

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Eighth Session**  
**(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

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

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

*Price : Rs. 80.00*

## **EDITORIAL BOARD**

P.K. Grover  
Secretary General  
Lok Sabha

Rakesh Kumar Jain  
Joint Secretary

Kamla Sharma  
Director

Piyush C. Dutta  
Additional Director

Rajinder Kumar  
Assistant Editor

### **© 2011 Lok Sabha Secretariat**

None of the material may be copied, reproduced, distributed, republished, downloaded, displayed, posted or transmitted in any form or by any means, including but not limited to, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior permission of Lok Sabha Secretariat. However, the material can be displayed, copied, distributed and downloaded for personal, non-commercial use only, provided the material is not modified and all copyright and other proprietary notices contained in the material are retained.

---

Original English proceedings included in English Version will be treated as authoritative and not the English translation of the speeches made in Hindi and other languages included in it. For complete authoritative version please see Original Version of Lok Sabha Debates.

### **INTERNET**

The Original version of Lok Sabha proceedings is available on Parliament of India Website at the following address :

<http://www.parliamentofindia.nic.in>

<http://www.loksabha.nic.in>

### **LIVE TELECAST OF PROCEEDINGS OF LOK SABHA**

Lok Sabha proceedings are being telecast live on Lok Sabha T.V. Channel. Live telecast begins at 11 A.M. everyday the Lok Sabha sits, till the adjournment of the House.

### **LOK SABHA DEBATES ON SALE**

Printed copies of Lok Sabha Debates of Original version, English version, Hindi version and indices thereto, DRSCs reports and other Parliamentary Publications and Souvenir items with logo of Parliament are available for sale at the Sales Counter, Reception, Parliament House, (Tel.Nos. 23034726, 23034495, 23034496) New Delhi-110001. The information about all these publications and items is also available on the website mentioned above.

---

---

©2011 BY LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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

---

---

## CONTENTS

[Fifteenth Series, Vol. XVIII, Eighth Session, 2011/1933 (Saka)]

No. 20, Monday, August 29, 2011/Bhadra 7, 1933 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos. 361 to 364 .....	1-46
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos. 365 to 380.....	46-116
Unstarred Question Nos. 4141 to 4370.....	117-664
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.....	665-97
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE	
22nd to 25th Reports.....	698
STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS	
(i) 9th and 10th Reports.....	698
(ii) Statement.....	699
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL	
(i) 16th to 19th Reports.....	699
(ii) Statement.....	699
STATEMENT BY MINISTER	
(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 1st Report of Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants (2009-10), pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	
Shri Mukul Wasnik.....	700
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	
(i) Need to start work on setting up of Silk Park in Kancheepuram district, Tamil Nadu	
Shri P. Viswanathan.....	718

\*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(ii) Need to expedite construction of railway line from Kapilvastu to Basti in Uttar Pradesh  Shri Jagdambika Pal.....	718
(iii) Need to impress upon the State Governments particularly Madhya Pradesh Government to make provisions for installation of solar power systems in state-owned buildings  Shri Narayan Singh Amlabe .....	719
(iv) Need to take favourable action to end economic blockade in Manipur  Dr. Thokchom Meinya .....	720
(v) Need to repair National Highway No. 12 in Rajasthan  Shri Dushyant Singh.....	720
(vi) Need to provide pension to retired employees of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti under CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972  Shri Kirti Azad.....	721
(vii) Need for payment of Royalty to State Government on well-head price of Crude oil  Shri Balkrishna Khanderao Shukla.....	721
(viii) Need to take measures for strengthening educational, industrial and Panchayati Raj Institutions in Jammu and Kashmir  Dr. Rajan Sushant.....	722
(ix) Need to refurbish and strengthen the Bathing Ghats in Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh keeping in view the upcoming Kumbh Mela  Shri Kapil Muni Karwaria.....	723
(x) Need to give environmental clearance to construct iron gate of Kutku dam, part of the Inter-State North Coal Irrigation Project, in Latehar district, Jharkhand  Shri Sushil Kumar Singh.....	723

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(xi) Need to include Dalit Christians and Muslims in the list of Scheduled Castes	
Shrimati J. Helen Davidson.....	724
(xii) Need to rejuvenate health care system in the country	
Shri P.R. Natarajan.....	725
(xiii) Need to provide grant under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to Odisha Government as per the recommendations of 13th Finance Commission	
Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab.....	726
(xiv) Need to set up a Super Speciality Hospital at Piduguralla town in Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh	
Shri M. Venugopala Reddy.....	727
(xv) Need to start operation of Iron Ore Mines of Steel Authority of India at Gua in West Singhbhum district, Jharkhand	
Shri Madhu Koda.....	728
 JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) AMENDMENT BILL, 2011	
Motion to Consider.....	728
Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal.....	728
Shri Anurag Singh Thakur.....	731
Dr. Girija Vyas.....	739
Shri Shailendra Kumar.....	749
Shri Gorakhnath Pandey.....	753
Shri Kaushalendra Kumar.....	757
Shri R. Thamaraiselvan.....	758
Shrimati Susmita Bauri.....	760
Shri Mohan Jena.....	763
Shri Anant Gangaram Geete.....	766
Dr. P. Venugopal.....	767

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
Shrimati J. Helen Davidson .....	769
Shri P. Lingam.....	772
Shri Jagdanand Singh .....	774
Shri Virendra Kumar.....	776
Chaudhary Lal Singh.....	778
Shri Nripendra Nath Roy.....	780
Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar.....	782
Dr. Tarun Mandal.....	783
Shrimati Annu Tandon.....	785
Shrimati Rama Devi.....	791
Shrimati Putul Kumari.....	793
Shri Harish Choudhary .....	795
Clauses 2, 3 and 1.....	804
Motion of Pass.....	805
 NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR TEACHER EDUCATION (AMENDMENT)	
BILL, 2011	
Motion to consider.....	805
Shri Kapil Sibal.....	805
Shri Virender Kashyap.....	810
 HALF-AN-HOUR DISUCSSION	
Demand and supply of power	
Shri Jagdanand Singh.....	814
Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain.....	819
Shri Bishnu Pada Ray.....	823
Shri Shailendra Kumar.....	823
Shri Devji M. Patel.....	824
Shri Sushilkumar Shinde.....	824



SUBJECT	COLUMNS
ANNEXURE-I	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions.....	837-38
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions.....	837-60
ANNEXURE-II	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions.....	861-62
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions.....	861-64

**OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA**

THE SPEAKER

Shrimati Meira Kumar

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

Shri Karia Munda

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Shri Basu Deb Acharia

Shri P.C. Chacko

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

Shri Inder Singh Namdhari

Shri Francisco Cosme Sardinha

Shri Arjun Charan Sethi

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh

Dr. M. Thambidurai

Dr. Girija Vyas

Shri Satpal Maharaj

SECRETARY GENERAL

Shri T.K. Viswanathan

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

*Monday, August 29, 2011/Bhadra 7, 1933 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 361.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Tarun Mandal, please put your first supplementary.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, we have given a notice for breach of privilege. The image of Parliament has been tarnished and the Members have been defamed. ...(Interruptions) We would like you to give a ruling on this. This is a very serious matter. ...(Interruptions)

**11.01. hrs.**

*At this stage Shri Shailendra Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

**11.02 hrs.**

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 361, Dr. Tarun Mandal,

#### **Rehabilitation of Child Labourers**

\*361. DR. TARUN MANDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes/programmes under which the Union Government extends assistance for rehabilitation of child labour;

(b) whether the Government proposes to rehabilitate the children rescued as per provisions of anti-child labour laws in the country who do not have any parental support;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether some financial assistance is being provided to special schools run by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for their rehabilitation;

(e) if so, the details of such NGOs and the funds allocated to them during the last three years for this purpose; and

(f) the standard/criteria adopted by the Government by which it shall define such children's entry into the mainstream of formal education?

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

#### **Statement**

(a) The Government is implementing two Schemes for rehabilitation of child labour i.e. (i) National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme, which is 100% Central Sector Scheme is being implemented through District Project Societies headed by Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate (ii) Grant In Aid (GIA) Scheme under which funds to the extent of 75% of the project cost are released directly to NGOs for elimination of the child labour in the districts which are not covered under the National Child Labour Project.

(b) and (c) Under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme and Grant In Aid Scheme (GIA) of Ministry of Labour and Employment, the children withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools,

where they are provided with bridging education, vocational training, stipend, health care, nutrition, etc. The children who do not have parental support are being taken care of under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) of Ministry of Women and Child Development. As per the available information 2,98,611 children have been rehabilitated during last three years through NCLP Scheme and 94,310 children have been benefited through ICPS Scheme during 2010-11.

(d) and (e) Under NCLP Scheme, funds are released directly to the District Project Societies headed by Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate for eradication of child labour and expenditure of Rs. 147.21 crore, Rs. 95.27 crore and Rs. 92.71 crore have been incurred during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

Under Grant in Aid Scheme, funds to the extent of 75% of the project cost are released directly to the NGOs for elimination of the child labour in the districts which are not covered under the National Child Labour Project. The details of NGOs and the funds allocated to them during the last three years is given in Statement.

(f) National Child Labour Project school is a special school for child labour whose basic purpose is to prepare the child through bridge education for admission in formal school. Child Labour are identified in survey, withdrawn from work, provided with bridging education, vocational training, stipend, health care, nutrition etc. in NCLP schools and finally mainstreamed into formal education system. The criteria of mainstreaming is to sufficiently prepare the children to be able to be admitted in regular schools.

### Statement

#### Grant Released to NGOs in 2008-2009

Sl. No.	Name of NGOs	Amount of grant released (in Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	Gyan Niketan, Sahibganj, Jharkhand	120770
2.	National Development Institute, Jammu and Kashmir	4.57650
3.	Manila Samaj Shiksha Samiti, District Datiya, Madhya Pradesh	152000
4.	Ravindra Bhardwaj Samaj Kalyan Sansthan Sheopur, Madhya Pradesh	228725
5.	Gayanpath Shiksha Evam Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	50850
6.	Sonali Shikshan Sanstha Nagpur	75570
7.	Association of People Action and Rural Development Imphal, Manipur	330503
8.	Rural Voluntary Organisation Pastoi Part-II Imphal (West), Manipur	380625
9.	People Development Society (PDS), Thouble, Manipur	139837
10.	Society for Rural Development (SORDEV), Manipur	279675

1	2	3
11.	Dzevi Society Kohima, Nagaland	381375
12.	Alongmen Multipurpose Co-operative Society Ltd.	211374
13.	Multi Vision Foundation, Narela, Delhi	228825
14.	All India Konark Education and Welfare Society, Delhi	305100
15.	Council for Awareness and Rural Development (CARD), Odisha	317781
16.	Saradhanjili Bhubneshwar, Odisha	113738
17.	Jan Kalyan Seva Sansthan, Kendrapara	228825
18.	Gandhian Institute of Technical Advancement, Odisha	228825
19.	Harijan Adovasi Mangal Samithi, Nayagarh, Odisha	470357
20.	Darshan Shiksha Samiti, Kota Rajasthan	225164
21.	Shivam Shikshan Samiti, Karol, Rajasthan	328625
22.	Mahila Yuva Vikash Foundation, Karoli, Rajasthan	114413
23.	Dayanand Saraswati Shiksha Samiti, Baran, Rajasthan	228825
24.	Jan Hitkari Sansthan Khushinagar, Uttar Pradesh	114560
25.	Jagriti Foundation, Sant Kabir Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	381375
26.	Hitesh Gramudhyog Sdewa Sansthan, Farukhabad, Uttar Pradesh	302400
27.	Dam Dam Park Unnayani Sanabhay, Kolka, West Bengal	26318
28.	Vaishali Jan-Jagran Samiti, Hajipur, Bihar	228825
29.	Jan Hitkari Sansthan Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh	228825
30.	Gram Samgra Vikas Parishad Dhanbad	572061
31.	Azad Navyuvak Mandal Samiti, Dausa, Rajasthan	343238
32.	Manav Sewa Sanstha Jaipur, Rajasthan	343238
33.	Sarjubai Goswami Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	457650
Grand Total		8597922

