They will not buy this paddy.

Secondly, the FCI stated that they will not buy rice with more than 4 per cent breakage.

Madam, I am just stating a problem. Till the time Hon. Minister does not reply it will be meaningless. Paddy has arrived in the market/mundis today but it is not being procured anywhere. I do not know about other States but in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar. ...*(Interruptions)* Whether FCI buys is or not but the hurdles that it is creating are dangerous. Alongwith it they will not buy rice if the breakage is more than 4 per cent. Although they should buy the hybrid variety if the breakage is 3 per cent. I would just like to say that they should stop this practice. Thanks to the farmers, today we are not importing rice from other countries. We are not importing wheat from America,

Australia etc. but at least our farmers should get remunerative prices for their produce. But they are not ready to give even those rates. Just hollow announcements like giving MSP to farmers will not work.

Madam, there is also a problem of transportation cost. The transportation cost fixed by them is ten rupees but the actual cost is more due to inflation and increase in the prices of diesel. Millers are not ready to transport them. When the goods reach their godowns, there are queues lined up for many days. Those goods are unloaded in about three to four days. Who would transport goods at the rate of rupees ten? This is a serious problem.

Madam, they do not have the staff. They neither have the technical staff nor the procurement staff. The number of procurement centres which should be opened cannot be opened. All of these are very serious problems. I would just like to say to Government that it is pointless what I say or the Hon. Members say if there is no resolution of this problem. There is only one solution, there is only one week left for this session to conclude. I can give you the details of the problem in writing with your permission. I urge upon you to direct the Government to immediately get this resolved. If the paddy is not bought, the middlemen will buy it at throughway prices and the farmers will suffer losses because the price of Chemical Fertilizers have increased so much that it is hard for farmers to afford them. I urge upon you to intervene in this serious issues and call Shri Thomas to get a reply on this matter. Hon. Minister were here but he left. Please issue some guidelines to the Government in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Ganesh Singh, Shri P.L. Punia, Shri P.K. Biju associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Rewati Raman Singh.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): The Government should reply in this regard.

MADAM SPEAKER: There is no question of giving directions during the Zero Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: All this will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

MADAM SPEAKER: It is a very serious matter. We are all concerned about the plight of the farmers and the paddy growers, and we do not want them to suffer any kind of loss. I would urge upon the Government to kindly take urgent steps.

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*...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we have Shri M. Anandan.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, I have also given notice. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. ANANDAN (Viluppuram): Madam, in Tamil Nadu, Vikkaravandi is in my Parliamentary Constituency Viluppuram. Vikkaravandi is a special grade town Panchayat. It is one among the three special grade town Panchayats in Viluppuram District. The total population of Vikkaravandi alone is 15,000. It is surrounded by 59 villages, which are fully depending on Vikkaravandi to serve their purposes. There are 21 modern rice mills, engineering college, polytechnic, ITI, Government offices, etc. Vikkaravandi is a growing industrial town. It is situated nearby four-track National Highway.

Now, there is only one nationalized bank, which is not sufficient to serve the people of this town. Moreover, the agriculturists of this town and the surrounding. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon Member, you have made me a request that you would speak in Tamil. Hence, I have arranged for an interpreter. Now, you have chosen to speak in English. It is your choice, but it is very beautiful to hear you speak in Tamil.

SHRI M. ANANDAN : Yes, Madam, I can speak in Tamil.

\*\*Vikkaravandi is in my constituency. It is one of the three special town Panchayats in our constituency. There

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\*Not recorded.

\*\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

are so many engineering and technological colleges. Many small scale industries, lorry construction companies, iron ore industries, modern rice mills and many industrial houses are located in Vikkaravandi. It is a growing industrial town. More than 15,000 people are residing in Vikkaravandi. It is surrounded by fifty nine villages. The villagers have to depend on Vikkaravandi for their livelihood and for their other necessities. At present, only Indian bank is functioning at Vikkaravandi. It is not sufficient for people's needs. A branch of nationalized State bank of India needs to be established at Vikkaravandi. If such an establishment is facilitated, it will benefit not only the people of Vikkaravandi but also the surrounding villagers. State Bank of India has excelled in providing assistance to farmers, to self-help groups and have enhanced rural development. Establishment of a branch of State Bank of India at Vikkaravandi will enhance the upliftment of the livelihood of the people of Vikkaravandi and of the surrounding villages. Earlier, Rotary Clubs have taken some initiative with regard to this issue.

I request that this issue may please be considered. Madam, I had already given a letter to the Minister of Finance for establishment of branches of State Bank of India at Elavanasur kottai at Ulundhurpet taluk in my constituency and at Athiyur Thrice in Vilupuram. I request that those requests may also be considered. With these words, I conclude my speech.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Yashwant Sinha.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Madam, I have given notice on this issue only.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to raise an important issue on a day which we are celebrating worldwide as Human Rights Day.

Tibet has been under Chinese rule for 60 years now. The grossest violation, the most flagrant violation of human rights has taken place during these 60 years in Tibet by the Chinese.

Madam, you will be absolutely shocked to know that so far 81 Tibetans, men and women, have committed self-immolation. What is worse, the response of the Chinese is more repression. Since January this year, 66 Tibetans have committed self-immolation in Tibet – self-immolation

[Shri Yashwant Sinha]

which is the most extreme step of punishing oneself by giving up one's life, by burning oneself or putting oneself on fire.

Madam, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Ms. Navi Pillay, a lady, as you know, while addressing the UN General Assembly on 24th October, 2012, said: "She was disturbed by the continuing allegations of violence against Tibetans seeking to exercise their fundamental human rights of freedom of expression, association and religion." She pointed out to the reports of detentions and disappearances and of excessive use of force against peaceful demonstrators and curbs in cultural rights of Tibetans. She said: "I recognize Tibetans' intense frustration and despair which has lead them to resort to such extreme measures, but there are other ways of making their feelings clear. The Government also needs to recognize this and permit Tibetans to express their feelings without fear or retribution."

Madam, what are the concerns of the Tibetan people? I am very briefly mentioning a few of them. Their first concern is excessive use of military force against the Tibetans; second, religious restrictions and cultural repression, particularly in regard to enforced patriotic education campaign of the Chinese Government; third, the on-going disappearances and detentions of Tibetans who express their dissatisfaction with the Party Policy. Fourthly, restrictions on access to Tibet by media and international observers; fifthly, the forced removal of the Tibetan nomads from their ancestral lands; and sixthly, the degradation of the delicate eco systems of the Tibetan Plateau. These are the concerns and I call upon this House, Madam, through you to express its deepest heartfelt concern at this ongoing tragedy of our times namely, the repression of the Tibetans and call upon the Chinese leadership who are ruling Tibet from Beijing to listen to the cry of anguish of the Tibetan people and ensure that the Tibetan people and the autonomous region of Tibet is given the rights which is guaranteed to them globally under the UN Convention and even under the Chinese Constitution. This is an appeal that I am making to all Members of the House, through you, Madam and call upon this Parliament to speak for the Tibetans.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Virender Kashyap, Shri Govind Prasad Mishra, Shri Jitendra Singh Bundela, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal and Shri Virender Kumar are allowed to be associated with the issue raised by Shri Yashwant Sinha.

Shri Basu Deb Acharia Ji, do you want to associate yourself with this?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : I do not want to associate with what Shri Yashwant Sinha ji has said.

MADAM SPEAKER: What is the subject matter?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : The subject is violation of Human Rights. Madam, today is the International Day for Human Rights. Madam, you can remember that in the last Session I initiated a discussion on Private Members' Resolution on large scale violation of Human Rights in our country. Today, a large number of Muslim women have come from Jammu and Kashmir and they are holding *dharna* at Jantar Mantar. What is happening for the last several years in Jammu and Kashmir? Muslim youths are being picked up by the security forces. They are being put behind the bar, behind the jail by arresting them. They have to remain in Jail for years together – for five years or six years as undertrial prisoners and after keeping them in jail, then they are accused with several cases. Even there are cases where the mothers are not informed about the whereabouts of their children. Wives are not even informed about the whereabouts of their husbands. This is nothing but a blatant violation of human rights which is happening in the State of Jammu and Kashmir by the security forces. There is a demand for withdrawal of Armed Forces Special Powers Act. In spite of the recommendations given by the State Government for the withdrawal of the AFSPA, the Government of India has not decided to withdraw Armed Forces Special Powers Act from Jammu and Kashmir and also from Manipur.

Madam, I will refer to the recent incident of blatant Human Rights violation in the State of Maharashtra. 35 youths belonging to Scheduled Castes and Minority Community went to Mumbai. They were taken by a company to work in a construction company in Mumbai. When they went there, within two days, they were arrested alleging as Bangladeshis.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, thank you so much.  
*[Translation]* You are requested to send your name by writing it on a slip, on the Table of the House, to associate yourself with the subject.

...(Interruptions)

*[English]*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : They are all from my constituency. They belong to Scheduled Castes. None of them were Bangladeshis. They were kept in Jail for more than two months. ...(Interruptions)

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: The discussion on the subject, on which you are speaking, has been over. Now you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Now your speech is not being recorded.

(Interruptions)\*...

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Rajaiah Siricilla will only speak. Nothing will go in record.

((Interruptions)\*...

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri M.B. Rajesh, Shri P.K. Biju and Shri Nama Nageshwar Rao may be allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Basudeb Acharia.

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA (Warangal): Thank you Madam for giving me an opportunity to speak.

**13.00 hrs.**

It is a unique opportunity that has been given to me to speak on orphans on this International Day of Human Rights. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: He is talking about the plight of orphan children.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)\*...

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\*Not recorded.

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: As this august House knows, the living condition of orphans is very pathetic. As we know, there are two categories of orphans. One category is of those who do not know the parents. This comes under 'no parent' category. The second one is of abandoned families, this incarceration by families due to poverty and all. That comes under 'social orphans'. The first category is of true orphans. If you look at the figures of the orphans in the country, we are shocked to know that about four per cent of our population is under orphan category. This is as per the UNICEF Survey and the SOS survey. This figure is more than that of the population of Delhi. We are astonished to know this. In recent official surveys, the figure is about four to six per cent. About 20 million population is under orphan category. The innocent and ignorant children are looking at our country, looking at our Government and the society with broken hearts. What is their caste? What is their religion? What is their nationality? Who are their parents? What is their date of birth? What is their identity? After so many years of our Independence, this country does not have any answer to them. So, there is a dire necessity for the country and the State to bring such a legislation to provide protection and give them equal rights and equal recognition to this particular group of people. So, there is every necessity. There is no access to them to go even to school; there is no access to them to get into a train without the identity certificate. So, there is a dire necessity to bring legislation as an institutional protection. For this, we must think of this one issue, whether we know it or not, whether we accept it or not.

This society is a hierarchical society with a strong caste base. Every caste is being imbued with an impermeable iron wall. If they are to be given education, in which caste they must be included. There is a necessity for that. This august House may think of this. A separate class category has to be created, that is, 'no caste category'. The survey may be done of their population. According to their population, a proportionate representation and equal opportunity should be given to them, as has been ensured and guaranteed by the Indian Constitution under 'no caste category'. There is every necessity to issue a card to them. We are issuing cards like Aadhar Card, Voter Identity card and several other cards. But these people do not have any Identity card. There is need that these children

[Shri Rajaiah Siricilla]

may be categorized as 'needy children'. They are risky people. There should be one card given to them called the 'Needy Children Card' so that their morale gets boosted. They will get a due recognition in the society. Without their fault, without the identity cards, they are being ignored by the society. So, there must be some legislation to provide protection to them. The Government has taken up several programmes under ICDS. There also, this need is not being properly addressed. Therefore, I would request the august House to think of formulating a plan and having an appropriate legislation to uphold the dignity and identity of these children.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P.L. Punia and Shri Kamal Kishor 'Commando' are allowed to associate with Shri Siricilla Rajaiah on this issue.

13.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.07 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\***

[English]

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. The Members who have been permitted to raise Matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those Matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

- (i) **Need to provide funds for acquisition of land for laying of railway line between Bhiwani and Loharu in Haryana and to augment rail facilities**

**in Bhiwani and Mahendragarh districts of the State**

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY (Bhiwani-Mahendragarh): I would like to draw the attention of the House regarding the steps to be taken on a top-priority basis in my Parliamentary Constituency Bhiwani-Mahendragarh in Haryana as follows:—

- (a) Survey for Bhiwani-Loharu (Haryana) railway line had been conducted thrice in 2007. It's survey was also approved in the Railway Budget 2010-11. Now, funds may please be sanctioned for land acquisition for this line and construction of stations coming on this route. This railway line will reduce the traveling distance between Haryana and Rajasthan.
- (b) The route of any one of the following trains may please be extended upto Bhiwani junction (Haryana) so that train facility is available for the common people of Bhiwani, well known as "Mini Kashi":—
- (i) Haridwar-Delhi passenger train No. 331/332.
- (ii) Rishikesh-Delhi Train No. 371/372.
- (iii) Mussorie Express (14041/14042) coming to and fro Delhi.
- (c) The stoppage of following trains may please be provided at Railway station, Kanina Khas, district Mahendragarh to obviate the hardships being faced by a large number of people of this urban town and adjoining area:—
- (i) 12457-58 (Up-Down) from Delhi-Sarai Rohilla to Bikaner
- (ii) 22471-72 (Up-Down) from Delhi-Sarai Rohilla to Bikaner
- (iii) 14705-06 (Up-Down) from Delhi- Sarai Rohilla to Sadulpur

I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister for Railways to take up the above mentioned works in the interest of the people of Bhiwani and Mahendragarh districts.

\*Treated as laid on the Table.

**(ii) Need to run passenger trains with increased number of bogies between Merata Road and Merata city in Rajasthan under North Western Railways**

[Translation]

SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT (Rajsamand): Earlier there was a meter gauge railway line to connect 15 kms stretch between Merata Road and Merata City of Jodhpur division of the North Western Railways. Now this line has been converted into a broad gauge line. Earlier when there was meter gauge railway line, passenger trains having several coaches, were running on this route, however, now rail buses have been introduced on this route due to which the passengers are facing a lot of difficulties. Several times, women and children have to face huge inconveniences due to crowd. MANY criminal cases have been field as a consequence thereof.

Hence, my request to the Government is that passenger trains with increased number of coaches or DMU trains may be introduced on this route.

**(iii) Need to provide medical and financial assistance to the dengue infected regions of Tamil Nadu and other parts of the country**

[English]

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): There are about 3,500 species of mosquitoes found throughout the world. They spread number of diseases affecting millions of people every year. Mosquito is a silent killer and some of the diseases caused by mosquito bite are fatal. Malaria, Chickengunya, Yellow Fever, Encephalitis and particularly Dengue continue to take massive toll in India in the last few years.

Dengue is becoming one of the major public health concerns in the tropical and sub-tropical countries. So much so that over 40% of the world's population (2.5 billion ) is at risk from dengue- mostly kids. WHO says 50-100 million infections occur every year across the globe and it costs India almost \$29.3 million a year. However, majority of them do not even exhibit symptoms. Depending on several factors, including age, dengue fever can progress to severe forms. Mortality is quite high in the case of dengue hemorrhagic fever.

In India, Dengue infected/ death cases were steadily rising in the last few years as under:—

In 2009, it was 15535/96; in 2010 – 28292/10; in 2011 – 19000/180. During this year upto 5 November, Tamil Nadu has the most number of cases, nearly 8,500 according to the National Vector Borne Disease Control provisional data. West Bengal is second with about 5,700 cases. Tamil Nadu had the most number of cases in 2007 and 2011 too. It recorded the most number (54) of deaths in 2012. The National Capital, Delhi is also not behind. It has reported 1,427 including 4 deaths till 11 November 2012.

This is a serious issue and the steps should be taken on war-footing to control the spread of this disease. Keeping in view of the above, I humbly urge upon the Union Government to render all necessary medical and other financial assistance to the Dengue infected States more particularly for the southern districts of Tamil Nadu to control this disease and to protect the lives of common man.

**(iv) Need to set up a new cancer hospital in Nagpur and to grant financial assistance to Government Medical College and Hospital, Nagpur to purchase additional equipment**

SHRI VILAS MUTTEWAR (Nagpur): I wish to bring to your notice an alarming statistical fact that as per Indian Cancer Registry, Nagpur city is showing highest cancer incidence in its population as compared to Mumbai, Pune and Aurangabad in Maharashtra State. In fact, Nagpur has recorded third highest incidence of Breast Cancer and Esophagus in females and second highest number of oral cases in India.

Because of its geographically central location and good railway connectivity, patients from all over Vidarbha as well as adjoining three states of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh come for diagnosis and treatment at Nagpur. Most of these patients belong to socially and economically backward communities who cannot afford treatment in private hospitals.

Government Medical college and hospital at Nagpur which has Radiation Therapy facility with a single Cobalt unit and Brachytherapy is catering to 2000 new cancer patients annually. The single Cobalt unit machine is being



[Shri Vilas Muttemwar]

used to its fullest capacity as 80 patients are being treated with radiotherapy per day. There is long waiting lists of patients who have to wait for three months to be treated for cancer, which is unethical from the cancer treatment point of view. Therefore, they have requested for sanction of 55 crore for the procurement of additional equipment. Similarly, there is another hospital Rashtrasant Tukdoji Regional Cancer Hospital being managed by the Cancer Relief Society, Nagpur for treatment of cancer patients. Despite the available facilities, the two hospitals are unable to cater to the need to the cancer patients.

In view of the above, there is an urgent need for setting up a new world class dedicated Cancer Hospital in Nagpur for treatment of rapidly growing number of cancer patients. Meanwhile, I would urge upon the Government to urgently consider granting financial assistance to Government Medical College and Hospital, Nagpur to purchase additional equipment in order to serve the large number of cancer patients.

- (v) Need to shift the route of proposed express highway connecting three highways in West Delhi posing serious threat of displacement of large number of people in the area**

[Translation]

SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA (West Delhi): The DDA proposes to construct 100 metre wide and around 35 kms. long expressway connecting three national highways in my West Delhi Parliamentary constituency. The DDA took the approval from the L.G., in January, 2004 stating that this land is lying vacant, however, during the last 15-16 years, the number of inhabitants has increased in this area. Therefore, if this expressway is constructed at this place then around 30,000 families of Nazafgarh will become homeless. Recently, the Delhi Government has regularised around 11 colonies which include Dwarka Vihar, Roshan Garden, Sangam Vihar, Amar Vihar, Indira Park, Laxmi Vihar etc. in which thousands of families are living. If we implement the report of Dy. Commissioner submitted to the hon. Chief Minister's office in May, 2006, then we can save thousands of families living in these colonies from becoming homeless. This report is very important in the public interest. However, it seems that the DDA is not

implementing this report as it has not made any changes in its scheme till date.

Hence, my request to the Government is that through its intervention it should get the survey conducted once again and shift the route of the proposed highway to some other place where land is lying vacant at present so as to save the thousands of families of Nazafgarh from becoming homeless.

- (vi) Need to convert two-lane road between Jagtial and Kodad in Andhra Pradesh into four-lane road**

[English]

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): I would like to draw the attention of the august House regarding the dire need to improve the road connectivity by laying a 4-lane road from Jagtial to Kodad measuring 283 kms. to improve the connectivity to Bandar port from Telangana Districts in Andhra Pradesh. I would like to state that Karimnagar District is in northern Telangana and located centrally to Adilabad, Nizamabad, Warangal and Khammam districts in A.P. In consideration of available natural resources, manpower and other infrastructure facilities, there is a lot of scope for industrialization and there is a possibility of formation of industrial corridor or SEZ, but due to lack of better port connectivity, the things are not materializing. The nearest port to Karimnagar is Bandar Port. Presently, the available road is passing from Nizamabad to Jagdalpur highway via Jagtial. In the way, it passes from Jagtial, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Kodad then it goes through Vijayawada and connects Bandar Port. The road from Jagtial to Kodad is 2-lane and remaining is 4-lane i.e. out of total 452 kms. of length, 283 kms. is double, and it needs to be converted into 4-lane road for better port connectivity. This 283 kms. length road passes through 4 Integrated Action Plan (IAP) naxal affected districts. It will be the first better port connecting road to entire backward Telangana region. It will provide better transport facilities in 8 districts of Telangana i.e. Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam, Nalgonda, Rangareddy and Hyderabad except Mahabubnagar with low-cost project and with lot of benefits. Hence, I request the Hon'ble Union Minister for Road Transport and Highways, to consider the proposal for conversion of 2-lane to 4-lane road with dividers from

Jagtiyal to Kadad on a top priority-basis immediately for better employment opportunities to the youth and to improve the industrial growth in the Telangana area.

**(vii) Need to ensure quality of development works under Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana in Gaya parliamentary constituency, Bihar**

[Translation]

SHRI HARI MANJHI (Gaya): I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment towards my parliamentary constituency Gaya, Bihar. The people of my constituency are very happy as 225 villages of Gaya district have been selected for the Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana. This scheme will help in rapid development of these villages. However, irregularities are being committed in implementation of these development schemes as the local administration is arbitrarily entrusting the work to big companies of Kolkata. Hence, there is a possibility of irregularity in the works entrusted to the companies of other States. My request to the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment is that the development work of these villages, under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Yojana, may be entrusted to the local agencies and proper monitoring should be done. There is a possibility of hindrance in achieving the target fixed by the Government in case the work is entrusted to the companies of other States, hence, priority should be given to the agencies functioning at local level.

**(viii) Need to review and amend Article 370 of the Constitution of India**

[English]

SHRI KIRTI AZAD (Darbhanga): It has been enshrined in the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir that it is an integral part of India however vested interests have steadily tried to alienate the State using article 370. This article is an additional legislative mechanism that was badly conceived and has become irrelevant over the course of time. It has allowed State apathy to prevail with respect to status and empowerment of SC/ST/OBC/women. The State has also relegated certain citizens of India residing in Jammu and Kashmir to the status of refugee. By doing this the State has washed its hands off the responsibility of welfare of these individuals. A glaring example of State's blatant disregard of establishing an equitable society is its

own citizenship law which overrides the laws of Indian Parliament. According to this law, a female subject married to an Indian not from the State of Jammu and Kashmir loses her right to inherit property in the State however, a male subject is free to marry anyone from any part of India or the world and be assured of his right to inherit property of his forefathers. This is not only in violation of basic human rights but also the U.N. Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women that India has signed and ratified.

Article 370 has contributed to the alienation of State from the India and fanned separatist sentiments. Therefore, it is doing more harm than good to the people of the State and India at large.

**(ix) Need to produce and use chemical free organic farming**

SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA (Koppal): Biological control is a method of controlling pests using other living organisms. This includes insects, mites, weeds and plant diseases. The idea of using microbial pathogens of agronomic pests as a method of biological control dates back to the 19th century.

As per studies chemical insecticides are toxic and poisonous to human being, whereas, microbial bio control agents like *Trichoderma*, *Pseudomonas* etc. are non-toxic and non-poisonous. But they are identified under the group of chemical insecticides in India. This is a wrong grouping that is why it should be looked into.

I would like to point out that several Agricultural Universities, State Bio control Laboratories and ICAR Institutes have identified farmers friendly or eco-friendly microbial bio control agents from the nature such as *Trichoderma barzianum* and *Pseudomonas fluorescens* from the control of root and foliar plant diseases, *Beauveria Bassiana* and *Metarhizium anisopliae* for the biological control of crop pests like white grubs and cut worms, *Bacillus thuringiensis* and NPV for the control of cotton bollworms and *Paecilomyces lilacinus* for the control of plant parasitic nematodes.

Even though these microbial bio control agents are safe to human being and plants, in India they are wrongly grouped as chemical insecticides. It is causing a great inconvenience to people who wish to produce or

[Shri Shivarama Gouda]

manufacture. One has to submit toxicological data to get license. If these microbial bio control agents are not grouped as chemical insecticides, the unemployed rural youth can take up mass production and sell to farmers at a much cheaper cost.

I would like to urge upon the Union Government to take all possible steps to take corrective measure to make our India farmers themselves able to produce and use for organic farming free of chemicals.

**(x) Need to provide special package for providing clean drinking water in Rewa parliamentary constituency, Madhya Pradesh**

[Translation]

SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL (Rewa): The ground water level in my Parliamentary Constituency Rewa of Madhya Pradesh has been constantly declining. Availability of water is declining. Most of the regions are backward where the number of poor people is more. Despite spending huge amount in making arrangement of water they do not get clean drinking water. Schemes related to water conservation are not being implemented by the Government. Due to consumption water, incurable diseases like heart disease, kidney disease, cancer and blood borne infectious diseases are spreading.

Hence, I request the Government to give special package for providing clean drinking water to my parliamentary constituency, Rewa (Madhya Pradesh). I also request the Government to take proper and quick steps to check pollution and to encourage water conservation schemes.

**(xi) Need to revise the salary and other emoluments of bank employees in the country**

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Today, most of the bank employees are leaving public sector banks to join private banks for better future career prospects and attractive salary packages although the Government spends a lot of money on their training. The bank management should realize this problem. Even today, the salary paid in the public sector banks is meagre.