*Grant Released to NGOs in 2009-2010*

Sl. No.	Name of NGOs	Amount of grant released (in Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	National Development Institute, 146, Vidhata Nagar, Bhatindi Rd. Nerwal, Jammu	457,650
2.	Gramin Vikas Sansodhan Va Prashikshan Sansthan, 6, Subham Apartment, Nagpur	355,444
3.	Samajik Bahuddeshiya Sanstha, Near – Kamal Talkies, Nagpur-440017	495,787
4.	Socio Oriental Fast Industrial Association (Sofia) Phouden, District Thoubal, Manipur-795138	608,382
5.	All Manipur Women's Voluntary Service, Sagalband, N.M. Lane, Imphal (West), Manipur-1	572,062
6.	Rural Education and Sports Development Association (RESDA), Wangbal-1, District – Thoubal, Manipur	640,764
7.	Urban Welfare Association, Near – MM Gas Godown, Imphal (West), Manipur	76,275
8.	Hangul United Development Association (HUDA) Mayang Imphal, Manipur	406,800
9.	Urban and Rural Development Agency (URDA) Imphal, Manipur	648,336
10.	Ravindra Smriti Samaj Kalyan Avem Sodh Sanstha, S-14, Mandi Campus, Bijaypur, District Sheopor	457,650
11.	Mahila Samaj Shiksha Samiti, Thatipur, District Gwalior	152,550
12.	Alongmen Multipurpose Co-operation Society, Alongmen Ward, Mokochung, Nagaland	62,829
13.	Anchalika Yuva Parishad, Laxminarayan Hat, P.O. – Shankeshwar, District Jagatsinghpur, Odisha	152,550
14.	Narayani Mahila Mandal, At – Padanpur, P.O. – Bhimpur, Via – Jatna, District Khurda-752050	241,538
15.	Institute for Communication and Development Action (ICDA) At – Naripur, District Bhadrak-756100	304,600

1	2	3
16	Association for Voluntary Action (AVA) District Odisha	378,325
17.	Association for Health Education and Development (AHEAD) Pleet 216 Areelarn Bhubneshwar-751020	432,225
18.	Natural Rural Development Cooperation (NRDC) Nidadri Bhubneshwar, Odisha	457,649
19.	M.M. Malviya Viklang Sewa Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh	189,902
20.	Karma Bal Vidhya Niketan Samiti, 2F-43, Mahavir Nagar Ext., Kota, Rajasthan	25,425
21.	Academy of Education Society, Nagarpalika Colony, Near – Cloth Mata Mandir, District Baran	30.2,700
22.	Hitesh Gramudhyog Sewa Sansthan, 1/35, Bajaria Aligang, Fatehgarh, District Farukhabad	304,791
23.	Jagriti Foundation, Banjaria Road, Khalilabad, District Sant Kabir Nagar (UP)	305,100
24.	Harijan Avem Nirbal Shiksha Vikas Samiti, 18/32, Judge Colony, Allahabad	223,825
25.	Sardar Hameedi Taleemi wa Samaji Mission, 196 Chilla, Amroha, J.P. Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	291,809
26.	Shanti Mahila Evam Bal Vikas Parishad, Village Nagwal, District Balia, Uttar Pradesh	686,475
27.	Nawada Gramudhyog Vikas Samiti J.P. Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	127,950
28.	Manav Samajothan Sewa Sansthan, Ambedkar Nagar Uttar Pradesh	228,825
29.	Project SAWARAJAYA, Ganesh Ghat, Cuttak, Odisha	330,507
30.	Dayanand Saraswati Shiksha Samiti, Siswali, District Baran, Rajasthan	76,275
Grand Total		10,000,000

*Grant Released to NGOs in 2010-2011*

Sl. No.	Name of NGOs	Amount of grant released (in Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	Sardar Hameedi Taleemi, Amroha Uttar Pradesh	305,100

1	2	3
2.	NISSA, Kendrapara, Odisha	381,375
3.	Vaishali Jan Jagran Samiti, Hajipur, Bihar	50,100
4.	Samaj Kalyan Shikshan Sanstha, Basti, Uttar Pradesh	114,413
5.	Institute for National Development on Integral Assistance, Odisha	165,262
6.	Adarsha Shikshya Kendra, Khurda, Odisha	347,792
7.	Ganpat Rao Nimbalkar S. Mukti Ashram, Latur, Maharashtra	293,100
8.	Vaishali Jan Jagran Samiti, Hajipur, Bihar	322,900
9.	NRDC, Bhubneshwar, Odisha	485,789
10.	RESDA, Manipur	762,750
11.	SOFIA, Thobal, Manipur	764,568
12.	Brightways, Bishnupur, Manipur	1,029,712
13.	ORSSA, Nayagarh, Manipur	686,475
14.	Adarsha Sikshya Kendra, District Khurda, Odisha	338,683
15.	Bahujan Hitaya Bahujan Mandel Latur, Maharashtra	686,475
16.	Terakhong Mining Mahila Mandal, Manipur	850,000
17.	CRUS Thoubal, Manipur	686,475
18.	SORDEV Thoubal, Manipur	203,401
19.	NISSA Kendrapara, Odisha	305,100
20.	National Development Institute Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir	114,412
Total Released in 2010-11		8,893,882

DR. TARUN MANDAL: Madam, I have gone through the reply given by the hon. Minister, which seems to be very prototype and not satisfactory. *...(Interruptions)* Due to unprecedented price rise of essential commodities over and above abject poverty and adult unemployment, child labour is increasing in number. Some NGOs and independent agencies have estimated it in the range

of six crores to 12 crores. *...(Interruptions)* Despite the measures being adopted by the Labour and Employment Ministry to take this menace, those have been virtually ineffective. *...(Interruptions)*

Globalization, liberalization and privatization policies by the Union Government and the respective State



Governments have helped to increase pauperization of people enhancing the rich-poor gap in the last two decades. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Dr. Tarun Mandal says.

*(Interruptions)...\**

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not take so much time. Put your question.

DR. TARUN MANDAL: Madam, I am putting the question.

Our motherland has become the capital of child labour in the world!

Madam, in reply to a Question on the 13th July, 2009, the hon. Minister replied that there were 9,800 Special Schools under NCLP with five lakh children. Also in the Ministry's Annual Report for 2010-11, which has been published, says that the numbers stand as 8,710 schools with 3.39 lakh students. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Again you are not asking the question.

DR. TARUN MANDAL: My question is this. How have these numbers reduced so much? Are they due to lack of funds or lack of students or lack of NGOs? That is my question to the hon. Minister.

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you please sit down. We will discuss this later.

*...(Interruptions)*

**11.03 hrs.**

*At this stage Shri Shailendra Kumar and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.*

\*Not recorded.

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: We will see it later on and then till about it. Right now you please sit down.

*[English]*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, after I had assumed the charge as the Minister – the hon. Member also knows it – for the first time, we increased the stipend for NCLP students from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, and also the budget allocation had been increased from Rs. 135 crore to Rs. 373 crore. It means that the Government is taking positive steps. Wherever NGOs are coming forward, we are taking action. ...*(Interruptions)* As the hon. Member is well aware, now we have started compulsory education. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: I will look at this and then give a ruling. Right now you please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)* How can I tell right now, I will tell only after having in look at it.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Under the Compulsory Education Act, every child is getting education. Now, we have the Right to Education Act. Every child is getting education. For the children who are working, we have enhanced the stipend, schooling and also the budget. The Mid-Day-Meal Scheme is also made available to these children. Therefore, the Government is taking all actions to improve the conditions of the child labour. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Tarun Mandal, you put your second supplementary.

*...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you please sit down, Let the Question Hour run right now. We can not tell anything in between of the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Dr. Tarun Mandal says.

(Interruptions)...\*

DR. TARUN MANDAL: Madam, the Minister has said that all efforts are taken by the Labour Ministry. I have seen in the reply given by the hon. Minister that in the last three years, the fund allocated to NGOs for running these Special Schools is very meagre. Our Labour Ministry has formed many Working Groups, Expert Committees and High Level Committees to tame this menace.

Madam, the hon. Supreme Court and even the Delhi High Court have issued certain directions for survey, rehabilitation, punishment and compensation, etc.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down, let the Question Hour run. Why are you interrupting the Question Hour? Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: We will give a ruling on the notice given by you after the Question Hour. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Mandal, please be brief.

\*Not recorded.

DR. TARUN MANDAL: I am asking my Supplementary.

In the Rajya Sabha, the State Minister of Labour had said that number of punishment and prosecution against the rule violators was very less. It was only one in 2008-09; two in 2009-10; and nil in 2010-11.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what concrete steps and measures his Ministry is taking to tame this menace and to eradicate the child labour.

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you prolonging it so much? Please ask your question.

DR. TARUN MANDAL: I have asked, Madam, as to what concrete steps and measures the hon. Minister is taking to eradicate child labour from our country. There should not be any shifting of responsibility to the State Government.

MADAM SPEAKER: Again, you are going on!

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker, we have taken several steps for eradication of child labour. One is prevention; another is rescue and repatriation; another is rehabilitation. In addition to this, there are several other steps that we have taken.

The hon. Member has asked that the expenditure on child labour is very low. But let me inform him that Rs. 147 crore has been given this year. Earlier, it was only Rs. 95 crore. In 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 respectively, the grants were enhanced. The NGOs are getting 75 per cent of the grants. Whatever schools are run by the Deputy-Commissioners, they would get 100 per cent funding. Therefore, the question of reduction of funding does not arise.

Apart from that, the hon. Member has also asked about the prosecutions. In 2006, nearly 40,05,049 inspections were carried out. Out of that, the number of violations was 9712; the number of prosecutions was

10,630; the number of convictions was 1,237; the number of acquittals was 949. I have got the information of 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011. If the hon. Member wants this, I would supply the same to him. Otherwise, if he wants all this information here, I would read all the detailed information here.

Then, In 2011, Madam, 8,364 cases were inspected where violations was found in 239 cases. The number of prosecutions took place in 71 cases. About the conviction/acquittal, the judgement has not come. Therefore, we are continuing with the inspections.