Therefore, in view of the rising inflation and increased cost of living the employees of public sector banks are leaving their jobs for other private banks because the private banks hire such employees (human resources) without spending any money on their training and just offering attractive salaries and other benefits in lieu of their experience and training. Through this House, I urge upon the Government to give the details of the revision done in the salaries of the bank employees/officers for the last two times and whether this is commensurate with rising inflation and cost of living and the percentage increase effected in their salaries during these hikes. I would also like to ask the Government what reforms are being introduced/likely to be introduced to improve the present conditions of the employees/officers in the banking sector. Before introducing the reforms, the lifestyle and rise in cost of living should be kept in mind and such employees are leaving public sector banks just for better salaries, facilities and better future prospects. Hence, efforts should be made to retain such talented human resource.

**(xii) Need to implement 'The Place of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991'**

[English]

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN (Vellore): The 400 year-old Babri Masjid was demolished on December, 6, 1992. The sectarian violence in the aftermath resulted in the deaths of over 2,000 people, injuries to thousands and loss of property amounting to hundreds of crores of rupees.

We demand that the Government must not delay anymore in taking appropriate action against the culpable persons clearly listed out in the Liberhan Commission report. The people of this country has waited long enough to get the justice and are now wondering if they will ever get it at all.

Apart from this the people of this country also call for a reaffirmation of "The Place of Worship (Special provisions) Act, 1991" that prohibits the conversion of any place of worship and provides for the maintenance of its religious character as it existed on 15th August, 1947. Although this Act does not apply to the Babri Masjid, its reaffirmation is necessary to ensure that other places of worship are not engulfed in the same sectarian and divisive politics that Babri Masjid fell victim to.

**(xiii) Need to facilitate the development works in areas that come within the restricted zone around ancient monuments and sites notified by Archeological Survey of India in Alathur parliamentary constituency, Kerala**

SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): In order to maintain and preserve the traditional cultural history of Kerala the Archeological Survey of India (ASI) has been conducting surveys and taking over such monuments to notify it as a monument of national importance. But majority of such monuments taken over by Archeological Survey of India in my constituency of Alathur is situated in densely populated areas. Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010, which came into force from January 2010, stipulates that any development within a 100 m from the precincts of a monument is prohibited. Further, as per the same rules the area of 200m from the prohibited zone is considered a regulated area. The impact of the amended act is more severe and harrowing for the people belonging to the Vadakkancherry Grama Panchayat that come under Vadakkancherry constituency, Chovvannur Kadavallur, Kadangodu, Katakambal that come under the Kunnamkulam constituency, Kanissery Grama Panchayat that come under the Thrissur Grama Panchayat. For the construction of new houses and renovation of the existing ones, they have to wait for long period due to the inordinate delay in getting sanction from the Central Government. There is no mechanism by the Government to make the inhabitants aware about submission of application forms and other procedural steps. A state Archeology director's office had been set up for the collection and submission of such application forms to the centre. Due to shortage of funds in contrary to the promises made in the last budget, the office is struggling to meet the daily expenses and distributing salary to its personnel and the office is almost defunct. Due to the amended act, it is not possible to implement development projects such as roads, drinking water etc. to these Panchayats. People are also not able to sell their land due to the clutches of the real estate mafia who are conniving for lower price for the land much lower to the present market rate. I urge the Government to take necessary steps to overcome such impediments caused by the amended act and direct the Archeological

Director's office for the collection and submission of application forms from the inhabitants of areas notified by ASI.

**(xiv) Need to allocate funds for construction of new broad gauge railway line between Bhadrachalam and Kovvur in Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): I want to bring to the notice of Hon'ble Railway Minister that Kovvur-Bhadrachalam railway line in Andhra Pradesh was proposed way back in 1969. With great difficulty it was finally included in the 2009 budget session. I took up the proposal with the Minister and was successful in convincing the Railway board about the economic viability of the project. The broad gauge line would cut short the distance between Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam by about 130 Kilometers, besides connecting the region with the major ports on the east coast. Industrial pockets such as Kothagudem, Yellandu, Madaram, Paalvantha, Sarapaka, Aswipuram and Manuguru would also have easy access to major cities in the State. Also 200 villages of the remote tribal belt will be facilitated. The people in the region would get the advantage of greater mobility sought to be provided by the project. Various companies which had been depending on the road transportation for supply of coal to many of its bulk consumers would also be benefited by switching over to rail transport. Keeping in view of all the above, I once again request the Minister to look into the matter personally and initiate steps for allocating funds and laying of foundation stone so that the work may start on this new rail connectivity from Bhadrachalam to Kovvur broad gauge railway line.

**(xv) Need to pursue the presidential reference made on constitutional validity of Punjab Termination of Agreement Act, 2004 to facilitate completion of Sutlej-Yamuna link Canal**

SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI (Hisar): A presidential reference questioning the constitutional validity of Punjab Termination of Agreement Act, 2004 was made on 22.7.2004. Due to this Act, the two judgments of the Supreme Court dated 15.01.2002 and 4.6.2004 in the Sutlej Yamuna Link (SYL) canal could not be implemented so far. Due to delay in completion of Sutlej-Yamuna Link (SYL) canal, the agricultural fields of Haryana are facing

[Shri Kuldeep Bishnoi]

acute shortage of water for irrigation purpose resulting in heavy losses in agricultural crops.

I request the Government to take up the matter suitably so that it could come up for detailed hearing at the earliest.

14.08 hrs.

ENFORCEMENT OF SECURITY INTEREST AND  
RECOVERY OF DEBTS LAWS (AMENDMENT)  
BILL, 2011 — *Contd.*

[English]

Hon. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Item No. 13 — Shri Shailendra Kumar to continue.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAIENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was speaking on 'The Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debt Laws (Amendment) Act, 2011' last time and I had touched upon almost all the aspects. As I have not go into the details of continue today, therefore, I would only like to say that the Government should properly implement the suggestions given by me earlier. No strict procedures are followed for the recovery of loans given to be big companies or big business houses by various banks. This is very unfortunate. It seems that the Indian banks are liberal towards them and their money is meant to extend benefits to such people. I had also given the example of a couple of such companies. On the other hand, the farmers who take loan of Rs. 10, 20, 50 thousand or a lakh rupees from any banks, or any other institutions such as Bank of thousand or a lakh rupees from any banks, or any other institutions such as Bank of Baroda, Grameen Bank, Cooperative Bank face such harsh treatment on non-payment of loan on time that 'RC' is issued against them through courts. They are even locked up in jails. This is the current State of affairs. In view of the Indian economy, if such harsh treatment is meted out to the farmers across the country, I think, it will have an extremely adverse impact on the economy of the country.

Sir, through you, I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to think about this issue seriously as to why all

the big debtors, who have been spared and their debts waived off, were let off without getting the money recovered from them? What was the reason? I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to why did the Government take a special initiative to shield such people?

Secondly, I would like to say that if the loan amount is recovered from such companies, it can contribute to nation's development as it would be added to the economy of the country. ...*(Interruptions)* I have spoken about the Kingfisher the other day. Likewise, there any many such business houses, whose name I would not like to take, as number of persons from these houses are hon. Members in the other House. This is a matter of grave concern. I would not like to go into the details and through you urge upon the hon. Minister to especially look into this matter. Just as strict procedures are followed to recover money from the farmers, likewise, same strict treatment should be meted out against the big business houses and strict action taken against them to recover the money.

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Sir, I rise to speak on the Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011. It is a combined law incorporating amendments to two Acts; The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 and the Recovery of Debt due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993.

Before I speak on Bills itself, I must remember that the nationalization of banks in 1969 was a major step taken by the then Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. For the first time, bank deposits came in the hands of the public. And, for the first time banks went into priority sector and agricultural lending. Further, in 1980 Shrimati Gandhi nationalized six more banks taking the total to 20. Our banking system, our regulator has stood the test of time. In 2008, when there was a global melt down, banks like the Lehman Brothers of USA, the Citi Bank had to receive support from the American Government to survive, none of our banks closed down. So, it is in the interest of all of us that the banking system as such and the regulating system led by the Reserve Bank of India remained strong and remained unaffected. It is in the interest of the nation because in banks on the one hand the security of depositors is concerned and on the other hand the loans

to the poorer sections of people are ensured. I remember when Shrimati Gandhi nationalized the banks there were processions in Delhi of the cycle rickshaw pullers. For the first time, they were hopeful that they would get loans from the banks for their needs. So, when we look at any banking law, we must keep this basic purpose in mind. There is no doubt that in the 40 years or more since the first nationalization — the State Bank was nationalized and 15 years before that the Imperial Bank was transformed into the State Bank — the banking system has expanded vastly. The total deposits and the loans have increased manifold. Our banks have to compete in the global market place to survive. If I may mention, earlier the Government had taken two very important steps. Firstly, the SARFAESI Act — as it is called — brought in a new concept called the asset reconstruction company which would take over and realise the secured assets of the banks.

Secondly, the Bank Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993, was also a good step. Under this Act, the Debt Recovery Tribunals were set up which would dispose of cases relating to bank loans and their non-realisation expeditiously. So, I think both these were strong steps to strengthen the banking system as a whole.

Now, the hon. Finance Minister has taken some more steps. In the present drive of the Government towards the so called liberalisation and reforms, what did the Government do? They did not only increase the FDI in multi-brand retail to 51 per cent but the other aspects of the banks were also opened to Foreign Direct Investment. For instance, the asset reconstruction companies have been allowed FDI up to 49 per cent. I am not in favour of this. I do not understand why to reconstruct assets in India, we need Foreign Direct Investment to come in.

With regret, I would say that once the Congress was known for *Swedeshi*. It agitated against import of foreign cloths. Now it seems that the Congress is becoming *Videshi* Congress. It feels that foreign investment is the panacea for all economic ills facing the country. I hope that the Finance Minister who has been the Finance Minister earlier also in the United Front regime in 1996 and then in the first part of UPA-I and has extreme knowledge about this whole financial sector would explain the rationale behind giving asset reconstruction companies 49 per cent.

The other thing that has been done by the 19th October Resolution — on which I would speak in more details when we would discuss the Banking Bill — is that in private sector, 74 per cent Foreign Direct Investment has been allowed. So, our deposits will be controlled by foreign companies and you would be shocked to hear that the public sector banks which Mrs. Gandhi had created by taking them away from the big monopolies in the country, in their equity also, 20 per cent Foreign Direct Investment has been allowed.

I think, these are retrograde steps and ought not have been done. If our banking system can withstand the pressure of global melt down of 2008, then why in 2012 we are exposing our banking system to Foreign Direct Investment where it will be subject to global risks? We know what has happened to banks in the European zone? We know what happened to the banks in America? So, this is something which is not desirable. I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to reconsider his decision about opening up our banking system to Foreign Direct Investment.

Sir, this Bill unfortunately was not referred to the Standing Committee on Finance headed by Shri Yashwant Sinha. This was violative of the general convention that we have adopted in the House. Otherwise, in a short debate in the House we are not able to consider all aspects in an expert manner.

Sir, you would be surprised to know that the List of Business changes everyday. Earlier two Bills relating to education were listed for discussion in the House. Suddenly the hon. Finance Minister must have thought that he must pass the banking Bills quickly. The List of Business was changed and the Banking Bill and this Bill was prioritised. We did not even get time to submit amendments to these Bill. Many Members approached the Finance Minister and on their request he postponed the discussion on the Banking (Companies) Bill so that some Members could find time to submit their amendments. But we had no opportunity to submit amendments on this Bill. You, as a guardian of the rights of the Members, please ensure that in future all Bills are referred to the Standing Committee on Finance and also that Members get adequate time to study and submit amendments to all Bills.

[Prof. Saugata Roy]

Sir, apart from this, the Bill has no other objectionable features. The Bill provides for permission to Asset Reconstruction companies and securitisation companies to convert loans of borrower companies into equity shares; it permits banks to purchase immovable assets of borrower companies in lieu of their loan obligations; it includes multi-State Cooperative banks within the definition of banks but if that will disturb the concept of cooperative which are more liberal with distributing loans to poor people is something that has to be considered by the hon. Finance Minister. Currently, banks and financial institutions need to respond to representation from borrowers within 7 days, the Bill makes provision to increase this to 15 days. It enables banks or any person to file a caveat if they are hurt by the DRT before granting a stay. It enables the Central Government to require by notification the registration of all transactions of securitisation or asset reconstruction, or security interest which is subsisting before the creation of the Central Registry. The Bill provides the Central Government with the power to direct in public interest that the provision of the SARFAESI may not apply, or may apply with modification to a class ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

*[Translation]*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: I am about to conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please quickly conclude.