I agree with him that in some of the industries, there are some inspectors who would not take interests; there may be certain States, which would not take interests. In such places, there the prosecution and conviction cases may be less. But if the hon. Member has got any specific grievances or complaints, he may bring it to my notice, I would look into that and get it inquired.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Madam Speaker, as far as child labour is concerned, we must see as to how this practice of child labour has developed? It is because even today around 40 per cent of children in the country are suffering from malnutrition. Facilities for those children is a dream as their parents can barely provide them with two square meals. Inflation is a separate issue but despite that they are unable to provide food to their children. They are forced to work at one place or another. According to the statistics provided here around 2 lakh 98 thousand children have been rehabilitated. Madam, it has been seen that charts are displayed under the scheme where it is mentioned that per child 2100 calories should be consumed in villages and 2500 calories in cities. But most of the people do not know how to achieve this goal. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he has a list of child labour statistics in factories in the cities they are employed in and the punishment meted out to such factories? Rehabilitation has been talked about but does he have a State-wise list of States

where child labour is practiced quiet a lot and what steps have been taken to stop the same? Would the hon. Minister be able to provide information in this regard to the House?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, I do not have the State-wise detailed information. You have asked about notices, especially about nutrition and food norms, put up in panchayats and villages. You already know that the list indicating items and calories like, primary-450, upper primary 700, protein, 12 grams and 20 grams for upper primary should be given to N.C.L.P. schools. This list should be given by giving calorie chart for pulses, rice, vegetable oil etc. Action would be taken on the complaints received against any schools.

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Madam, just a few days ago, I, through you, had asked the definition of a child from hon. Minister of Women and Child Development, Shrimati Krishna Tirath. And she had replied by saying that all the kids under the age of 18 years are considered as children. According to the definition of children in the Article 24 of our constitution, it is written that children below the age of 14 should not be employed in any hazardous industry. Besides this, if we look at different Acts then we find that different ages have been prescribed for determining children under different Acts and in most of the Acts the age of children is given as 14 years.

If we talk about the Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, the definition of children given in it is less than 14 years. The age given under the Beedi and Cigar Workers Condition Employment Act is also 14 years. The age under the Factories Act is also 14 years and if we talk about Mines Act then the age given under that is 18 years, which was 15 years earlier. In the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000, the age prescribed for children is 18 years.

Madam, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Labour and Employment Minister as to whether the Government will take any steps in this regard so that the different age limits defining childhood under different acts

will be increased from 14 years to a uniform age of 18 years for children. The children below 18 years of age must be able to utilise their childhood age in receiving proper education and strengthen themselves. Will the hon. Minister take some concrete steps to increase the age of children from 14 to 18 years and bring a uniformity in the definition of children's age given under various acts?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, all that has been said by Shri Jindal Saheb is true. Compulsory Education under our Constitution is for the Children falling in the age group of six to fourteen. Our Compulsory Education Act also mentions the age to be between 6 to 14 years. This is the reason why the Limit under our Labour Act has also been kept at 14 years of age. Children above 14 years of age can only work there. Children below the age of 14 years cannot work in hazardous occupations. 18 occupations and nearly 64 professions have been notified under the hazardous category occupations. The industries considered as hazardous are notified by us under that category. The children are prohibited from working under such industries. There is no prohibition for children working in agricultural fields their homes and helping their parents. Hon. Member is talking about bringing uniformity in this but there has to be a national consensus for that because the age given in every Act is different. It is 18 years in the Women and Child Act, 14 in the Labour Act and again 18 years in the Mines and Explosives Act.

Therefore whether the Government can bring a consensus on this and fix the age under Right to Education Act at 6 to 18 years and the same can be done in other schemes as well. There is also a major financial involvement into this. All the Departments and Ministries will have to think about it and form a consensus to increase the age from 14 to 18 years. We will examine this and do whatever is possible in this regard. Right now we are making some effort for that, we have already drafted a proposal to increase the age upto 18 years in hazardous occupations like mines etc. We can bring this in other Ministries as well. We will have

a discussion with all on this matter and then consider this.

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Madam Speaker, I would like to thank you for allowing me to ask a very important Supplementary Question.

Madam, Hon. Minister has in his reply to the main question mentioned about a number of schemes and their programmes alongwith the rehabilitation of child labourers. But the fact remains that when we get out of our homes, we find children selling newspapers, toys and many other items on red lights. They are even begging also. According to the Government figures there are nearly 6 crore child labourers in our country. The Hon. Supreme Court has from time to time issued many directions to check child labour and for rehabilitation of such children. Hon. Members also keep expressing their concern on the matter of eradication of child labour and their rehabilitation.

Madam, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that despite introducing so many schemes and programmes for the rehabilitation of child labourers, why is it that the number of child labourers is still increasing. What are the steps Government is considering to take to check labour and the rehabilitation of those children?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker, it is true that the Supreme Court had issued some direction in this regard in the year 1991 and 1996. ...*(Interruptions)* *[English]* The first judgement was given in 1991. Later on, it was improved and given in 1996-97. Afterwards, whatever the information they are asking, all the Governments are feeding and we are collecting, and the same thing we are feeding to the Supreme Court. *[Translation]* This has been going on since 1996-97 after the first case of Shri M.C. Mehta. We have been trying to rehabilitate the children working in Band occupation. As per the census of 2001 there were 1.26 crore working children. We have not yet received the figures for the year 2011 but according to NSSO if we take up the figures for the year 2004-05 then there are 90 lakh children who are working in the hazardous industries. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English] Sorry, the number of working children is 90.75 lakhs. [Translation] After that the number of children working in the hazardous occupation is about 12 lakh 20 thousand. Out of these so far we have enrolled nearly 3 lakh 39 thousand children. 7 lakh 5 thousand children have been promised education and aid under the NCLP scheme.

Efforts have been made during the last three years to bring these children into main stream. For the 298611 children have already been brought in the main stream. The expenditures in this regard during the year 2008-09 was Rs. 197.21 crores, Rs. 95.27 crore in the year 2009-10 and Rs. 92.71 crore in the year 2010-11. It has further been increased this year. These children are also being given the facilities like mid-day-meal and other schemes. For the children of NCLP school, a provision for providing them meals under the mid-day-meal programme for 310 days has been made. We are also trying to provide them vocational training and health facility. I agree with the hon. Member that many children do not go to school which is why Right to Education Act was brought in. Most of the people will receive benefits of that. We have to make the parents aware about it also and NGO's also must help in this. If Right to Education Act is properly implemented then hopefully the question of child labour should not come up.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I just want to say that children are our most precious national asset. There are some children who only learn and there are some children who learn and earn. I think we should all make concerted efforts to ensure that we reach a day very soon when all children go to school.

[Translation]

#### Production and Export of Iron Ore

\*362. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total iron ore produced in the country, State-wise and grade-wise including the State of Jharkhand during the last three years and the percentage of it being exported;

(b) the total demand of the iron ore by the steel plants both in the public as well as private sector;

(c) whether the indigenous production of iron ore is sufficient to meet the requirements of the steel sector in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether iron ore has to be imported despite its indigenous production to meet the requirements of the steel sector and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure adequate supply of iron ore in the country especially for the public sector undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

#### Statement

(a) The quantity of iron ore produced in the country, exported from the country and the percentage of export out of iron ore produced in the country during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given below:—

(Quantity in million tonnes)

Year	Iron ore produced@	iron ore exported#	Percentage of export out of iron ore produced
2008-09	212.96	105.86	49.7%
2009-10	218.64	117.37	53.7%
2010-11 (estimated)	208.11	97.66	46.9%

@ – Source – IBM, Ministry of Mines.

# – Source – MMTTC, Department of Commerce.

The State-wise and grade-wise production of iron ore, including the State of Jharkhand during the year 2007-08 to 2009-10, information is Annexed.

(b) The total domestic consumption of iron ore (including both private sector and public sector steel plants) during 2008-09 to 2010-11 is given below:—

(Quantity in million tonnes)

Year	Domestic iron ore consumption
2008-09	87.4@
2009-10	90.6@
2010-11	111.4#

@ – Source – IBM

# – Estimated by Ministry of Steel.

(c) The production of iron ore in the country is about double the consumption of iron ore by the domestic iron and steel industry and therefore is sufficient to meet the present requirement of iron ore by the steel sector in the country.

(d) Though there is enough iron ore available in the country, a very small quantity of iron ore is imported based on specific commercial consideration of individual companies. The details of import of iron ore during 2007-08 to 2009-10 are given below:—

(Quantity in million tonnes)

Year	Quantity of iron ore imported
2007-08	0.29
2008-09	0.07
2009-10	0.90

Source: <http://www.commerce.nic.in>; DGCI&S, Kolkata.

(e) As regards iron ore supply to the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), it is mentioned that Steel Authority of India Ltd. has its own captive iron ore mines, which cater to its full requirement of iron ore, while requirement of iron ore of other major PSUs, viz. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. and KIOCL Ltd. is fulfilled by NMDC Ltd., another PSU under the administrative control of Ministry of Steel. There is adequate availability of iron ore for private sector steel companies.

### Annexure

#### State-wise and Grade-wise Production of Iron Ore (2007-08 to 2009-10)

(Quantity in '000 tonnes)

State	Grade	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10(P)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>India</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>213246</b>	<b>212960</b>	<b>218639</b>
	Lumps	97850	92400	91724
	Fines	114870	120054	126159
	Conc.	526	506	756

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9164</b>	<b>10112</b>	<b>6205</b>
	Lumps	5186	4874	3446
	Fines	3978	5238	2759
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>30997</b>	<b>29997</b>	<b>26476</b>
	Lumps	13032	11072	11516
	Fines	17965	18925	14960
<b>Goa</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>30526</b>	<b>31195</b>	<b>39320</b>
	Lumps	5730	5525	8601
	Fines	24270	25164	29963
	Conc.	526	506	756
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>Total</b>	—	—	—
	Lumps	—	—	—
<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>20752</b>	<b>21329</b>	<b>23008</b>
	Lumps	9769	9858	10712
	Fines	10983	11471	12296
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>48990</b>	<b>46971</b>	<b>43016</b>
	Lumps	21532	18661	16000
	Fines	27458	28310	27016
	Conc.	—	—	—
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2256</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>1078</b>
	Lumps	302	87	101
	Fines	1954	325	977
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>250</b>
	Lumps	347	175	147
	Fines	315	119	103

1	2	3	4	5
Odisha	<b>Total</b>	<b>69883</b>	<b>72627</b>	<b>79274</b>
	Lumps	41936	42125	41189
	Fines	27947	30502	38085
Rajasthan	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>12</b>
	Lumps	16	23	12

Figure rounded off. (P) — Provisional ++ — Negligible/less than one thousand tonne.

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines.

SHRI HANSRAJ AHIR: Madam Speaker, I through you, would like to submit that he has said that the production of iron-ore in the country is according to the demand. But the reserves of iron-ore in the country are limited. Today, there is a demand of around 120 million tonne iron ore in the country. It is also said that it is sufficient amount to meet our requirements. But as per the future plan of the Ministry of steel 225 million tonne steel is to be produced by the year 2020-21. For this purpose 400 million tonne iron-ore will be required. I would like to ask as to why the Government is focusing on the export of iron-ore inspite of having a limited reserves of iron ore in the country. New plants have been set up by the private companies and the Government companies in order to process iron- ore. For the processing of high quality iron-ore the private companies have set up the plants by investing around Rs. 8000 crore and the work in these plants has been started.

There are limited iron-ore reserves in the country. The demand for steel in the country will grow in future. The Government and the private companies are going to invest for the production of steel. Then, why are the efforts being made to pull back the country by exporting iron-ore? I am saying so because the infrastructure of the country is totally dependent on steel. The progress of the Infrastructure of the country is totally dependent on steel.

The progress of the country will be possible only through steel. I would like to submit that china has more iron-ore reserves than that of our country, even then it does not carry mining of iron ore rather it imports iron ore from our country. The entire quality of iron-ore mined in Goa is exported to China.