*[English]*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, I feel that this Bill should still be sent to the Standing Committee.

Sir, finally, I was discussing the issue of Foreign Direct Investment in the banking sector. Today, one very interesting news came to my attention. This was in the first page of a newspaper which read 'Walmart spent 25 million in last four to lobby for India entry'. This is not only regarding FDI in multi-brand retail. Walmart has officially submitted that it spent so much money in lobby with the US Senate, US House of Representatives, US trade representatives and the US Department of State. Why did it do so? It wants to enter the Indian retail market because the retail market is estimated to be worth about

\$ 500 billion currently and is pegged to cross \$ 1 trillion mark by 2020.

If Wal-Mart has spent so much money in lobbying to get into the Indian market — something which we opposed tooth and nail in this House — I would like to know whether the Wal-Mart has also spent money in lobbying with the Indian law makers. If so, how much and what are the details? I do think that Lok Sabha should discuss this issue of Wal-Mart trying to get into India through illegal means because we are discussing FDI in Asset Reconstruction Companies. Why Wal-Mart has spent so much money is for all of us to think about.

With these words, I end my speech.

*[Translation]*

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on 'The Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debt Laws (Amendment) Act, 2011.

Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention to the Hon. Minister towards two-three points. Banks is an institution which directly deals with the people living in slums as well as big industrialists across the country. It is through the banks that big businessmen, industrialists and people living in slums are taking loans for their livelihood. But, it is unfortunate that discrimination is clearly visible in this process. In the current system big industrialists are treated generously while the poor people face difficulties in availing loans. If they want to apply for a loan for small industries, agriculture, for earning a livelihood they have to visit banks for more than a dozen times and still do not get a loan without the help of any middleman. When it comes to recovery of the loan, the opposite is the case. On one hand the people living in slums or poor people and farmers face difficulty in availing loans while on the other hand big business houses get all the concessions while paying back the loan. They can get the deal as per their wishes. This is the kind of system that we see today. On the one hand there are big business houses, industrialists and other people directly linked with financial systems while on the other hand there are ordinary farmers. If the banks faces any difficulty during recovery, 'R.C.' is imposed on the farmers. They are locked up in the jails.

Cases are filed against them. Sir, this dual policy is very painful.

Sir, on the one hand there is this problem while on the other hand the hon. Minister is busy in attracting foreign banks and getting them established here. Our domestic banks would not be able to withstand the competition from foreign banks. Their recovery would be as per their rules. Our small and medium businessmen and farmers would not be able to avail their services and will definitely face more difficulties.

Sir, through you, I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister that while there is a talk of amendment in this rule there is no talk of giving loans to the poor people from slums, farmers and small businessmen hailing from the lower strata of society. While a number of schemes such as 'Pradhanmantri Mudra Rin Yojana' are being run through micro, small and medium enterprises but the benefits of such schemes do not reach the farmers and the poor people.

The poor people living in slums and the farmers are unable to take the benefit of those schemes. To say, it is a facility that they can get a loan of upto 5 lakhs or less than that. Just now it has been said that they can get a loan of upto 10 lakh, however, when they go to banks for availing loan facility, they do not get loan facility without the help of middlemen or without providing something in return.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that since amendment is being made in this Bill it should also be ensured that there should be equality in treatment towards the big business houses, industrialists in giving loan and making recovery of loans from them and the people belonging to lower strata of society. Particularly, the lower classes should get this facility so that they can get loan on time and as far as recovery is concerned, they face a lot of difficulties as in case of non-payment of loans, they are put behind the bars. Hence, I request that arrangements should be made so that they can get the benefit of this scheme. I would like to say that while re-considering this, a scheme should be framed to provide benefit to the people at lower level.

[English]

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while speaking on the Enforcement of Security Interest

and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011, I would like to point out certain matters which have been brought to my notice by some persons who are having some complaints regarding some authorities of the banks.

Sir, our country has entered an era where lakhs and lakhs of farmers are committing suicide. Now, on the one part, it has become very difficult for the people to get a loan, to avail of a loan either from a private bank or a nationalized bank and on the other part, if there are any arrears and default of repayment of the loan, the attitude displayed by the bank authorities towards the common people is something different from the attitude displayed towards the large industrial houses.

First of all, I would like to request the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, to consider our views that this Bill needs a thorough introspection, a detailed study by the Standing Committee of Parliament concerned. The dispossession of dwelling houses as a part of the immovable property happens as a part of the Act which is at present existing. A party is dispossessed from the dwelling house with the assistance of the police as well as the revenue authorities and the other paraphernalia as per the order of the Metropolitan Magistrate Court or the Chief Judicial Magistrate Court. There have been instances where the parties have committed suicide, even the whole family has committed suicide. It is an unpardonable sin. I may be excused for using such a term that our law has put upon such type of a burden, such type of a capital punishment on the citizens of India.

As a part of the procedure of this existing Act, the procedure followed in the Securitisation Act is that normally there are four numbers of notices published in the newspapers — two numbers of possession notices and two numbers of sale notices. Normally, what I understand from the various cases is that all these notices put together including the advertisement in the newspapers come to around Rs. 1 lakh. So, a person who has availed of a loan of Rs.10 lakh is put to an additional burden of Rs. 1 lakh towards the advertisement charges and other So that he is not able to pay back also. What happens is that, this particular person is put from the frying pan to the burning pan. I am not going to make any political speech; I don't want to punch or pinch any of my friends from the Treasury Benches. I genuinely feel that they also will be supporting me in certain matters.



[Shri A. Sampath]

There have been reports in various newspapers, especially in today's newspapers, regarding some report about NABARD. Some of the private companies are getting loans for a very small rate of interest, 6.5 per cent of interest, with additional cash refunds; while farmers are getting it for seven percent and above. Not only that, what is the purpose of NABARD? I was one of the applicants who has written the examination and attended the interview at the time when the NABARD constituted but I did not join that job. ...*(Interruptions)* I am more lucky because I have got the company of all these learned friends, Sir. Our hon. Minister would be happy because I am also from the same feather, even though I am much junior to him, and in the profession as lawyer. What is the use of giving advertisements for Rs. 37 crore by NABARD? Even a single *naya paisa* need not be spent for advertisement by NABARD.

The prime purpose for which the NABARD was constituted was refinancing the cooperative movement and State Governments and also to undertake certain flagship programmes of the Government of India. If this is correct, I feel ashamed of it. Are our banks misutilised by some of the top bureaucrats and executives for their luxury by spending Rs. 37 crore for advertisements and spending crores of rupees for the so-called modifications of their offices? This has to be looked into very seriously and necessary action should be taken by the Government of India. This cannot be tolerated.

Today, there are other reports also. The Government of India is now, I understand, trying its best to bail out an Indian multi-national corporation from one of our neighbouring countries. I am not going into any bilateral discussion or name any company; I am not going to add any fire into bilateral relations that we have with that country but through you, Sir, I want to invite the attention of the House to this.

You see the amendments moved by the hon. Finance Minister, at Sl. No. 6, Clause 13 —

“6. Page 6, *after* line 15, insert —

(ac) *after* sub-section (5), the following sub-section shall be *inserted*, namely:—

“(5A) After hearing of the application has commenced, it shall be continued from day-to-day until the hearing is concluded:

Provided that the Tribunal may grant adjournments if sufficient cause is shown, but not such adjournment shall be granted more than three times and where there are three or more parties, the total number of such adjournments shall not exceed six:”

Sir, this is imposing something upon the Presiding Officer or a Tribunal. It is just like handcuffing the Tribunal. It is performing a judicial function. It is not fair for this Parliament to handcuff the Judiciary or a Tribunal or a quasi-judicial body.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI A. SAMPATH : Sir, I am going to conclude.

Sir, this is a very serious matter. This concerns the life and death of people. ...*(Interruptions)* Of course, I understand the difficulties faced by the banks also because the banks say that as equitable mortgage for the loan amount is usually created with any immovable property and since agricultural properties are exempted from the purview of the Act, again inordinate delay is caused for the realization of the amount due to banks. This is the argument of the banks. I am not saying that this is the argument of the hon. Finance Minister. But this is the argument of the banks. We have heard such arguments in the DRTs also. Section 14 of the Act deals with the possession taken by the revenue authorities or the CJM courts. So, either the revenue authorities or the CGM court is empowered to take physical possession over the secured asset and hand it over to the banks. Here, the banks say that since the revenue authorities are involved, there are inordinate delays. This is their argument.

Sir, I would like to mention one thing about the jurisdiction of the DRT and the DRAT because the number of litigations are on the rise. I am coming from the State of Kerala. We are having only one Bench of the DRT there. I would like to make a request to the hon. Minister, through you, that for Kerala and Lakshadweep, another Bench of the DRT should be considered and allowed; not only that, we do not have a DRAT in Kerala. So, a DRAT should also be considered and it should also be sanctioned

because the number of cases are increasing and in the coming days it will be even more. So, why should we put a burden upon the litigants on the one hand and on the banks on the other? We want a speedy trial. But as you know, justice hurried is justice buried. I hope our hon. Minister may also agree with me on this that justice hurried is justice buried.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Sir, I am going to conclude.

Sir, the hon. Minister was a very senior lawyer of the Supreme Court of India and his career was in flying colours. So he will understand this better. I would like to humbly submit, through you, that this is not a very good practice to put all these Bills in the House to ensure that they get passed without any discussion or deliberation or evidence taking by the concerned Standing Committee on Finance. So, once again, I would request that this Bill should be sent to the Standing Committee on Finance for a thorough consideration, study and deliberation and only after taking into consideration the evidence collected by the Standing Committee on Finance and a thorough discussion, this Bill should be passed.

SHRI PINAKI MISRA (Puri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving my party, the Biju Janata Dal, an opportunity to speak on this very important piece of legislation which is sought to be brought to the House by the hon. Finance Minister.

Sir, the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 has been amended in 1995, in 2000 and then in 2004.

Similarly, the present Act, which is the other Act, which is sought to be amended, which is the SARFAESI 2002 has also been amended in 2004. It was first brought about in 2002 to give the 1993 Act more teeth and then had to be amended again in 2004.

Despite all these repeated amendments, the Finance Minister in a reply to the Question in the other House, on 23rd of August 2012, has admitted that the NPAs of all nationalised banks in India stand at a staggering figure of Rs. 1,23,462 crore. It is a staggering figure. Out of this, the State Bank of India alone has an NPA of Rs. 40,756 crore. This, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am sure the hon. Finance

Minister will agree, is the GDP of many small countries.

It raises some very serious questions as to the kind of accountability that our public sector banks today offer the public. From the Chairman down to the Peon, it appears nobody is accountable once they are appointed. Let me tell you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker and let me tell the hon. Finance Minister that I am one of the victims who has had to actually remove my account from public sector bank because I was so disgusted with their way of functioning. I moved to a private bank now. This is a personal experience of mine.

Therefore, if this kind of lack of accountability continues in public sector banks, I do not understand the point of another amendment being sought to be brought today. The hon. Finance Minister would be advised to also remember that the year 2011-12 has seen the highest NPA in the last five years. This is how bad things have become. This is prior to his taking over, I admit. But I do not know if after August when it was Rs. 1,23,000 crore, I think we must have added another Rs. 5,000 crore to Rs. 7,000 crore of NPAs over the last five months.

Plus the absolute lack of efficacy of both these pieces of legislation is clear from the fact that 67,524 cases are pending before the Debt Recovery Tribunals. That is how completely non-efficacious these pieces of legislation have become and this is despite the fact that efforts have been made to dispose of these cases within 180 days, which is the mandate of the Government.

Now, the reason for this, may I say, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, and this is where I really have to be one with the suggestions made by several Members of this House from all shades of political colour, Shri Dushyant Singh, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Prof. Saugata Roy, Shri A. Sampath, myself, and my leader, Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, who made the same offer and the same request. I do not know why the hon. Finance Minister feels that this is really a way of derailing this. This is not a way of derailing this because what he has brought by way of these amendments is far too little and he will soon have to bring another amendment within the next six months. So, out point was that he should take it to the Standing Committee and a proper deliberation can take place, we could come up with a more holistic amendment.

[Shri A. Sampath]

May I, as somebody who has practised some law on this side of the fence, tell the hon. Finance Minister certain practical problems which today beset both these pieces of legislation and which really could have been corrected by way of this if we would have the chance to go to the Standing Committee and tell the Standing Committee that this is what is required? But we have not had the opportunity and taking the opportunity now, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that you have given me in this House to ask the Finance Minister again to consider from the other side of the fence as to what are the problems.