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask your question please.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Our Government has exported around 10 crore tonne iron ore. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether he proposes to ban the export of iron ore in order to meet the future demand of the plants set up in the country or the Ministry is going to formulate any policy in this regard?

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA: Madam, the production of iron-ore in the country is more than the current demand of the steel industries of the countries. Though, schemes have been formulated by the Indian steel industries to increase their capacity. Keeping this point in view the Ministry of steel is of the opinion that iron-ore, being a non-renewable resource, should be conserved for the long term needs of the domestic steel industry. Therefore, instead of the export of iron ore the target of the policy should be focused on the value addition of the iron ore in the country.

The Government has decided that the conservation of iron-ore should not be achieved by imposing ban on



the export and controlling it, rather by levying export tax and similar kind of financial measures.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister has informed that the Ministry is planning to impose ban, then what is the relevance of increasing export duty on iron ore? I, through you, would like to tell the hon. Minister that the fact that the needs of the steel plants of the country are being met satisfactorily, is not true. There are small scale plants at my native place. Chandrapur, Nagpur etc. are the places where iron ore is not easily available. These small scale plants are on the verge of closure. Iron ore should be provided to the said plants. There are many large scale steel plants which have received awards from the Ministry of steel in the last year but today these plants too are facing the shortfall of iron ore. These plants should be supplied with iron ore. For this the Ministry of Mines, should provide the lease to the plants which are in need of iron ore. But the lease is provided to the traders, merchants and the companies which indulge in black marketing of iron ore and sell them on higher prices.

Madam Speaker, I, through you, would like to ask whether the hon. Minister will make any efforts by holding a meeting with the Ministry of Mines to provide the lease to the plants to protect the steel plants of the country?...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask one question only.

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA: Madam Speaker, the hon. Member has attracted our attention towards the fact that first of all iron ore should be provided in sufficient quantity to the plants set up in our country. I agree to your point and the issue will be resolved by holding a meeting with the Ministry of Mines.

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Madam Speaker, the data of the production of iron-ore in Jharkhand during the last three years and the current year have been presented by the Government. The production of iron ore in Jharkhand in the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10,

2010-11 was 10983, 11471, 12296, 9431 metric tonne respectively. These data clearly show that illegal production of iron ore was done. When the illegal mining and export by the private company was restricted the production capacity came down to 9431 in three years. It means the production decreased by three thousand metric tonne.

Madam Speaker, I, through you, would like to ask the hon. Minister about the details of the private companies guilty of illegal mining and export. The Government should reveal the names of those companies. Illegal mining worth crores of rupees has been carried out in the Eastern and Western district of Jharkhand for the last three years. The private companies made the export of the illegal production on the basis of chalan. Why the amount of the production of iron ore came down by 47% in the year 2010-11? Does the export of illegal production not cause the suspicion of involvement of Ministries?

Madam Speaker, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government proposes to make the intensive investigation of the case through CBI and other agencies? If so, the time by which the investigation is likely to be carried out; if not, the reason therefor? Investigation should be made and the case should be handed over to the CBI. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Kameshwar Baithaji are you putting the question to the hon. Minister or making the demand?

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA: Madam, regulation of illegal mining mainly comes under the jurisdiction of the State Government, the Ministry of Mines, Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM). The Ministry of Steel has no control over it.

*[English]*

DR. K.S. RAO: Madam Speaker, it is mentioned in the reply that more than half — out of 212 or 218 million

tonnes — of iron ore produced in this country is being exported. In my opinion, it is not at all in the interest of the nation. We all know that the basic requisites for the development of any nation invariably — either for industry or housing — is steel and cement. In this regard, I would have understood that they are extracting even the balance iron ore and producing iron, but they are exporting iron ore itself at a very cheap rate.

As regards NMDC, which is now concentrating only on mining, it has expressed its opinion to go for steel industry also. What would be the fate of all those units, which are now getting supply of iron ore from NMDC if NMDC were to go and start 9 million tonnes steel industry in this country? Will they have to be shut down or will they be supplying it?

The Vizag Steel Plant is a Public Sector Undertaking manufacturing iron ore. They are asking since quite a long time for a captive mine. I did not understand the principle of the Government in giving captive mines to the private sector leaving the Vizag Steel Plant, which is the ambition and which is in the interest of not only Andhra Pradesh, but the entire country, that is, to give captive mine to the Public Sector Undertaking of Vizag Steel Plant. Will the Minister think in terms of giving a captive iron ore mine to Vizag Steel Plant and curtail exports of iron ore?

[Translation]

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA: Madam, mines are allocated by the State Government and Ministry of Mines. We do not have the right to make any allocation. ...*(Interruptions)* Please stand up and then ask whatever you want to ask.

MADAM SPEAKER: You can tell me.

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA: Iron is available in sufficient quantity of our country. Very soon production of NMDC is going to increase from 25 million tonnes to 50 million tonnes. We would like minimum quantity of iron ore to be exported out of the country, therefore, we have

increased the export duty from 5 per cent to 20 per cent this year. But are still considering to further increase the export duty to discourage export.

[English]

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Thank you, Madam. It is mentioned in the reply of the hon. Minister regarding iron ore supply to the Public Sector Undertakings, the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has its own captive iron ore mines that cater to its full requirement of iron ore. There is adequate availability of iron ore for private sector steel companies. Are the several sponge iron units in the country on the verge of closure due to rise in prices of iron ore, and crisis in the supply of coal? Is the Union Government proposing to take any concrete step to save such sponge iron ore units from closure? Thank you, Madam.

[Translation]

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA: Madam, the price of iron ore is fixed on the basis of international market price and coal does not fall under the purview of steel industry.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Hon. Madam Speaker, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to why is it that huge quantity of iron ore out of the large quantity of iron ore found in the country is exported to Japan and China? When the finished products arrive in the country, India buys than at high prices. Would the hon. Minister inform the House as to by when we would stop exporting iron ore?

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA: Madam, the import-export policy of India is such that we cannot impose a ban on exports. We would increase the export duty to discourage the export of iron ore to other countries. ...*(Interruptions)*

### Marine Accidents

\*363. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of merchant ships registered in the country which met with accidents during the last three years;

(b) the details of the loss of lives and property alongwith the details of damage to marine species/habitats;

(c) the number of merchant ships of the Shipping Corporation of India affected in these accidents;

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard specially with regard to preventing such accidents/collisions and also for protecting the marine environment; and

(e) whether the Government has sought any damage charges from the owners of these ships; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

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

(a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) Number of merchant ships registered in India which met with accidents during the last three years:—

Years	Accidents
2008	20
2009	14
2010	14
Total	48

(b) The details of the loss of life during the last three years is given below:—

Years	Loss of Life on Merchant Ships
2008	10
2009	5
2010	4
Total	19

Damage of Rs. 13.92 crore has been assessed in a recent case of collision of an Indian ship with a jetty at Kolkata. However, substantial damage to Marine species/habitat or public property due to other accidents on Indian Merchant Ships has not been reported.

(c) 11 Ships (upto to 2010).

(d) All accidents falling within the meaning of casualty are investigated under the provisions of section 359 of MS Act, 1958, as amended. Subsequently, DG Shipping issues Marine Casualty Circulars, highlighting the causes of accidents and lessons learnt. Till date 71 such circulars have been issued. Based on 'lessons learnt', the training curriculum of the seafarers is under continual amendment. Also stringent Flag State Inspections (FSI) are being undertaken to ensure compliance of all International and National Safety and environment protection requirements. An Emergency Towage Vessel manned by specialized crew has been positioned from this year on the West Coast of India for tackling Marine Emergencies during the monsoons.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Dilip Singh Judev — not present; Shri P. Viswanathan.

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that an Emergency Towing Vessel is being deployed. Considering that our country

has a long coastline of over 7,500 kilometres exposed to the monsoonal weather and recent serious cases of shipping casualties on account of various reasons, I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Shipping about the utility and purpose of this Vessel and also its role in preventing the accidents.

SHRI G.K. VASAN: I would like to inform the hon. Member, through you, Madam, that he has posed a very important question on the Emergency Towing Vessel (ETV), which is generally used to safeguard the coastline and to assist the ship that breaks down. The ETV is managed by SMIT International and its SMIT Lumba is stationed at Mumbai Port. The Indian Coast Guards monitors the operation of this vessel which is deployed for extending service to the ships in need of assistance.

I would also like to inform the House that this is the first time we have used this ETV and it has proved to be quite useful in dealing with marine accidents. This was used especially in the salvage of Wisdom, Pavit and Rak, and we were able to do it with a lot of perfection.

Based on the utility of the ETV, this year it has been introduced for the first time in the marine sector. We are considering engaging three ETVs next year — two in the West Coast and one in the East Coast — during the monsoon season when marine accidents take place.

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Madam, marine officers attain the rank of Captain in barely six to eight years, while in the past they could command a ship only after 12 to 15 years. Lack of experience could be one of the causes for the increasing number of accidents. In spite of the advancements in navigation technology, over 70 per cent of accidents at sea occur due to human error. I would request the hon. Minister to inform the House about the steps being taken by the Government to prevent such marine accidents in the future.

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Madam, though this question does not arise directly out of this, still I would like to inform the hon. Member, through you, that the nature of the

marine environment is very hazardous because of the fury of the weather, and there is a very limited number of persons present on board of merchant ships. Based on our experience in handling marine accidents in the last few years, the Government has taken serious measures to prevent marine accidents, one of which definitely includes the issue of experienced people handling the merchant ships. This is taken care of by the DG (Shipping). We are very clear about the guidelines which are to be followed, especially on the safety and manning of the ship.

SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT: There is an impression that there is no restriction or control in India to prevent the entry of old and substandard ships. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, Madam, whether it is true that old and substandard ships are involved more in marine accidents. What steps has the Government taken to prevent such accidents?

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Madam, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Member that in the recent past, it is true that we have experienced that because of old ships, accidents takes place. The Government of India has now decided to impose certain restrictions on entry of 25 year old ships into Indian ports or territorial waters. We are issuing a Notification under Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, stating that if the ships are more than 25 years old, they will only be allowed if they satisfy the condition of the Classification societies who are full members of the International Association of Classification Societies. It should also be definite that they have adequate insurance coverage to liabilities including collision, wreck removal and salvage. It is also necessary that those ships which enter the Indian territorial waters should appoint an Indian ship agent to represent owner and charterer. The Indian agent should definitely notify about the details of the ship including insurance etc. to the port authority and customs collector at least 48 hours prior to arrival of the ship.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: I would like to ask through you the hon. Minister that there was a very

serious accident in the Mumbai Port last year where MSC Chitra and MV Khalijia and one of the containers which fell into the water, blocked the navigational channels for days. There was an inquiry by the Government of India into that accident. I would like to know what serious interventions and changes have been made so that these accidents do not occur again.

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Madam, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Member that on 7th August, 2010, a ship which was named MSC Chitra was going out of the JNP Port and another ship MV Khalijia which was coming to the Mumbai port collided with each other and there was severe damage to both the ships. Fortunately, there was no loss of life. A majority of around 300 containers from the ship MSC Chitra went down and fell in the sea. The collision has been removed by the P&I club through the salvors. The Minister of Shipping with the assistance of the Navy ensured that normalcy restored to the port within eight to nine days.