The banks will only give you piecemeal advice that little tinkering here, little tinkering there and that is enough. But really what is the leitmotif? The fundamental of these pieces of legislation is that the Act provides for setting up of Asset Reconstruction Companies which are empowered to take possession of secured assets to the borrower, including the right to transfer by way of lease, assignment or sale and realise the secured asset.

This is the bulwark of this. If this is the bulwark, I want to ask the hon. Finance Minister why the current enactment does not permit *inter se* assignment of debt by one ARP to another. The purposive intent of SARFAESI is to ensure the expeditious recovery of debts. Therefore, if Section 5 of SARFAESI could be suitably amended and there could be an *inter se* re-assignment of debt, this could be much more expeditious and efficacious way of settling these issues.

Now, I come to the second issue. There has to be a codified structure by which banks show complete transparency in their assignment of debts to ARCs. So far, this has been done in an extremely cloak and dagger fashion, in a obfuscatory fashion, in a fashion which does not at all give anybody, inspire anybody any confidence.

Thirdly, one of the difficulties being faced by the secured creditors under SARFAESI Act is the determination of the priority of debts. I hope, the Finance Minister will pay some attention to this because this is a very important aspect. I do not have his attention now. I hope, at some point I will get his attention. ...*(Interruptions)*

The provisions of SARFAESI Act for liquidation of debts have come into play but there is a priority of claim

to statutory authorities which is coming in the way repeatedly. There is a complication because the State Sales Tax Act, as the hon. Finance Minister knows, always have a provision in their various State enactments that there shall be a first charge on the assets. Therefore, on realization of debts what happens is that the secured creditors are left high and dry and the purpose of SARFAESI Act is not served. Therefore, it would be very important that an amendment is brought about that SARFAESI Act shall have overriding effect over all statutory dues including Sales Tax, Income Tax, Central Excise so that other secured creditors will have priority in realization of debts, of course, *pro rata* with workers, which is most important. ...*(Interruptions)*

I read out your report that 67,000-odd cases are pending in DRTs. This does not take into account the number of petitions that are pending in writ petitions. It is because, I have personally had to appear in many matters in the High Court where writ jurisdiction has been invoked. Therefore, some amendment has to be brought about by which writ courts are enjoined from entering into these sort of litigations because this is supposed to be a summary procedure under a summary enactment. There is problem about uniformity of Stamp Act which must be uniform in all the States where SARFAESI Act is there. Therefore an amendment needs to be brought about.

Now I come to a very important point. In respect of Section 18 C, which is a new provision sought to be enacted today by amendment, why should there be a caveat in this day and age? This is a typical nationalized bank mentality. This is the mentality of the nationalized banks which unfortunately the Finance Minister, I am surprised with his kind of forward looking vision that he should fall prey to this that any person by whom the caveat has been lodged shall serve notice of the caveat by registered post, acknowledgement due. In this day and age, who deals with registered post, acknowledgment due any more? With great respect, I mean, is this the manner in which we are going to function in the 21st Century? Where are we? There are e-mails, there are faxes, there are speed posts, and there are couriers. What kind of enactment is this? It is basically intended to ensure that there will be no compliance.

Therefore I say with great respect, there are several other amendments I could suggest. Straightaway, I would

be happy to suggest it. People like me, would be happy to bow before the Standing Committee and suggest it to them. But unfortunately the Finance Minister is keen that this be passed in its present shape and form. We are unhappy with this. If the Finance Minister would reconsider, we would be very grateful. That is all.

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (Amravati): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill. I welcome some of the amendments which are suggested by the Minister of Finance in the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002.

First of all, the amendment suggested in the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 does not allow securitization or reconstruction companies to convert the debt on the borrower company into equity. This amendment proposes to provide for the conversion of any part of the debt into shares of a borrower company. Definitely it will help the banks and also the financial institutions.

Secondly, the Bill proposes to include multi-State cooperative banks in the definition of banks in the existing Act. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to pay his attention to my suggestions. If you have added the multi-State cooperative banks in the definition of banks, then, why have you not added the other cooperative banks into it? Multi-State cooperative banks means the banks which have opened their branch or branches in other States. They have registered under the Cooperative Societies Act of those particular States and done the business in one or more than one States. If you are allowing the multi-State cooperative banks; if they have opened their branches in other States; then why not other cooperative banks can do that? They are also working under the Banking Regulation Act since 1965. Therefore, it is my humble request to you to do that.

I know the importance of this Act. Whenever, we are doing the business of banking or financial institutions, there are two types of defaulters. One is the simple defaulter and the other is wilful defaulter. In case of defaulter, some unavoidable circumstances forced him not to pay the amount of the bank or financial institution. But there are some defaulters who are deliberately not

paying the amount that they have got from the bank or institution. If this purpose is there, then, what the cooperative banking is doing? They are doing the same business under the Banking Regulation Act. There is a statutory audit and also an inspection from the Reserve Bank of India. Again, my humble request to you is that to add all the cooperative banks in this Act as you have added them in the Banking Regulation Act. I will be thankful to you for this thing.

The other amendment, which will also help to the banking industry and financial institutions, is that banks are not empowered to accept any immovable property in realisation of the claim against the defaulter borrower in the situation where banks are unable to find a buyer for such assets. It is a fact. That is why you have allowed, by way of amendment, to take into possession the immovable property to the banking industry and the financial institutions.

My colleague has told regarding caveat. He is a lawyer of the Supreme Court of India, that is why, I could not comment on it. The Central Government may exempt the clause or clauses of the banks or the financial institutions from the provisions of this Act on grounds of public interest. It is also a good amendment. It will help in the public interest. Definitely there will be some relief to the public.

There is another amendment to be welcomed. It will propose to enable banks and financial institutions to enter into settlement of compromise with the borrower. It also seeks to empower the Debts Recovery Tribunal to pass an order acknowledging any such settlement or compromise. It will also be helpful. If there is any chance for settlement before an order passes from the tribunal or court, then, it will also help the bank.

In totality, definitely, good amendments are there. They will help to the banking industry and financial institutions.

I convey my sincere thanks to you, Sir.

**15.00 hrs.**

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must tender my unqualified apology because at the beginning I did not realize the implications of this Bill. But on going into it, it appears that it is a toothless superfluous Bill.

[Shri Gurudas Dasgupta]

Sir, the ARC was set up many years back. That was done to realize the defaulted sum, to realize the NPA and to clean artificially the balance sheet of the banks.

A number of times the Act was changed or amended. At the end of the day, let the hon. Finance Minister tell this House the reason. It is not a question of numbers. You can get the Bill passed. We can realize; that is not the issue. Despite all the Bills that they had passed, despite all the amendments that they had passed, and despite the all powerful Finance Minister, who is at the helm today and more so, he is a lawyer, even then the fact remains that the NPA is increasing. Today, my friend is saying that it is Rs. 1,17,000 crore. No, it is nearly Rs. 2,00,000 crore because the banks never disclose the NPA. The people who have stolen the money are the criminals of this country but the law of contract is so sacrosanct that they abide by that and they never let the country know who are the defaulters. Only suit filed cases are made public. The NPA is increasing. I would like to tell the Members of the Government and the Ruling Party as to why the NPA is increasing and who the defaulters are. The defaulter is Kingfisher. The firms like Kingfisher are the defaulters. The owner of Kingfisher has a free access to the Government. But a small peasant, who might have defaulted the payment of his bank loan because of his bad harvest, has no access even to the orderly of a nationalized bank. This is the class society, I am telling you.

Kingfisher has an access and it is reported, whether it is right or wrong, I do not know. The Government was using all its political clout to tell the banks to reconstruct the liability and to give him further loan. I am told that the State Bank of India directly said: "We will not give them a loan." This is the situation.

Despite your powerful Act, which Parliament has supported, you have not been able to take care of the increasing social malady of not paying back people's money. Whose money is in the bank? The big landlords do not keep their money in the bank. We keep our money in the bank. The common people keep their money in the bank.

People's money are being misused and allowed to

be defaulted, and the Government has clearly and criminally defaulted in enforcing any law to bring to book those who have stolen people's money, and has totally failed.

This Act is again being amended. How is it going to help to realize the NPA?

**15.04 hrs.**

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

Sir, the point is that the NPA undisclosed, the NPA unknown, the NPA covered up by the Government and RBI is nearly Rs. 2,00,000 crore. Over and above, there is a large NPA. I do not know how to describe it. Just see the linguistic fervour. Corporate loan adjusted as 'good' loan. It is shown like that in the balance sheet. What is the amount? It is more than Rs. 1,00,000 crore? If we take these categories, then what is the NPA? It is nearly Rs. 3 lakh crore.

Therefore, Sir, the point is that the Government has miserably failed despite all the weapons they had armed them with, with the total support of the Parliament, to realise the NPA and to reduce the NPA. Why is it so? The Government will never accept their liability.

Sir, the paradox of the Indian Parliamentary System is that the Ministers and the Government never speak out the reason of their failure. They will make a statement; they will use their strength and number; and get the Bill passed. But I would like to know from the Minister, why despite all the Bills that they had passed, all the laws that they had enacted, all the weapons that they had in their armoury, they failed to reduce the NPA. How is this going to help them?

What is the matter? ARC will become the shareholder of a sick company. That is a new thing. Why should he become a shareholder? Can they change the policy? Can they change the management? Even if they change the management, today the corporates know the technology as to how to manoeuvre. Not only the Government knows the manoeuvre to manage their number, the corporates also know the capacity as to how to manage and manoeuvre with the loans.

Therefore, Sir, the point is that the country needs a strong law. I demand a special court; I demand a special

court and expeditious trial of all the wilful defaulters of the country, who have stolen our money and cheated the country. If you are serious, have a special court. If you are serious, have a special court, special trial within an expeditious time.

They are no less dangerous to the country than the terrorists. Yashwant Sinhaji, may I draw your attention? You had been a Finance Minister as he is. What is the problem in having a special court? You try the terrorists. They are terrorists because they had fired on you. Similarly, these defaulters are also terrorists because they have fired on the viability of the Indian economic system. We are overburdened with the bad debts; and the Government comes innocently every time to make a law, to show how serious they are! But there is always a gap between the cup and the lip.

Therefore, Sir, the criminality of the corporates, who did not pay their loan, cannot be condoned. At the same time, the salinity of the Government in not being able enforce a law also cannot be condoned. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Are you talking to Mr. Chidambaram or Mr. Sinha?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I am talking about the Government. Mr. Chidambaram is a very friend of mine. Why should I tell this to him? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please do not disturb him. He knows what to speak.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: He believes that this law will be changed. Therefore, he is optimistic. But I am saying the salinity of the Government, salinity of the political system. Why should I separate a person from the collective responsibility? Collectively, the Government is responsible.

Sir, I agree with my colleagues that it should be referred to the Standing Committee. That is the simplest way. But at the same time, I say that the Minister of Finance owes an explanation. I hope he begins his statement by this. He owes an explanation as to why despite all the steps they have taken, the NPA is increasing. That is number one.

Number two, what prevents the Government from disclosing the names of the defaulters? Number three, why will the Government not consider it? I do not want him

to give an assurance. The Government has tremendous corporate pressure on them, I know. I know under whose pressure and what amount of pressure, the Ministries and the Finance Minister have to work. I sympathies with them. There will be a pressure. Therefore, I do not want an assurance. But let them say whether they are ready to consider a special court, a special law, for an expeditious trial.

Lastly, what prevents the Government from disclosing the names of the people who have stolen our money? If we can disclose the name of a thief, why can we not disclose the name of a person, who has stolen people's money from the banks? Let the Government show its goodwill. *[Translation]* The Government talks about common people. We will see how much it cares for the common people. We want to see this. The Government should prove this. Merely making tall claims will not do. *[English]* I have seen this Government for many years. It is the eating that tastes the pudding. Let us see what the Government wants to do. Therefore, innocence is a veil but consequence is the truth. The Government is innocently saying, pass the Bill because there is nothing in it. Why should we pass it? How is it going to help us? There is the innocence that comes as a veil but it is the consequence which will prove the *bona fide* of the Government who swears by *aam admi*.

*[Translation]*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not possible to read out the name of Bill without referring to the paper. The name of the Bill is Scuritisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act. When it is difficult to pronounce the name of this Bill, it can be understood as to what would be the fat of this Bill. My request to the hon'ble Minister is that the name of this bill should be simplified so that the common man can easily pronounce the name of this Bill. I want to say that not even a single members can tell the name of this Bill without referring to the paper. When it is difficult to remember the name of this Act how the provisions of this Act can be implemented?

The Government has claimed that this law will help in proper recovery of the loans advanced by the banks, therefore it has made two amendments in this law. One is the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad]

and Enforcement of Security Interest Act and the other is Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act. The name of this bill is also such that it cannot be read without referring to the paper. When it is difficult to pronounce the name of this bill, then how can this be enacted and what would be its benefit. Therefore my request is that this should be simplified and improved. There is a simple clause that the multi-state co-operatives will use this law as has been used by the banks. All the hon. Members might be aware of the behaviour of the banks with the common man and capitalists. I want to say that the Banks are pro-corporate, not pro-poor and pro-farmers. I would like to ask as to what law has been enacted by the Government for the solution of this problem as it has brought a law for recovering loans.

The behaviour of the banks with the poor people, farmers, unemployed is different as compared to the companies, corporates and influential people. I should also be considered. We all agree with this view point that the behaviour of the banks with poor, farmers, unemployed should be at par with companies and influential people. How it can be proved that it is all controlled by the companies? Where were the non-performing assets earlier? Non-performing assets have been increased. How cleverly this name has been coined. Non-performing assets means which do not perform.

Notice this machination. Their money is lost and it is named as Non-Performing Assets—means the assets which do not perform. But my question is how come the assets which do not perform termed as assets. *...(Interruptions)* Renowned Economists of the world have very cleverly enacted this rule. The poor and the farmers do not make non-performing assets. Such assets are created by bigwigs. The hon'ble Minister should state the share of company corporate viz-a-viz the poor or the farmers in creating Non-Performing Assets worth Rs. 1,11,600 crore. The hon'ble Minister should reply as to why the increase of 85 per cent or Rs. 1,11,000 crore has been made in the NPAs? It means it is 4 per cent of the loan and restructuring is other than this and otherwise Non-Performing Assets will be made more than it. Restructuring of Rs. 2,16,000 crore has been done. *...(Interruptions)* All this is done just by changing the nomenclature. Such are the tactics of eyewash and window dressing. *...(Interruptions)*

As far as banking system is concerned, in villages, the farmers who cannot repay his loan is grabbed and put behind the bars? What kind of law we have in regard to loading in the people in jail. If a criminal, a dacoit or a terrorist is put behind the bars, his meal bill is paid from the Government's account, but if a farmer is lodged in the jail, the expenditure incurred on his meals is added to his debt. Who has enacted such a law? I would like to say that if the farmer creates non-performing assets in the village, he is grabbed and his property is attached, but the meal bills of the criminals lodged in jail under section 302 and 395 are paid by the Government. Such is the provision. But the food bills of the farmer during his imprisonment are added to his debt account. *...(Interruptions)*

One may say that the poverty can't be removed without banks, Economists the world over felt that by setting up banks, poor people will get loans and they will be free from the clutches of the money lenders, but the reality is other way round.

The Government is boasting that cash will be transferred into bank accounts of people. You might have observed that only 20 crore U.D. cards out of 120 crore have been prepared and it is being said that cash will be transferred to everybody's account. But I would like to ask as to how many banks are opened? There are no banks branches in rural areas and as such how it will be possible to transfer cash in bank accounts of the people. Therefore, check should be kept on these kind of announcements which are being made without any thought? Good treatment should be meted out to the farmers. Should not one ask, what fate the Kisan credit card has met? The Government has made announcement in regard to education loan. One can observe that announcements are made, but in reality when one goes to the bank he goes nothing. This is a very dangerous trend that announcements are made but the ground reality is otherwise same has happened in Bihar. The State Government continuously makes announcements, but now people are tired they are ready to make change. The Government of India and the State Governments should be aware, they must stop making announcements and tell the factual position to the people. Now mere announcements will not work. What kind of treatment will be given to performers, the poor and the villages? Non-performing assets and restructuring should be made transparent. Otherwise it will not do. The

Government ignores farmers' issues. The farmers are subject to harsh treatment by the Government. It will not work, now the people are rising. Now people are aware and organised, they cannot be deceived. The bank should look into how to give facilities and capital to the poor and the farmers. The Bank are not standing by the unemployed and poor students who have no money. "Pawan Jagawant aag ko, deep hi det bujhaye". Banks are helping the influential people not the poor. Law can be passed only if there is clarity in it. Otherwise bring the amendment. Reverse is the trend now.

[English]

\*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat) : Respected Chairman Sir, there are two objectives of this Bill. One is recovery of bad loan and another is enforcement of security assets. The bill has been amended many times but recovery of loans is not taking place. Thus NPA has launched about two lakhs i.e. more than 4%. As per Reserve Bank directives, anything more than 4% amounts to bad loan. Who have taken these loans? What is the reality? The reality is that loans are taken by common people, small and marginal farmers, labourers as well as big business houses, companies and rich industrialists. Even the foreigners are taking loans and the foreign banks are doing brisk business. We have public sector banks, private sector banks, commercial banks, foreign banks and financial institutions who have lent money to people. This huge amount of money lies idle and is not being recovered. This is public money. The Government is indifferent. Laws are in place but are never implemented. The bureaucrats are inactive and there are many supporters in the political circle also. In the years 2002, 2003, 2005 and again in 2012, amendments have been brought but to no avail.

The poor, marginal farmers do take loans from the banks but there are also rich agriculturists who take credit but never repay. When small cultivators or labourers default, immediate action is taken against them and they are put behind bars. Their securities are grabbed and are rendered homeless. The land which is attached by the law enforcing agencies might be growing commercial crops. So the farmers also lose the produce along with the land. Thus the law should not be enforced on these poor

peasants. The Government always talks about 'aam admi' or common people. The banks should allow them to take loans on easy terms which might improve their economic health and help them to survive. I request the Government to take care of these hapless people and shield them from the Debt Recovery Tribunal because it actually works in favour of the wealthy people and the poor farmers are left in the lurch.

Another point is that the state cooperatives should be included in its ambit. There are cooperatives who lend small amounts to the common people, marginal farmers for agricultural activities. There are other minor institutions also which lend to poor peasants on easy terms. These loans can also be recovered easily. The Government should look at the poor and not only at the rich. We know that the poor people actually do not have huge amount of overdue. There are 67,000 default cases which have been registered in the country. But only the downtrodden people are harassed and punished. The strictness of law is compelling the farmers to commit suicides. When the big industrial houses and foreign companies are given relaxation, it is they who feel the pinch. So the banking system should be strengthened for the progress of our economy. When late PM Shrimati Indira Gandhi nationalized the banks, the Congress party campaigned that the banks would help the ordinary citizens or aam admi of the country. But actually that did not happen. Only the well-to do people were benefitted by the banking system. They got the privileges and facilities while the innocent farmers were driven to suicides gradually. The Bill must be referred to the standing committee where erudite members can discuss and deliberate upon the provisions of the Bill. This would help the Government get a clear picture of the ground reality and come out with a much better and effective law.

With these words I thank you for allowing me to participate in this discussion on Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debt Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011, and conclude my speech.

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, many of my colleagues have spoken on this issue. So, I am not going to repeat what has already been said, but I want to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister a few points.

\*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Bengali.



[Shri Ajay Kumar]

One, the sense of the House is that it is a very important Bill and it should go to the Standing Committee on Finance before we get it approved in this House. I think, this is what everybody feels very strongly about.

Sir, if you look at this piece of legislation, as usual, it is very short on details. Since the BIFR was not working, you created and gave the responsibility to the Debt Recovery Tribunal. My esteemed colleague has said that the Debt Recovery Tribunal has got 65,000 cases pending. There is no mention of how you are going to expedite them.

Then, there is no mention of why there are non-performing assets worth Rs. 74,000 crore and who is responsible for them. Like a typical legislation, what we want to do is that every time we bring an amendment thinking that the problem should be shifted because the accountability of the executing agency is not there in our country. There is no time spent on focusing on who is accountable. There is a Debt Recovery Tribunal case pending with the stock market scam for the past seven years. There is no work done on that. So, we believe that suddenly giving this power to the banks will solve the problem.

The other problem is that when you take a loan in this country of less than rupees one crore, it is my problem and for a loan above rupees one crore, it is a problem of the bank. Like so many speakers have correctly said, we will continue to harass the small people. Sir, through you, I would like to know whether there is a provision where the Government will continuously come with a report on non-performing assets. If you look at the number of non-performing assets, you will find that 20 per cent of the people take 80 per cent of the loan. What action are we taking? We will focus only on 80 per cent poor people and will be wasting our time in courts. A very good example is that in one of the courts in Delhi there are 12 lakh cases pending. Out of the 12 lakh cases, 8 lakh cases are small amounts of cheque bouncing. Similarly, in the Debt Recovery Tribunal we will get into this because the amendment is extremely short on details.

So, my request, through you, is this. First of all, why did the BIFR fail? What steps are you taking? What are the

steps that you are going to take with the BIFR? How are you going to get the Debt Recovery Tribunal to be more efficient? Will you submit a report on the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs)?

It is correctly said that the NPA is much bigger, and over Rs. 200,000 crore has been restructured. Now, if this is the way the Government continues to restructure the loan, then it is going to lead to a very serious situation. So, my request to you is once again that we need details on this. How are you going to have a time-bound provision for Debt Recovery? Are you going to go after the big people instead of wasting your time only after the small people?

I would request you and request the Government that we need to put more meat in our legislation in terms of accountability. Why it is that Debt Recovery Tribunal is having 65,000 cases pending? Why are these cases pending for seven years? Further, they believe that they have shifted the problem from BIFR to Debt Recovery Tribunal, and the country will become very performing and all assets will start working. It is actually walking away from the fundamental fact that you are not executing at the ground level and taking action. We believe that the piece of legislation will hold the Executive more accountable in terms of execution; come out with a White Paper as to who are the NPA and whom do they belong to; and also in the restructuring of loans, which happened of over 2 lakh crore, what steps the Government is taking?

I want to conclude by saying that if you are a small farmer/transporter, then immediately your properties will get seized and this is where we need to focus as peoples' representatives. What action is the Government taking? In conclusion, I would say that we need to give it to the Finance Committee to put more meat in the legislation. The legislation is very thin on details. We have just said that the Debt Recovery Tribunal will solve all our problems. It has not solved all our problems as 65,000 cases are pending, and most of them are pending for seven years. The White Paper of the RBI should give a Performance Report every year on the NPAs. It is 50,000 crore, 70,000 crore, and next year, it will become 100,000 crore despite this legislation. So, I would request the Government to kindly consider this. Sir, I thank you very much for the opportunity to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Law (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

I rise to speak on this bill on behalf of my party, the Janta Dal (United). Main objective of this Bill is to give special power to banks for recovering loan. This will reduce Non-Performing Assets of the Bank. The Banks Central NPAs through recovery and other channels. The Central Bank also follows it. The Central Bank follows it in the annual inspection of banks, regular returns of banks, which are received by visiting and conducting inspection and in periodic monitoring of banks.

There are three channels involved in securing loans for banks. First is the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act). Second is Debt Recovery Act, 1993 and third is Lok Adalat. But the three channels together do not solve the issue of loan recovery. As per the Reserve Bank of India's June, 2012 data, total NPA is of Rs. one crore, 23 lakh 462. Out of which Rs. 40 thousand 756 crore are of State Bank of India (SBI). SBI has 25 per cent share in Indian banking sector. It is 33 per cent. Total NPA was the largest in the year 2011-12.

67524 cases are pending with Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT). Therefore, banks have been empowered to secure security of company through ARC, but it is a temporary solution. The loan seeking company and corporate sectors should be scrutinised properly and they should be categorised as A, B and C as is done in foreign banks. After their scrutiny, category A or category B should be given loan. It will make loan recovery form them more smooth. Property is mortgaged at the time of granting loan. The bank should make proper assessment of the value of property in regard to which the company has submitted its documents. So that the property worth Rs. 5000 crore may not turned in Rs. 200 crore after the case is taken to the tribunal. It has to be proved. It disturbs annual balance sheet. The Central Bank has directed that actual value of property should be entered in the balance sheet. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Yashwant Sinha.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, please allow me to say a few words about my Party's stand regarding this matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Sir, I am not going to make any speech, and I will only be stating my Party's stand on this matter.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as far as this Bill is concerned, it should have been referred to the Standing Committee on Finance. Though the Bill has been taken up for discussion, it is not too late. At any time, the Bill could be referred to the Committee. So, my humble request is that the hon. Chairman may be pleased to refer this Bill to the Standing Committee on Finance.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Thank you, Sir. I did not wish to intervene in this debate and I am not going to speak on the merits of the Bill. I am just going to reiterate the suggestion which has just been made by the hon. Member. This Bill was introduced in the last Winter Session, and it is coming to this House for consideration and passing exactly after one year. Even if it had been referred to the Standing Committee on Finance, I am sure the Standing Committee would have given its report and the Bill would have been then available for consideration of the hon. Members of this House in all its aspects and ramifications because the Standing Committees do apply their mind to the Bill.