I would also like to tell the hon. Member that an inquiry was conducted by the Mercantile Marine Department, Mumbai under the provision of section 359 of the Merchant Shipping Act. The Ministry of Shipping also constituted a Committee to inquire into the serious accident which took place. After the inquiry, actions were taken. The Ministry of Shipping had to see what action is being taken. I would like to tell the House that the actions taken are also being followed up. The DG (Shipping) has taken action to suspend the Certificate of competency of the masters of both the ships. Both the ships were foreign flag ships. An expert from IMO has visited and given recommendations to improve the navigational safety in Mumbai. The recommendations are also under implementation.

And as I told you in the previous question, the Government has also decided that restriction on vessels to enter the Indian territorial water has also taken place.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Madam, earlier, you said about children of India and the whole House

supported you in that. I also wanted to thump my desk but I was scared because thumping the desk is considered by some as passing a Resolution.

Madam, on 9th September, 2009, a ship flying the Singaporean flag named Black Rose sank off the port of Paradip. Vanakam Minister Sir. I hope he is listening. As the hon. MP from Maharashtra has said that recently MSC Chitra collided with somebody else in Mumbai and there was a terrible oil spill. There have been many beachings and many ships running aground, many ships colliding with each other and unable to pass in the channels that lead up to our ports due to all these accidents. I would like to know specifically from the hon. Minister, through you, whether the Government of India is planning to have any modern system installed whereby ships amongst themselves and ship to shore communication could be improved. It is because the accidents today show that there are no communication facilities which are impeccable between ship to shore and ship to ship especially those ships moving through the channels to the port. I would like to know if the Minister's Ministry has any such proposal to modernise the communication system.

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Madam, to modernize the communication system in the ports and to avoid marine accidents is one of the main challenges for the Ministry of Shipping which we have been continuously updating. Accordingly, to overcome the problems of congestion and collision in ports and to minimize the accident, a management information system called the Vessel Traffic Management System (VTMS) has been developed in most of the ports. It has various sensors like radars, the Automatic Information System (AIS), hydrological sensors, computers and communication link devices. By ensuring movement of orderly traffic, the VTMS definitely helps reduce risk to human lives, severity of accidents and environment pollution. I would also like to tell the hon. Member that the VTMSs to regulate the maritime traffic flow in the port channels are already installed in six of the major ports. I would like to say that the process of

installing the VTMS in another three to four ports would be over shortly.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Madam, for the purpose of preventing marine accidents and collision resulting therefrom, the Government would need to have laws that are in conformity with the best environmental laws available in our country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the legal framework available in India to prevent marine accidents and collision and to get compensation from owners?

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Madam, I would like to tell the hon. Member through you that India is a party to international conventions on environmental protections. Specific laws on pollution, prevention from ships have been enacted under the relevant provisions in the Merchant Shipping Act. It is very important to mention that India is also a party to the International Convention on Safety Of Life At Seas (SOLAS) and marine pollution international conventions. In the last two years, I would specifically mention that the Cabinet has approved accession to the three important conventions and protocols – the Nairobi International Convention on the Removal of Wrecks; the Protocol of 1996 to the Convention of Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims; and MARPOL. We are in the process of acceding to other important conventions also.

[Translation]

#### Central Board for Workers Education

\*364. SHRI RAKESH SACHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial assistance is being provided by the Central Board for Workers Education for bringing awareness among the workers of the organised and the unorganised sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of funds allocated and sanctioned

by the Government for the programmes implemented by the said Board for the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the programmes being implemented by the Board; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

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) Yes, Madam. The Central Board for Workers Education is providing financial assistance for bringing awareness among the workers of organised and unorganised sector in the country. The Board through its Grants-in-Aid Scheme extends financial assistance to eligible Trade Union Organizations and Institutions to conduct workers Education Programmes.

The details of financial assistance provided to the various Trade Unions/Institutions during last three years, are as under:—

Year	Grants-in-Aid provided to Trade Unions/Institutions (in Rupees)
2008-09	15,33,784/-
2009-10	6,33,762/-
2010-11	9,66,471/-

The details of programmes conducted by Central Board for Workers Education, number of workers participated therein and expenditure incurred on conducting the programmes, during last three years, are as under:—

Year	No. of Programmes	No. of workers participated	Expenditure Sector-wise (in Rupees)	
			Organised	Unorganised/ Rural
2008-09	6,802	2,30,816	26,04,809/-	5,62,15,975/-
2009-10	8,303	2,88,716	19,19,825/-	5,48,98,869/-
2010-11	8,480	2,96,734	34,60,909/-	7,47,30,729/-

(c) Details of fund allocated and sanctioned by the Government of India to the Board (under Plan Scheme), during last three years and current year, for conducting the programmes in organised, unorganised and rural sectors, are as under:—

Year	Fund Sanctioned (Rupees in crore)
2008-09	9.50
2009-10	9.00
2010-11	9.50
2011-12	23.20

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The Government appointed M/s Educational Consultants India Ltd. (Ed. CIL), a Government of India Enterprises of the Ministry of Human Resources Development to assess the impact of the programmes being implemented by the Central Board for Workers Education in 2008. Ed. CIL in its report has appreciated the work of Central Board for Workers Education and recommended for its expansion at all levels.

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SACHAN: Hon. Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister has in reply to the question asked by myself has said that 'The Central Board for Workers Education'

is providing financial aid to increase awareness among the organized and unorganized sector labourers. Today, 'The Central Board for Workers Education' is the only such department which is doing the work of making the 44 crore labourers, including crore of organised sector and 37 crore of unorganised sector, aware, empowered and self-reliant with limited resources. On the one hand, the labourers are getting inspired to increase industrial labour production and quality under the Board programmes while on the other hand the labourers of unorganised sector and rural sector are becoming self-reliant by making labour help groups. The budget allocated for 'The Central Board for Workers Education' is rupees 23 crore 20 lakhs which comes to only 20 paisa for education of each labourer as there are 40 crore labourers in the country at present. In the era of globalisation, the educated and trained labourers, who are backbone of our country, are important resource of the country and they actively participate in contributing to the development of the country. The Central Board for workers Education runs two kinds of programmes-first one is residential and second is for two and seven days. This board gives the information regarding schemes being run by the Government of India. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you please ask your question.

SHRI RAKESH SACHAN: Madam Speaker, I am asking the questions only. They get only 50 rupees as allowance during training while the day labourers in villages get 120 rupees per day under the

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government proposes to increase the amount of allowance i.e. Rs. 50 being given at present?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker, the details given by the hon. Member are correct. But I would like to inform you that the budget in plan during the year 2008-09 was Rs. 9 crores 50 lakhs whereas the budget for Non-Plan sector is Rs. 27 crores. It was Rs. 9 crores 50 lakhs during the year 2010-11 and Rs. 40 crores in non-plan. But it was increased from Rs. 9 crore to Rs. 23 crores during the year 2011-12 and Rs. 10 crore have been increased to raise awareness, especially amongst the agricultural labourers and minor unorganised workers working under MNREGA in rural areas. But as you have said that this amount is insufficient, hence we would try to increase it. We are going to put this proposal before the Department of Finance. We would recommend increase in this amount after receiving new figures according to the 2011 census.

Secondly, only a paltry amount of Rs. 50 is given to train the workers in unorganised sector. This amount is very small because as Rs. 100 rupees are given under MNREGA. The workers working in the unorganised sector are unable to participate in awareness programme due to the paltry amount of Rs. 50 that they get. Therefore, if the budget is increased we could increase that amount as well so as to attract such workers. We will try to increase that amount too.

SHRI RAKESH SACHAN: Madam, the hon. Minister has himself felt the budget to be insufficient and efforts would be made to increase it.

Madam, I had asked another question; whether the Government has conducted an evaluation of the effect of the programmes implemented by the said board and your reply is — yes. M/s Education consultant India Limited, an enterprise of Government of India under Ministry of Human Resource Development, was appointed in 2008 for evaluating the effects of programmes being imple-

mented by the 'Central Board for workers Education'.  
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please ask the question.

SHRI RAKESH SACHAN: Madam, I am asking the question only but I am reading the reply of the hon. Minister before that. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not read the reply ask the question.

SHRI RAKESH SACHAN: The committee appointed by the Government has in its report praised the work of Central Board for workers Education and recommended its expansion on every level. Therefore I would like to tell hon. Minister that it has 50 offices across the country at present. I come from Uttar Pradesh and there are only 5 offices in Uttar Pradesh out of which one is in Kanpur and the other in Allahabad. Four officers are appointed in one office and those four offices look after 20 districts each. Every officer gets five districts each to look after and as a result of this various programmes are not run properly. Today, the situation of the entire country is similar. The Committee constituted in this regard had also recommended expansion of the Board.

I would like to know the hon. Minister as to whether the Government has formulated any scheme for the expansion of so that Labour Education board can be expanded so that its office can be set up at the district level and common people can receive its benefits?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, an impact assessment study has been conducted in this regard and hon. Member had just mentioned about that. The 15 points told by them to us regarding that impact assessment study are as following:—

[English]

1. Significant shift towards unorganized sector; gradual shift towards rural sector and rapid decline in contribution of the organized sector;



2. Demand from the industry for the training programmes has come down during the last decade;
3. Declining trend is particularly sharp with reference to need-based special seminars and functional literary classes at unit levels;
4. There has been a sharp increase in self-generation of funds programme; quality of life for workers programme;
5. The emphasis has shifted to other areas;
6. Growth in demand for workers trainings is higher in unorganized sector;
7. There has been a declining trend from 2004-05 with reference to rural awareness camp;
8. The major activity is course for trade unions and the number of participants in this programme increased;
9. The emergence of new areas by training and trainers course;
10. One of the redeeming features is the importance given to various trade unions;
11. The trend with regard to the share of SC/ST is maximum;
12. The share of women participants has increased over the years.

[Translation]

You have asked as the what is an impact and I am giving you some brief information of that impact study report. If you are satisfied. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Have you given your reply?

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, They have submitted these fifteen points report of the impact study. We will take our next step while keeping in mind the said recommendations.

[English]

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Madam Speaker, the Central Board for Workers' Education is providing funds or financial assistance for creating awareness amongst the workers of the organized and the unorganized sectors. I want to ask a question regarding the tea garden workers particularly or Assam. In Assam, there are thousands of tea gardens and lakhs and lakhs of workers are there. I want to know what steps the Government is taking to create awareness amongst the tea garden labourers of Assam.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: The Central Board for Workers' Education is also active in Assam; and particularly if the trade unions come forward, we are giving them grants. Through trade unions only, we are creating awareness, apart from our local education offices. Such offices are in Guwahati, Imphal, Siliguri — from all these offices, we are educating and creating awareness in the North-East areas.

---

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

**Spice Exports**

\*365. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the total spices exported from India during the last three years, quantum-wise and item-wise;

(b) the details of the steps taken by the Spices Board to promote the export of spices during the said period;

(c) the details of the workshops organised by the Spices Board in various parts of the country during the said period, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) the total expenditure on organizing these workshops and the net outcome from them; and

(e) whether these workshops have been able to generate adequate response and promote the exports of spices and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA):  
(a) Details of item-wise and quantum-wise export of spices from India during the last three years are given in Statement-I.

(b) Spices Board has implemented several export development/promotion programmes during the said period, which include adoption of upgraded technology in spice processing, setting up of quality evaluation labs by the exporters, Quality certification, packaging development and bar coding, product development and research for high-end value addition, sending business samples abroad, setting up of common sterilization units and participation in international fairs/meetings/seminars. Spices Parks are also in the process of being established for providing common infrastructure facilities for cleaning, grading, processing, packing, storing, primarily to promote value addition and quality improvement of spices, along with backward linkages.