I would even now earnestly appeal to the Government, Sir, in view of the fact that it has taken one year to bring the Bill before the House, to refer it to the Standing Committee on Finance, accept the sense of the House which has emerged after this discussion, and let the Bill be considered, again, by this House after it has been deliberated upon by the Standing Committee. This is the appeal that I wanted to make, through you, to the Government. Thank you.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : Sir, this is the appeal of the entire Opposition. Let us see how far the Government responds to the opinion of the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : This is the opinion of our Party also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Please do not disturb now. The hon. Minister is on his feet.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Chairman, this is an Act which was first passed in the year 2002. When Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh said that it has a very complicated name, all I can say is that this name came in the year 2002 and, that is why, in common parlance, this is referred to as SARFAESI Act because otherwise the name is a very long name. Otherwise, the name is a very long name. It is like some South Indian names which are very long. This Act has been amended once by Act 30 of 2004 and then in the working of this Act, some difficulties were experienced. The Bill was drafted. The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 12th December, 2011 by my distinguished predecessor. Immediately, he wrote a letter to the Speaker requesting that the Bill be taken up in the Winter Session which was on-going or in the Budget Session and it should be passed before the end of the Financial Year. The hon. Speaker in her discretion accepted the suggestion and, therefore, did not refer this Bill to the Standing Committee. So, there is a history why this Bill did not go to the Standing Committee. And I agree with hon. Shri Yashwant Sinha that if this request had not been made or if the Speaker had turned down the request, this Bill would have gone to the Standing Committee and perhaps, it would have been reported by now. But now to tell me or to tell the House or tell you, that in December, 2012, when the Bill finally has found an opportunity to be discussed in this House, let us refer it to the Standing Committee, I submit, would defeat the very purpose for which this Bill was sought to be introduced in December, 2011 with the request that it be taken up in that Session and to be passed in that very session, and if not, in the Budget Session.

I think when the objection was raised by hon. Member Prof. Saugata Roy, on the instructions of the Speaker, a ruling has already been given. The Speaker in her discretion has decided that the Bill will be discussed and passed in this House. So, my respectful request is that while I do appreciate the views expressed by the hon. Members that perhaps in 2011, this Bill could have been

referred to the Standing Committee, my respectful appeal is please do not press that argument now. We have got this Bill finally listed for a debate in 2012 and it is necessary in the interests of the very banking system that everybody was keen to protect that this Bill should be passed now. These are purely technical amendments. And I am willing to explain each amendment to say that no major changes are being brought about except to fill the gaps which have been found in the working of the Act.

The second point is that this Bill does no harm to any farmer or to any poor lender because by definition, these Bills do not apply to loans of less than Rs. 10 lakhs. The Debt Recovery Act does not apply to loans of less than Rs. 10 lakhs. And I will read Section 1 sub-section (4). It says that the provisions of this Act shall not apply where the amount of debt due etc. is less than 10 lakh rupees. And in the case of SARFAESI Act by virtue of section 31, the Act does not apply to any security interest created in agricultural land. Therefore, these Acts really do not mean any harm to any poor farmer or any poor borrower. These Acts are intended to recover large loans especially loans from the Corporate Sector, the loans which have been borrowed and then there is wilful default in paying these loans. So, there has been extensive consultation with banks and the RBI and with the DRT, because the DRT is the one that deals with these cases and therefore, after that, these amendments were drafted in the year 2011 and that is how, the Bill has been brought forward.

Now, Shri Adsul has asked the question. I did not want to interrupt him. He asked a very valid question. Why is the multi-state cooperative bank notified and why are other banks not notified? The answer is that they have been notified. Under Section 2(i)(c) "banks" means, such other banks which the Central Government may by notification specify. By notification dated 28th January, 2003, Cooperative banks have been notified and by notification dated 17th May, 2007, Regional Rural Banks have been notified. So, all the banks have been notified. I am very grateful to you for your support. This is the only issue on which you wanted a clarification. I am happy to give the clarification.

Yes, NPAs are a problem. But NPAs in this country have been well under control when the economy was doing well. Between 2006 and 2011, the NPAs have been

controlled to below three per cent. In 2006 March, it was 3.48 per cent gross NPA. Since then, for five years, it was below three per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: May I ask the number?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Let me finish. ...  
*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody disturbed you when you were speaking.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I am not disturbing. I am only asking. Hon. Minister may be delighted to let us know the volume. It is a jugglery of words. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Let me finish. I heard everyone of the 13 Members. Let me finish and then you can ask any question.

It was 2.66 per cent, 2.39 per cent, 2.44 per cent, 2.5 per cent and 2.37 per cent. If the volume goes up, and if the percentage of NPA remains the same, that means the total lending has gone up substantially. That is why the percentage remains the same or roughly around two and a half per cent. The two and a half per cent gross NPA in a developing country is not unusual. The two and a half per cent gross NPA in a developing country is not unusual because there will be a certain number of defaulters in different sections — farmers and even self-help groups. Among the best repaying groups, there is an NPA of between one per cent to two per cent. Do you then say that the entire self-help group movement is a willful defaulter? You do not say that. There will be an NPA of one or two per cent. If everybody pays the loan, there will be no NPA. But I know of no country where everybody repays the loan. And net NPAs were well under control, a little over one per cent, because the banks were providing for it and the regulator has been strict for many years. I do not take any credit for this. Every successive Finance Minister can take credit for this because the regulator has been very strict and provision has been made to keep net NPAs only to a little over of one per cent.

What has happened in the last couple of years is that because of the challenges to the economy, because of the stress in the economy, several sectors are not doing well. And because several sectors are not doing well, gross

NPAs have indeed risen above three per cent. It is now about approximately 3.5 per cent. But even so, because we make provision, because the RBI is very strict in requiring the banks to make provision, the net NPA is still only 1.62 per cent. The gross NPAs are over three and a half per cent but the net NPA is only 1.62 per cent. The effort is to ensure that sectors which are under stress are helped to get out of this difficult time and from units which are making money, we must recover the loans. Units which are genuinely stressed must be helped. I did answer a question. I said that there must be some hand-holding in a time of stress so that they all do not become bankrupt or insolvent. They come out of the stress. We have to protect employment; we have to protect jobs; and we have to protect manufacturing. They will come out of the difficulty, once the economy recovers. We are going through a difficult time. And it is this difficulty which is reflected in this rising gross NPAs. But let me tell you, thanks to the RBI, thanks to the strict vigilance, thanks to the provisions made, the net NPAs are well under control. There is no reason to think that our banking system is in difficulty. In fact, many Members rightly complimented the banking system. When over a thousand banks failed in the United States, not one bank in India failed. ... *(Interruptions)* Because of good regulation, good governance, good provisioning and the growth of the banking system, more people are depositing money and more people are able to borrow money.

Banks are expanding. When banks expand into newer areas there would be some difficulty in the early years. In fact in 2009-10 we opened 5,192 new branches; in 2010-11, 5,314 new branches; and in 2011-12, 6,503 new branches. We are opening new branches at the rate of about 20 per day. Twenty branches per day is not easy to open, 20 branches per day are being opened. Even so, there are many parts of India which are un-banked and we must open many more branches. It is our intention to open many more branches.

Frankly, as Mr. Adsul rightly pointed out, there is nothing controversial about any section. The sections are self-explanatory. In fact nobody had any serious quarrel about any of the amendments, the substance of the amendments. So, it is perhaps not necessary for me to detail each amendment. There is nothing very controversial about any amendment.

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

There were some larger general issues raised. Who are the ARCs? There are 14 ARCs. One ARC actually has 60 per cent of the business and this is an ARC, Arcil, promoted by the public sector banks. So, the biggest ARC in the country is promoted by the public sector banks and that has almost 60 per cent of the business. Other ARCs have now come into being and they will of course get their share of business. But there are 14 ARCs.

Next question is: Is there a regulator for ARCs? Yes. The Reserve Bank of India is the regulator for ARCs. They have to get a licence from the Reserve Bank of India and the Act provides how the Reserve Bank will lay down guidelines to regulate the ARCs.

Mr. Sanjay Nirupam asked about a report on the working of the ARCs. Yes, there was a Committee which looked into the working of the ARCs. They pointed out that certain accounting methods followed by the ARCs were not in conformity with the standards. That report has been accepted and Arcil's accounts were recast in accordance with the recommendations, and RBI has accepted the recast accounts.

There was some reference to adjournments, by Mr. Sampath. I think he is pleading for poor lawyers who want more adjournments. In one breath he is saying that he is pleading for the banks who have to recover and in the same breath he is pleading for the defaulter. Mr. Pinaki Mishra said that 64,000 cases are pending. Why are 64,000 cases pending? One reason is inadequate number of DRTs. I agree, more DRTs must be opened. We will open more DRTs. That requires infrastructure, finding judges, etc., but we will open more DRTs. I will look into your request that one more DRT should be opened in Kerala.

But cases are pending because the cases drag from weeks to months and from months to years. Therefore, we are limiting the number of adjournments a case can take. All these cases are where the security interest has been secured by a number of documents. There is really nothing by way of evidence to be given. It is all documented loans. Any number of documents are there to show that the person has taken the loan and the person has defaulted. Therefore, we are putting a cap on the number of adjournments a person can take.

How many adjournments should a case take? We said if there are 'x' number of respondents, limit the adjournments to six. Otherwise, limit the adjournments to three. What is wrong with that? One day or the other, these cases have to be decided. We cannot go on giving adjournments for the sake of asking. Then, why 64,000, 640,000 cases will start pending. These cases can and should be disposed of in one or two hearings because these are all perfectly documented cases. There is really no great controversy about these cases. Therefore, I think the provision limiting the number of adjournments is a wholesome provision. It doesn't deny the borrower the right of a complete inquiry. Six adjournments, is that not enough to dispose of a case?

I would respectfully request my fellow-lawyer Member, Shri Sampath not to make an issue as to why I am limiting the adjournments. In fact, we should limit the adjournments so that the cases are disposed of.

Then there was a question about pendency, about which I said. SARFAESI Act has overriding effect. If you have looked at section 35 — this was asked by Shri Pinaki Mishra again — of the SARFAESI Act, it does give this Act overriding effect over other laws. He said that we must take away even the writ jurisdiction.

That is not possible. He knows better than I do. ...  
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb now.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You cannot take away the writ jurisdiction. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this? Nothing will go on record. Nothing will go on record, except what the hon. Minister says.

(Interruptions)...\*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We cannot take away the jurisdiction of the High Court or the Supreme Court, under article 226 and article 32; we can only take away the powers of the civil court. The powers of the civil court can be restricted, but we cannot restrict the powers of the High Court. ... (Interruptions) Please listen to me. I know you are an eminent lawyer, but please listen to me.

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\*Not recorded.

...(Interruptions) I do not claim that at all. ...(Interruptions)  
We cannot restrict the powers of High Court and the Supreme Court. Therefore, we have to leave the power under article 226 and article 32 in tact, but the powers of the civil court have been overridden. This Tribunal will have the powers to decide these cases.

There were some references to a couple of companies — individual cases. It may not be proper to discuss any individual cases. But let me assure you that in no case, will I allow any special favour to be shown. A particular case was mentioned, where there was a huge NPA; the strictest action is being taken by the banks, in asking them to put up the money upfront before any kind of accommodation can be given; no fresh loans are being given. In fact, the Tax Department has taken severe action in attaching those assets. So, no favours are being shown to any one, irrespective of whoever he may be. The law is taking its course.

Sir, as far as the merits of the amendments are concerned, I respectfully submit this. Perhaps it is not necessary to discuss the merits of the amendments. These amendments are purely amendments which have been made to make the Act more effective in its working, and to plug the loopholes that have been discovered in the application of the Act. These amendments are intended to help the banks; the banks have been fully consulted. These amendments have been intended to help the DRTs to quicken the process; the DRTs have been fully consulted.

I would, therefore, request that these amendments be adopted. If, at the stage of third reading, any hon. Member has any difficulty about any particular amendment, I am willing to explain the amendment. But otherwise, these amendments are self-explanatory. I would respectfully request the House to kindly pass these amendments. ...  
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. All the hon. Members cannot speak at the same time. Please let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : Sir, a very reasonable suggestion has been made that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee. It is not even accepted; so, we walk out. ...  
(Interruptions)

15.58 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Yashwant Sinha and some other hon. Members left the House.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : What is the difficulty in referring the Bill to the Standing Committee?...  
(Interruptions) We are also walking out.