(c) and (d) Spices board had organised 1636 workshops/farmers meeting/campaigns in spice growing areas/market centres for production and quality improvement of spices. State-wise details for the last three year are given in Statement-II. An amount of Rs. 30.40 lakhs was spent during the last three years for conducting these training/workshops and 87716 persons were trained under this programme.

(e) Yes, these training programmes/workshops did generate adequate response and were organized with an objective to improve the quality of spices.

**Statement-I**

*Item-wise Export of Spices from India*

Item	Quantity (In Tonnes)		
	2008-09 Quantity	2009-10 Quantity	2010-11 (E) Quantity
1	2	3	4
Pepper	25,250	19,750	18,850
Cardamom (S)	750	1,975	1,175
Cardamom (L)	1,875	1,000	775
Chilli	1,88,000	2,04,000	2,40,000
Ginger	5,000	5,500	15,750
Turmeric	52,500	50,750	49,250
Coriander	30,200	47,250	40,500
Cumin	52,550	49,750	32,500
Celery	3,650	5,000	3,750
Fennel	8,675	6,800	7,250
Fenugreek	20,750	21,000	18,500
Other Seeds	17,500	15,500	12,500
Garlic	760	10,750	17,300
Tamarind	11,500	12,200	17,500
Nutmeg and Mace	2,155	3,275	2,100
Vanilla	305	200	175
Other Spices	8,500	8,000	7,575

1	2	3	4
Curry Powder	13,250	14,300	15,250
Mint Products	20,500	19,000	17,450
Oils and Oleoresins	6,850	6,750	7,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,70,520</b>	<b>5,02,750</b>	<b>5,25,750</b>

**Statement-II**

State	No. of Workshops/Training Programmes/Seminars conducted		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Kerala	176	109	131
Karnataka	131	123	129
Tamil Nadu	30	25	15
Sikkim	28	28	30
West Bengal	5	8	5
North Eastern Region	101	87	76
Andhra Pradesh	39	51	50
Maharashtra	10	7	—
Gujarat	60	43	—
Rajasthan	39	31	33
Madhya Pradesh	14	17	—
Uttar Pradesh	—	5	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>469</b>

**Economic Recession**

\*366. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:  
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

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

(a) the impact of the recent economic recession stated to be prevalent in the United States of America and the European countries on the growth of indigenous industries in the country;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to bolster the growth of these industries which are reported to be incurring losses;

(c) whether there have been huge fluctuations in the industrial growth on monthly basis during the current year as compared to the last year; and

(d) if so, the details of the monthly index of the industrial production during the above period and the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) While India is not insulated from global developments, it is not possible to make a definitive assessment of the impact of the recent global economic recession on Indian economy at this stage.

(c) and (d) Industrial growth measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) month-wise and broad sector-wise during the last two years is given in the Statement. Fluctuations in the growth of industrial production on monthly basis are often caused by base effects and factors external to industry. The underlying growth momentum is, therefore, better captured by cumulative growth. The overall industrial growth improved from 2.5% in 2008-09 to 5.3% in 2009-10 and further to 8.2% in 2010-11. In the first quarter of current year, the growth moderated to 6.8% compared to a growth of 9.6% in the first quarter of the previous year. The moderation in the growth in the first quarter was largely on account of a moderation of growth in the mining sector. Consumer durables and intermediates within the manufacturing sector also witnessed moderation in growth. Hardening of interest rates to some extent affected the growth in these segments.

**Statement***Sectoral Index of Industrial Production*

	Growth rates (%)			
	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity	Overall Industry
	1	2	3	4
2008-09	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.5
2009-10	7.9	4.8	6.1	5.3
2010-11	5.2	9.0	5.5	8.2
<b>April-June</b>				
2010-11	8.0	10.3	5.4	9.6
2011-12	1.0	7.5	8.2	6.8
<b>2009-10</b>				
April	3.1	-3.6	7.1	-1.9
May	3.2	-2.9	3.3	-1.7
June	13.1	-4.6	8.0	-1.8
July	7.6	0.6	4.2	1.7
August	9.0	4.3	10.6	5.3
September	5.0	0.6	7.5	1.6
October	7.1	1.5	4.0	2.4
November	7.9	6.6	1.8	6.3
December	7.5	10.2	5.4	9.5
January	11.6	14.5	5.5	13.3
February	8.2	15.3	7.3	13.7
March	11.1	16.3	8.3	14.9

	1	2	3	4
<b>2010-11</b>				
April	9.2	14.4	6.5	13.1
May	7.9	8.9	6.1	8.5
June	6.9	7.9	3.5	7.4
July	8.7	10.8	3.7	9.9
August	5.9	4.7	1.0	4.5
September	4.3	6.9	1.8	6.1
October	6.1	12.4	8.8	11.3
November	6.9	6.5	4.6	6.4
December	5.9	8.7	6.0	8.2
January	1.7	8.1	10.5	7.5
February	1.2	7.5	6.8	6.7
March	0.4	11.0	7.2	9.4
<b>2011-12</b>				
April	1.3	6.3	6.4	5.8
May	1.3	6.1	10.3	5.9
June	0.6	10.0	7.9	8.8

Source: Central Statistical Organisation.

**Production of Cotton**

\*367. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been launched to increase production, productivity and improve the quality of cotton;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the cotton growing farmers are facing difficulties in various States including Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh due to the higher production cost of cotton, low minimum support price and import of cotton;

(d) if so, whether the Government is considering to increase the minimum support price of cotton and also to enhance import duty on cotton; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Madam, in order to improve the production, productivity and quality of Cotton in the country, Government on February 19, 2000 launched a centrally sponsored scheme called the Technology Mission on Cotton which has four Mini Missions (MMs). Mini Mission-I on Generation of Cotton Research and Technology is implemented by Department of Agricultural Research; Mini Mission-II on Transfer of Technology and Development is implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation; Mini Mission-III on Development of Market Yards and Mini Mission-IV on Modernization and Upgradation of Ginning and Pressing Factories are implemented by the Ministry of Textiles with Cotton Corporation of India as the implementation agency.

(b) The objectives of Mini Mission-I are development of short duration, disease and pest resistant varieties, improved water and nutrient practices and development of integrated pest management technology. The objectives of Mini Mission-II are technology transfer through crop demonstrations, training of extension workers, supply of certified seeds and accelerated pest management practices. The objectives of Mini Mission-III are improvement of marketing infrastructure through setting up of new market yards and improvement/activation of existing market yards. The objectives of Mini Mission-IV are modernization and technological upgradation of existing ginning and pressing factories to improve processing of cotton.

The vision of the Technology Mission on Cotton was to increase cotton production by about 50 per cent from an area of 90 lac hectares by producing globally competitive clean high quality cotton for domestic consumption and value added export. During the period of implementation of the Technology Mission on Cotton, cotton production increased from 95.24 lac bales in 2000-01 to 325 lac bales in 2010-11 and area under cultivation in 2011-12 is expected to reach 120 lac hectares with India's cotton exports increasing from 0.84 lac bales in 2000-01 to 80 lac bales in 2010-11. 250 market yards were taken up under Mini Mission-III and 1011 Ginning and Pressing Factories were taken up for technological upgradation under Mini Mission-IV.

(c) No, Madam. Government has not received any representation from farmers associations/State Governments including Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh of the cotton growing States regarding any difficulties being faced by the farmers due to high production costs of cotton, low MSP and import of cotton. During the cotton season 2010-11 the prices of seed kapas were significantly above the MSP fixed for various classes of seed kapas. India imports only 5 lac bales of cotton which has no impact on domestic cotton prices.

(d) and (e) For cotton season 2011-12, Government has announced the MSP prices for medium staple cotton as Rs. 3000/- quintal and for Long Staple cotton as Rs. 3300/- quintal. A duty on cotton import is not under consideration of Government.

[English]

#### Road Accident Survey

\*368. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAV:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to conduct a survey/scientific study to identify factors causing road accidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the data available on fatalities/road accidents are fully authentic;

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

(e) whether the National Highways Authority of India and the Indian Roads Congress are planning to design roads on the basis of a region-specific survey; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways collects data on road accidents from all States/UTs in a format developed as per the Asia Pacific Road Accident Database (APRAD) project of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific (UNESCAP). These data are analyzed and an annual publication titled "Road Accidents in India" is released every year by the Transport Research Wing of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. The latest issue of the publication for the year 2009 was released in April 2011. The report contains data on road accidents and related parameters, including factors causing road accidents, for all States/UTs.

With a view to strengthen road safety on highways, the Government has undertaken Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways/Expressways. The specific aim of Road Safety Audit is that safety should be a prime post-construction operative feature.

(b) The analysis of road accident data received from States/UTs reveals that drivers' fault is the single most important factor responsible for accidents, fatalities and injuries (78.5%). Some of the other factors responsible for road accidents are as under:—

Fault of pedestrian	2.2%
Fault of cyclist	1.2%
Defect in road conditions	1.3%

Defect in condition of motor vehicle 1.8%

Weather condition 0.8%

All other causes 14.2%

(c) and (d) The data used in the publication are based on returns received from the Police Departments of respective State/UT Governments.

(e) and (f) NHA follows Indian Road Congress specifications in the design of highways. Traffic study is carried out by the consultant at the time of preparation of feasibility report/DPR. The consultant proposes a variety of measures like improvement of junctions, provision of underpass/over bridges, pedestrian crossings etc. from the safety perspective. Also, region specific requirements are provided in Indian Roads Congress (IRC) codes. The geometric design of highways factors in variations in terrain, material, traffic, etc.

Functions of IRC include preparation of Standards, Codes of practice and guidelines for the planning, design, construction, operation and maintenance of roads and bridges in the country. IRC is not involved in actual designing of specific roads.

#### Development of Roads in NER

\*369. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received from the North-Eastern States for conversion of Roads/State Highways into National Highways (NHs) during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) the details of the funds earmarked, released and incurred for the purpose during the said period;

(d) whether the Government has chalked out or proposed to take up development and upgradation of

roads in the North- Eastern Region (NER) as a special strategy/consideration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) State-wise details of the proposals received from the North-Eastern States for conversion of Roads/State Highways into National Highways (NHs) and declaration of roads/State highways into National Highways during the last three years are given in Statement-I.

(c) The development of these declared National Highways are taken up under Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East (SARDP-NE). The funds are not earmarked NH-wise. The expenditure is being incurred out of total allocation under SARDP-NE based on progress of the sanctioned works. The expenditure incurred by the Ministry on these NHs, State-wise and year-wise, is given in Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The Government has taken special initiative to develop and upgrade the roads in NE region. The developments of roads are being done under two programmes (i) East-West (E-W) Corridor; and (ii) Special Accelerated Road Development Programme

(SARDP). The details under each programme are given below:—

(i) **E-W Corridor:**

Under this programme the western part of India, Porbandar in Gujarat, is being connected to eastern part of India, Silchar in Assam, via 4 lane roads and out of this 672 km. of National highways from Srirampur at Assam/West Bengal to Silchar, falls in North Eastern Region. This project is under implementation by National Highways Authority of India. The target for completion is by December, 2012 except for five packages of 116 km. length passing through N.C. Hills district, which have been re-awarded with target date of completion as April, 2014.

(ii) **SARDP-NE:**

Under this programme total 10141 km. roads comprising of 4798 km. National Highways and 5343 km. State/General Staff roads are proposed for up-gradation to 2/4 lanes. Out of 10141 km. length of roads, 6418 km. length is approved for implementation with target date of completion by year 2016-17. The works are in different stages of implementation.

**Statement-I**

*Updated details of proposals for declaration of new National Highways received from North East region since 2008-09 onwards*

Sl. No.	State	Details of the Road	Approx. Length (Km.)
1	2	3	4
I.	Assam	1. Dhodar Ali	250
		2. Srirampur-Dhubri road	77
Sub-Total			327

1	2	3	4
II.	Meghalaya	1. Phulbari to Nongstoin via Tura road	334
		2. Agia-Medhipara-Phulwabri-Barengapara road	224
		Sub-Total	558
III.	Manipur	1. Churachandpur to Tuivai via Singhat-Singzawl road	163
		2. Kangpokpi to Tamenglong via Tamei	120
		3. Bishnupur to Halflong via Rengpang Khongshang, Tamenglong and Tousem	—
		4. Tadubi-Ukhrul via Paomata Block Hq. Tungjoy, Phaibung Block Hq. Tolloi	115
		Sub-Total	398
IV.	Mizoram	1. Keitum to Zokhawthar via Khawbung road	179
		2. Lawngtlai-Myanmar road	—
		Sub-Total	179
V.	Nagaland	1. Bokajan in Assam Rengmapani-Kiphire in Nagaland	278
		2. Halflong-Mahur-Laike-Kohima in Nagaland	182
		3. Tuensang in Nagaland-Naganimora-Sibsagar (Simulguri) in Assam	265
		4. Road between Mokokchung and Chare which connects NH-61 with NH-155	18
		Sub-Total	743
VI.	Sikkim	1. Alternate National Highway from Nathula to Siliguri	—
		2. Lachung Valley through Singtham and Chungthang	—
		3. Rongli through Rangpo and Rorathang	—
		4. Pakyong through Ranipool and Rorathang	—
		5. Proposed Alternative Highway from Ranipool to Burtuk	23
		6. Indira Bye Pass-West, from Tashi View Point to Hanuman Tok and onwards to Nathula	64
		Sub-Total	87



1	2	3	4
VII.	Tripura	Kukital to Sabroom via Dharmanagar-Kailasahar-Fatikroy-Manu-Khowai-Arnarpur-Jatanbari-Silachari-Rupaichari	310

*Notified National Highways during last three year in North East Region*

**(2008-09)**

State	National Highways No.	Stretch	Approx. Length (Km.)
Arunachal Pradesh	229	The highway starting from Tawang passing through Bomdila, Nechipu, Seppa, Sagalee, Ziro, Daporijo, Aalong and terminating at Pasighat in the State of Arunachal Pradesh.	1090
Arunachal Pradesh	Extension of NH-52B	The highway starting from Mahadevpur Passing through Namchik, Changlang, Khonsa and Kanubari in the State of Arunachal Pradesh and terminating near Dibrugarh in the State of Assam, joining with approaches to Bogibeel bridge.	450
Arunachal Pradesh	Extension of NH-37	The National Highway Number 37 is extended from its dead end near Saikhowaghat in Assam to join NH-52 near Roing in Arunachal Pradesh.	60

**(2009-11)**

NIL.

**Statement-II**

*Table showing the expenditure incurred by the Ministry on National Highways declared during last 3 years*

Sl. No.	NH No.	State	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)		
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	229	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	10.46	127.34
2.	52B	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	52B	Assam	Nil	0.2627	11.82
4.	37 Ext.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	1.71
5.	37 Ext.	Assam	Nil	Nil	4.242

[Translation]

**Four-Laning Projects under NHDP**

\*370. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) the number of proposals received for approval of the Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC) and Standing Finance Committee (SFC) for four-laning projects under the National Highways Development Project-IV during the last three years, State-wise/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of proposals approved/cleared by PPPAC during the said period, State-wise/UT-wise including Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether the four-laning of Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section of NH-68 has been approved by the said committees;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith its present status; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be started/completed?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Total 30 number of proposals for four laning under National Highway Development Project (NHDP)-IV were received during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, out of which 12 number of proposals were approved by PPPAC. State-wise details of these proposals are enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (e) The Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section of NH-66 in the State of Tamil Nadu was approved by PPPAC for upgradation to two laning with paved shoulders as the traffic on the stretch did not justify four laning. After PPPAC approval the project has since been successfully bid out and awarded in May, 2011, under NHDP Phase-III. The construction period is 24 months from appointed date.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of proposals of four laning under NHDP-IV*

Sl. No.	Year	State	No. of proposals received	Approximate Length (km.)	No. of proposals approved by PPPAC	Approximate Length (km.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	2008-09	—	—	—	—	—
2.	2009-10	Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh	1	174	1	174
3.	2010-11	Chhattisgarh	2	277	1	150
		Haryana	1	69	—	—
		Himachal Pradesh	1	84	—	—
		Karnataka	2	265	—	—
		Madhya Pradesh	5	886	5	886
		Maharashtra	2	211	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Odisha	2	496	1	128
		Uttar Pradesh	2	239	1	63
		Sub-Total	17	2528	8	1227
4	2011-12	Jharkhand	1	123	—	—
		Karnataka	2	175	1	95
		Madhya Pradesh	1	71.5	—	—
		Maharashtra	1	485	—	—
		Odisha	3	346	1	153
		Rajasthan	1	80	—	—
		Tamil Nadu	1	94	—	—
		Uttar Pradesh	2	194	1	124
		Sub-Total	12	1567.5	3	372
		Grand Total	30	4269.5	12	1773

### Toll Collection on Highways

\*371. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether private agencies have been entrusted with the responsibility of toll-tax collection on the National Highways in the country including Delhi-Gurgaon Highway;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any authority in place to sort out complaints of difficulties being faced by the users in this regard;

(d) if so, the details of the above authority and the location of its office; and

(e) whether the Government has made any arrangements to disseminate information to the general public besides addressing complaints of difficulties being

faced by them and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Some private agencies have been entrusted with the work of fee collection on National Highways including Delhi-Gurgaon section of NH-8 as per details enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (e) To sort out complaints of difficulties being faced by the users, all Regional/Field officers under jurisdiction of whom the Toll plazas fall are the authorized representatives of the Ministry/NHAI are being directed to proactively address complaints.

The dissemination of information and public grievances/complaints are addressed through information provided on NHAI website, Public Grievances Redressal Mechanism, interactive Face Book account of Ministry/NHAI etc. Complaint books are also being maintained at toll plazas. E-mail/Mobile Phone/SMS based user friendly grievances redressal system is also being put in place for quickly addressing public grievances related to all toll plazas.