15.58½ hrs.

At this stage, Shri Basu Deb Acharia and some other hon. Members left the House.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : Sir, we are walking out in protest. ...  
(Interruptions)

15.59 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta and some other hon. Members left the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 and the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

16.00 hrs.

#### Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80 (i)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I beg to move:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

application to the Government amendment No.3 to the Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved. ”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No.3 to the Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**New Clause 2A      Amendment of  
section 5**

*Amendment made:*

Page 2, after line 8, insert—

2A. In section 5 of the principal Act, after subsection (4), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:-

“(5) On acquisition of financial assets under subsection (1), the securitization company or reconstruction company, may with the consent of the originator, file an application before the Debts Recovery Tribunal or the Appellate Tribunal or any court or other Authority for the purpose of substitution of its name in any pending suit, appeal or other proceedings and on receipt of such application, such Debts Recovery Tribunal or the Appellate Tribunal or court or Authority shall pass orders for the substitution of the securitization company or reconstruction company in such pending suit, appeal or other proceedings.”. (3)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That new clause 2A stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*New clause 2A was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 4      Amendment of  
section 13**

*Amendments made:*

Page 2, after line 31, insert—

‘(c) in the opening portion of sub-section (9), and in the Explanation thereto, for the words “three-fourth”, occurring at both the places, the words “sixty per cent” shall be substituted.’. (4)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill. ”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 5 to 11 were added to the Bill.*

**Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80 (i)**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I beg to move:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No.5 to the Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its

application to the Government amendment No.5 to the Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

*The motion was adopted..*

**New Clause 11A Amendment of section 15**

*Amendments made:*

Page 5, *after* line 34, *insert*—

**11A.** In section 15 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that the Central Government, during the pendency of the inquiry against the Presiding Officer or a Chairperson, as the case may be, may, after consulting the Chairperson of the Selection Committee constituted for selection of Presiding Officer or Chairperson, pass an order suspending the Presiding Officer or the Chairperson, if it is satisfied that he should cease to discharge his functions as a Presiding Officer or Chairperson, as the case may be."'. (5)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That new clause 11A stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*New clause 11A was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 12 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 13 Amendment of  
section 19**

*Amendments made:*

Page 6, *after* line 15, *insert*—

'(aa) *after* sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be *inserted*, namely:—

"(3A) If any application filed before the Tribunal for recovery of any debt is settled prior to the commencement of the hearing before that Tribunal or at any stage of the proceedings

before the final order is passed, the applicant may be granted refund of the fees paid by him at such rates as may be prescribed.";

(ab) *for* sub-section (5), the following sub-section shall be *substituted*, namely:—

"(5) The defendant shall, within a period of 30 days from the date of service of summons, present a written statement of his defence:

Provided that where the defendant fails to file the written statement within the said period of 30 days, the Presiding Officer may, in exceptional cases and in special circumstances to be recorded in writing, allow not more than two extensions to the defendant to file the written statement."':

(ac) *after* sub-section (5), the following sub-section shall be *inserted*, namely:—

"(5A) After hearing of the application has commenced, it shall be continued from day-to-day until the hearing is concluded:

Provided that the Tribunal may grant adjournments if sufficient cause is shown, but no such adjournment shall be granted more than three times to a party and where there are three or more parties, the total number of such adjournments shall not exceed six:

Provided further that the Presiding Officer may grant such adjournments on imposing such costs as may be considered necessary."'. (6)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 13, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 13, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 14 was added to the Bill.*

...(Interruptions)



**Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80 (i)**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I beg to move:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No.7 to the Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No.7 to the Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**New Clause 15      Amendment of  
section 36**

*Amendments made:*

Page 6, after line 28, insert—

15. In section 36 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), after clause (c), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(cc) the rate of fee to be refunded to the applicant under sub-section (3A) of section 19 of the Act.”. (7)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That new clause 15 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*New clause 15 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 1****Short title and  
commencement**

*Amendment made:*

Page 1, line 6, for “2011”, substitute “2012”. (2)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

“That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Enacting Formula**

*Amendment made:*

Page 1, line 1, for “Sixty-second”, substitute “Sixty-third”. (1)

(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula , as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Long Title was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : Sir, at this stage, I want to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb him. Let him say.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, I have allowed you .  
You please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, I just want to make one point. Firstly, we are not happy with the explanation which the Finance Minister gave for not referring the Bill to the Standing Committee on Finance. Secondly, I did not hear any explanation from him as to why they have decided to bring 49 per cent FDI in asset re-construction companies. What is the need for raising the cap on FDI as far as asset re-construction companies are concerned for reviving companies which have given sick or bad loans? He has not explained that. I hope that he clarifies it or is it just to show that he is for reform and for opening the door to FDI?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, as far as the first point is concerned, I have already explained why a Bill introduced in 2011 by my distinguished predecessor with the request that it need not be referred to the Standing Committee should not be referred now after 12 months. I have given my explanation. Some are satisfied and some are not but that is life.

As far as FDI in ARCs is concerned, this is not being brought for the present Bill. The Reserve Bank of India by a circular dated 11th of November, 2005, has permitted FDI in equity in ARCs up to 49 per cent. This has been the FDI since 2005. However, you will be happy to know that the actual FDI in only one company is about 31 per cent. In about nine of the companies, there is no FDI at all. In Arcil which is the biggest company, there is only an FDI of 15 per cent and in other companies there is a small amount of FDI.

Now the question is why do we need FDI. Nobody is imposing FDI. It is quite possible that a re-construction company can be run without FDI but asset reconstruction and securitization are extremely technical subjects. First of all, we did not have any re-construction companies in India. We do not have securitisation companies in India until this Act was passed. So, we have no experience of securitisation and asset reconstruction. When the first one was floated by public sector banks at the instance of the Government, perhaps they thought that it may be useful to draw upon the experiences of other countries which have

successfully done asset reconstruction and securitisation. Therefore, a window was opened for FDI and that window has been used only partially in a few companies. It is quite possible that window will be closed. As we gain experience we may not require FDI. But I think since asset reconstruction and securitisation are extremely advanced instruments, extremely sophisticated instruments, perhaps the RBI felt at that time that it is wise to allow a window for FDI. But as I said, the window has not been exploited; the window has not been misused. In fact, many companies do not have FDI.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

16.12 hrs.

THE BANKING LAWS (AMENDMENT)  
BILL, 2011

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House would now take up item no. 14 — The Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I beg to move that the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011 be taken into consideration...  
(Interruptions) The Banking Regulation Act. ...  
(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, there is a question of procedure here. We all have given notice. ...  
(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Sir, my point is very simple. The point is that the hon. Finance Minister wants the approval of the House to suspend certain rules. The House must concur with him in order to enable the Suspension of the Rule. I am objecting to it and we do not agree to suspend the rule. ...  
(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, the hon. Minister has made a proposal to suspend the rule to bring certain amendments. You may kindly take the sense of the House in this regard and see if the House would agree for suspension of certain rules which the hon. Minister has sought for.

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to associate myself with the issue raised by both of my colleagues. I say this at the outset that there is a long history behind this Bill. I am not going into its merits, I am commenting on the procedure. After this Bill was introduced it was referred to the Standing Committee and the recommendations of the Standing Committee were received. After considering the recommendations of the Standing Committee, the Government brought this Bill. Now the issue regarding this Bill has been raised by two of my distinguished colleagues.

[DR. GIRIJA VYAS *in the Chair*]

**16.14 hrs.**

The issue is that the Hon. Minister has given a Notice of Motion under rule 388. They have said in this notice that [English] amendment number 3 to the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill should be taken up for consideration in this House in relaxation of sub-clause (1) or rule, 80. Now, [Translation] what does rule 80 state? Madam, please look into the book. [English] Rule 80 says that the following conditions shall govern the admissibility of amendments to clauses or schedules of a Bill [Translation] in which this is being done. [English] (i) An amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates. Now, the Minister under rule 388 is seeking an exemption from this rule. Why does he have to seek an exemption? [Translation] Why was it needed? It was needed because the amendments brought about by them, [English] that is not within the scope of the Bill and does not relate to the subject matter of the Bill, [Translation] and that amendment has been introduced without going into its merits. I would like to say to you that this Bill was formulated to the Standing Committee and the Standing Committee returned the Bill to the House with its recommendations. Although they have accepted some of the amendments made in the Bill but they have also added at least three new provisions which have completely is there in the Banking Regulations Act, 1949, a copy of which is in my hands.

[English]

Clause 8 of the Banking Regulations Act, 1949 is

relating to prohibition in trading of futures, commodity exchanges and all that.

[Translation]

After the amendments brought about by the Government, the banks may invest their money in speculative trade. There was talks of NPAs before this bill was introduced. Now what will happen if these banks invest their money in Speculative trade and commodity futures. This amendment has been brought. Shri Moily ji is present here. I am talking about him because Shri Moily ji was Minister of Company Affairs. He must remember that Companies Bill was presented in this House. This is why I am quoting the precedent. Later it was sent to the Standing Committee. It returned the Bill with its recommendations. Later, the Government amended the Bill and added new provisions other than those recommended by the Standing Committee. After these amendments were made. I urged the Government outside this House to once again refer the Bill to the Standing Committee. The Government accepted this request and once again sent the Companies Bill to the Standing Committee and I am grateful to Shri Moily ji for that. The Standing Committee again returned the Bill after proper deliberations once again.

I would like to quote this precedent and urge the Minister of Finance to once again send this Bill to the Standing Committee as it is necessary to do because he has completely changed the Bill and it no longer resembles the one sent by the Standing Committee. This is my request.  
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Hon. Minister, have you got to say something?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: No, he is not answering. I will give my ruling but if the hon. Minister wants to say something on this matter, I am allowing him. Otherwise, I will give my ruling.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: If the Hon. Minister would like to

say anything he must be heard otherwise I am giving any ruling.

...(Interruptions)

**16.19 hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri Kalyan Banerjee, Shri P.K. Biju and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This Bill was introduced in 2011. Let me explain the grounds. ...(Interruptions) You do not want to listen to the reply. ...(Interruptions) Please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the Minister. Otherwise, I will give my ruling.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats. My ruling is reserved.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am going to reply to your point. I am not running away from here. You have made your point and I will reply to it. ...(Interruptions) You have raised your point and I have to reply to it. ...(Interruptions)

He has raised an objection. I am ready to reply. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Please listen to me.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You have raised an objection but the ruling of the chair is pending.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You have to listen to the Chair. My ruling is pending.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You have to listen.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am ready to reply. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The Minister wants to speak. Let him speak first.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please atleast listen to the ruling.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 4:45 p.m.

...(Interruptions)

**16.22 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Forty-Five minutes past Sixteen of the Clock.*

**16.45 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Forty-Five minutes past Sixteen of the Clock.*

[DR. GIRIJA VYAS *in the Chair*]

**BANKING LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL,  
2011 — Contd.**

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, this Bill should be sent to the Standing Committee. ... (Interruptions)

**16.45½ hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri Kalyan Banerjee, Shri M.B. Rajesh and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Hon. Minister, do you want to say something? I think he wanted to say something.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980 and to...”

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please sit down. Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please be seated.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I am giving the Ruling from the Chair. Please sit down. Please take your seats.

**16.46 hrs.**

#### OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIRMAN

##### Moving of Motion for Suspending Rule 80 (i)

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, this objection should have been raised at the time of clause by clause consideration, but, anyhow, a few hon. Members have already raised the objection. So, I give my ruling. In this context, I would like to inform the House that whenever requests are received from the Ministers in-charge of the Bills for suspension of Rule 80 (i), the practice has been to allow the Minister concerned to move the Motion.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: As such, it is not for the first time that the Minister in charge of a Bill has been permitted to move the Motion for Suspension of Rule 80(i).

Therefore, as per past practice and exercising her power under Rule 388, the hon. Speaker has permitted the hon. Minister to move the Motion for Suspension of Rule 80 (i).

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please let the debate be continued in the House.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur, H.P.)  
Madam Chairman, the House is not in order. ...  
(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the Hon. Member. Let the clause by clause discussion take place.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Madam Chairman, you have directed the House to debate an important Bill but if the House is not in order, neither would you be able to listen to me nor would I be able to speak. ...  
(Interruptions) This is a very important subject. ...  
(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Tuesday, the 11th December, 2012 at 11.00 a.m.

**16.50 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the  
Clock on Tuesday, December 11, 2012/  
Agrahayana 20, 1934 (Saka).*

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