**Statement***List of private agencies engaged for user fee collection*

Sl.No.	Section	NH No.	Plaza Name	Name of Agency
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Public funded projects</b>				
1.	Kishangarh-Kavaliyas (Bhilwara)	79 & 79A	Kavaliyas (Rajasthan)	M/s Sangam India Ltd.
2.	Kavaliyas (Bhilwara) - Chittorgarh	79	Jojo Ka Kheda (Rajasthan)	M/s Sangam India Ltd.
3.	Rithola (Chittorgarh) - Udaipur	76	Naryanpura (Rajasthan)	M/s Sahakari Awas Nirman Evam Nigam Ltd.
4.	Udaipur-Kherwara	8	Paduna (Rajasthan)	M/s SMS Infrastructure Ltd.
5.	Kherwara-Ratanpur	8	Khandi Obri (Rajasthan)	M/s Sangam India Ltd.
6.	Ratanpur-Himatnagar	8	Vantada (Gujarat)	M/s Prakash Asphaltting and Toll Highways (India) Ltd.
7.	Himatnagar-Chiloda	8	Kathpur (Gujarat)	M/s Geetanjali Hotels and Promoters (P) Ltd.
8.	Hattargi (Belgam) - Hirebagewadi	4	Hattargi (Karnataka)	M/s Konark Infrastructure Ltd.
9.	Gabbur (Hubli) - Devgiri	4	Bankapur (Karnataka)	M/s Ashoka Buildcon
10.	Walajahpet-Kanchipuram	4	Chennasamudram (Tamil Nadu)	M/s MEP Toll Road (P) Ltd.
11.	Kanchipuram-Chennai	4	Sriperumpudur (Tamil Nadu)	M/s MEP Toll Road (P) Ltd.
12.	Badarpur-Kosi	2	Srinagar (Uttar Pradesh)	M/s MEP Toll Road (P) Ltd.
13.	Kosi-Agra	2	Mahuwan (Uttar Pradesh)	M/s MEP Toll Road (P) Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Makhanpur (Shikohabad) - Etawah	2	Semra Atikabad (Uttar Pradesh)	M/s Dinesh Chandra R. Agrawal Infracon (P) Ltd.
15.	Etawah-Sikandera	2	Anant Ram (Uttar Pradesh)	M/s Sky Lark Securities (P) Ltd.
16.	Sikandera-Bhaunti (Kanpur)	2	Sikandera (Uttar Pradesh)	M/s Vijai Infrastructure Ltd.
17.	Bhaunti (Kanpur) - Fatehpur	2	Purwameer (Uttar Pradesh)	M/s Premier Car Sales Ltd.
18.	Chattia-Bhubaneshwar	5	Manguli (Odisha)	M/s A.J. Tolls Pvt. Ltd.
19.	lochapuram-Nandigam	5	Laxmipuram (Uttar Pradesh)	M/s BSS Projects Private Ltd.
20.	Srikakulam-Champawati	5	Chilakapalem	M/s MEP Toll Road (P) Ltd.
21.	Champawati-Visakhapatnam	5	Nathavalasa	M/s MEP Toll Road (P) Ltd.
22.	Visakhapatnam-Ankapalli	5	Agnampudi (Andhra Pradesh)	M/s MEP Toll Road (P) Ltd.
23.	Ankapalli-Tuni	5	Vemapadu (Andhra Pradesh)	M/s IRB Infrastructure Developers Ltd.
24.	Tuni-Rajamundry	5	Krishnavaram (Andhra Pradesh)	M/s IRB Infrastructure Developers Ltd.
25.	Rajamundry-Gundugolanu	5	Tanku (Andhra Pradesh)	M/s Dinesh Chandra R. Agrawal Infracon Pvt. Ltd.
26.	Chilikaluripet-Ongole	5	Bolapalli	M/s MEP Toll Road (P) Ltd.
27.	Ongole-Ravalli	5	Tangtur	M/s MEP Toll Road (P) Ltd.
28.	Kavali-Nellore	5	Sunnambatti	M/s AMR Construction Ltd.
29.	Agra-Dholpur	3	Baretha (Rajasthan)	M/s Garushi Garments Pvt. Ltd.
30.	Agra-Gwalior	3	Choundha (Madhya Pradesh)	M/s Wave Industries (P) Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Kadthal-Armur	7	Gamjal (Andhra Pradesh)	M/s Sangamner Loni Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
32.	Kothakota bypass-Kurnool	7	Pullur (Andhra Pradesh)	M/s TGV Projects and Investments Pvt. Ltd.
33.	Andhra Pradesh/Karnataka Border - Devanhalli	7	Bagepalli (Karnataka)	M/s MEP Toll Road (P) Ltd.
34.	Garamore-Bamanbore	8A	Vaghasia (Gujarat)	M/s Sky Lark Securities (P) Ltd.
35.	Khemana (Palampur) - Abu Road	14	Khemana (Gujarat)	M/s Kalyan Toll Infrastructure Ltd.
36.	Abu Road-Pindwara	14	Undivariya	M/s Mapsko Buildmart (P) Ltd.
37.	Pindwara-Jaswantgarh	76	Malera (Gujarat)	M/s Jai Singh & Co.
38.	Jaswantgarh-Debari	76	Jaswantgarh (Rajasthan)	M/s Mateshwari Indrani Contractors (P) Ltd.
39.	Chittorgarh-Bichoor	76	Bassi (Rajasthan)	M/s Mateshwari Indrani Contractors (P) Ltd.
40.	Bichoor-Bijoliya	76	Aroli (Rajasthan)	M/s SMS Infrastructure Ltd.
41.	Bijoliya-Kota	76	Dhaneshwar (Rajasthan)	M/s Mateshwari Indrani Contractors (P) Ltd.
42.	Kota Bypass-Dermata Temple	76	Similiya (Rajasthan)	M/s Balaji Salt Co.
43.	Derumata Temple-Gadawali River	76	Fatehpur (Rajasthan)	M/s Sawaliya Bui Mart (P) Ltd.
44.	Gadawali River-Rajasthan/Madhya Pradesh border	76	Mundiyyar (Rajasthan)	M/s Sawaliya Build Mart (P) Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5
45.	Rajasthan/MP Boarder-Amola Vill.	25	Ram Nagar (Madhya Pradesh)	M/s Balaji Salt Co.
46.	Amrawati Bypass	6	Amravati Bypass (Maharashtra)	M/s Nilawar Agro Agencies,
47.	Ghaziabad Hapur-Hapur Bypass	24	Dasna (Uttar Pradesh)	M/s Abhyudaya Housing Construction (P) Ltd.
48.	Garhmukteshwar-Moradabad	24	Joya (Uttar Pradesh)	M/s Akasva Infrastructure (P) Ltd.
49.	Tambram-Tindivanam	45	Paranur (Tamil Nadu)	M/s MEP Toll Road (P) Ltd.
50.	Tambram-Tindivanam	45	Athur (Tamil Nadu)	M/s Coastal Projects Ltd.
51.	Chennai Bypass	4 & 45	Chennai Bypass (Tamil Nadu)	M/s MEP Toll Road (P) Ltd.
52.	Chittorgarh Bypass	79 & 76	Rithola (Rajasthan)	M/s Sangam India Ltd.
53.	Trichy-Tobarakurichi	45B	Boothakudi (Tamil Nadu)	M/s MEP Toll Road (P) Ltd.
54.	Tobarakurichi Bypass end - Madurai	45B	Chittampati (Tamil Nadu)	M/s MEP Toll Road (P) Ltd.
55.	Visakhapatnam Port connectivity		Visakhapatnam (Visakhapatnam PC/SPV) (Old)	M/s Coastal Corporation
56.	Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway	NE-1	A.V. Exp. Way	M/s MEP Toll Road (P) Ltd.
57.	JNPT	4	Chirle and Karanjade	M/s A.J. Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
58.	Paradeep Port Connectivity	5A	Srirampur	M/s A.J. Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
59.	Rob Kishangarh	8	ROB Kishangarh	M/s IRB Infrastructure and Developers Ltd.
60.	Kali Nadi Bridge	24	Kali Nadi	M/s Wave Industries (P) Ltd.
61.	Khuni River	7	Khuni River	M/s Borele Build - Construction Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5
62.	Waghadi Nalla	7	Waghadi Nalla	M/s Borele Build – Construction Pvt. Ltd.
63.	Amritsar-Wagha	1	Chiddan	M/s Rohan Rajdeep Toll Ways Ltd.
<b>BOT Projects</b>				
1.	Tumkar-Neelmangla	4	Km. 30.00 and Km. 61.00	M/s Jas Toll Road Company Ltd.
2.	Satara-Kagal	4	Km. 634.50 and Km. 694.150 Taswade and Kini	M/s Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation Ltd.
3.	Tada-Nellore	5	Nellore, Budanam and Sullurpet	M/s CIDB Invenures Sdn Bhd and M/s Swarna Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
4.	Nadigama-Vijayawada	9	Km. 226.40 Keesara	M/s CIDB Invenures Sdn Bhd
5.	Durg Bypass	6	Km. 312.500	M/s Shakti Kumar M. Sancheti Ltd.
6.	Jaipur-Kishangarh	8	Km. 286.450 and Km. 360.20	M/s GVK Jaipur Kishangarh Expressway Co. Ltd.
7.	Vivekananda Bridge		Kolkata	M/s Second Vivekananda Bridge Tollway Company Pvt. Ltd.
8.	Delhi-Gurgaon	8	Km. 19^10, Km. 24.00 and Km. 42.0	M/s Delhi-Gurgaon Super Connectivity Ltd.
9.	Jeipur-Gondal-Rajkot	8B	Km. 120.50 and 156.80	M/s West Gujarat Expressway Ltd.
10.	Jaipur-Mahua	11	Km. 156.60 and Km. 204.70	M/s Jaipur Mahua Tollway Company Pvt. Ltd.
11.	Bharatpur-Mahua	11	Km. 64.570 and Km. 98.500	M/s Madhucon House Agra – Jaipur Expressways Ltd.



1	2	3	4	5
12.	Agra-Bharatpur	11	Km. 30.300 Korai	M/s Oriental Pathways (Agra) Pvt. Ltd.
13.	Kondhali-Talegaon	6	Amravati	M/s Oriental Pathways (Nagpur) Pvt. Ltd.
14.	New Two Lane Road Guna Bypass	3	Indore	M/s Guna Infrastructure Ltd.
15.	Indore-Khalghat	3	Km. 82.800	M/s Oriental Pathways (Indore) Private Ltd.
16.	Khalghat-Madhya Pradesh/ Maharashtra Border	3	Km. 141.85	M/s SEW Navayuga Barwani Tollways Pvt. Ltd.
17.	Panipat Elevated	1	Sonepat	M/s L&T Panipat Elevated Corridor Ltd.
18.	Ambala-Zirakpur	1	Chandigarh	M/s GMR Ambala - Chandigarh Expressways Pvt. Ltd.
19.	Krishnagiri-Thopurghat	7	Salem	M/s L&T Krihsnagiri Thopur Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
20.	Omallur-Namakkal	7	Kottagoundampatti	M/s M.V.R. Infrastructure Tollways Pvt. Ltd.
21.	Thondapali-Jedcherla	7	Hyderabad (AP-3)	M/s GMR Jadcherla Expressway Pvt. Ltd.
22.	Chalthan-Wagaldhara	8	Boriach	M/s IRB Surat Dahisar Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
23.	Wagaldhara-Kajali	8	Bhagwada	M/s IRB Surat Dahisar Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
24.	Kajali-Manor	8	Charoti	M/s IRB Surat Dahisar Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
25.	Manor-Dahisar	8	Khan wade	M/s IRB Surat Dahisar Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
26.	Jatcherla-Kotakatta	7	Hyderabad (AP-4)	M/s L&T Western Andhra Tollways Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Chennai-Tada	5	Chennai	M/s L&T Chennai-Tada Tollway Ltd.
28.	Tindivanam-Ulundurpet	45	Vilupuram	M/s GMR Ulundurpet Expressways Pvt. Ltd.
29.	Gurgaon-Kotputli	8	Shahjahanpur	M/s Pinkcity Expressway Pvt. Ltd.
30.	Kotputli-Chandwazi	8	Manoherpur	M/s Pinkcity Expressway Pvt. Ltd.
31.	Jaipur Bypass Phase-I and II	8	Daultapura	M/s Pinkcity Expressway Pvt. Ltd.
32.	Chikaluripet-Vijayawada	5	Kaza	M/s Vijayawada Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
33.	Panipat-Ambala	1	Karnal	M/s Soma-Isolux NH One Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
34.	Ambala-Khanna	1	Shambhu	M/s Soma-Isolux NH One Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
35.	Khanna-Jalandhar	1	Ladowal	M/s Soma-Isolux NH One Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
36.	Vadodara Bharuch	8	Bharthana	M/s L&T Vadodara Bharuch Tollway Ltd.
37.	Bharuch-Surat	8	Choriyasi	M/s IDAA Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
38.	Dindigul Bypass-Samyannallore	7	398.5 (TN05)	M/s DS Toll Road Ltd.
39.	Ulundurpet-Padalur	45	192.75 and 244	M/s Trichy Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
40.	Kumarapalayam Bypass-Chengapalli	47	Chengapalli	M/s Kumarapalayam Tollways Ltd.
41.	Namakkal-Karur	7	Km. 259.500 Karur	M/s NK Toll Road Ltd.
42.	Karur Bypass-Dindigul Bypass	7	Km. 332.000 Karur	M/s TN (DK) Expressways Ltd.
43.	Pimpalgaon-Dhule	3	Chandwal and Dhule	M/s Ircan Soma Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
44.	Silk Board Junction - Hosur	7	32.700 (4 Side Plazas)	M/s Bengaluru Elevated Tollway Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5
45.	Salem-Kumarapalayam	47	Km. 27.697 Vaiguntham Village TN 06	M/s IVRCL
46.	Padalur-Trichy	45	Km. 304.510	M/s S.A. Infrastructure Consultants Pvt. Ltd.
47.	Moradabad Bypass	24	TP-I and TP-II	M/s Moradabad Toll Road Co. Ltd.
48.	Chhattisgarh/Maharashtra Border- Waingange Bridge	6	Waingange Bridge	M/s Ashoka Highways (Bhandara) Ltd.
49.	Vadape-Gonde	3	Ghoti	M/s. Mumbai Nasik Expressway Ltd.
50.	Jalandhar-Amritsar	1	JATL	M/s IVRCL
51.	Bengaluru-Neelamangala	4	Km. 14.875 and Km. 26.075 (Neelamangala and Bengaluru)	M/s Navayuga Bengaluru Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
52.	Meerut-Muzaffarnagar	58	Km. 76.000	M/s Western UP Tollways Ltd. Meerut
53.	Samakhiali-Gandhidham	8A	Samakhiali 309.000	M/s L&T samakhiali Gandhidham Toll- way Pvt. Ltd.
54.	Westerly Diversion Katraj Realignment and Katraj-Sarole	4	Khedshivapuram 819.240	M/s PS Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
55.	Khandala-Satara	4	Anewadi 748.600	
56.	Badarpur Elevated Highways	2	Km. 18.700 Km. 20.200	M/s Badarpur Faridabad Elevated Tollway Ltd.
57.	Devanhalli-Bengaluru	7	Km. 538.000	M/s Navayuga Devanhalli Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
58.	Thanjavur-Trichy	67	Km. 120.900	M/s Thanjavur Trichy Expressways Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5
59.	Madurai Tuticorin	45B	Km.. 143.580, Km.. 254.940	M/s Madurai Tuticorin Expressways Pvt. Ltd.
60.	Belgaum-Dharwad	4	Hirebagewadi Km. 482.600	M/s. Ashoka Belgaum Dharwad Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
61.	Tavarekare-Daddasidanahally	4	Guilalu Km. 172.767	M/s. IRB Tumkur Chitradurga Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
62.	Anthrasanahally-Tavarakere	4	Karajeevanahally Km. 104.530	
63.	Hosour-Krishnagiri	7	Km. 88.300 Krishnagiri	M/s H.K. Toll Road Private Ltd.
64.	Krishnagiri-Ambur	46	Km. 46.850 Vaniyambadi	M/s Larsen and Tourbo (L&T) Krishnagiri Walajahpet Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
65.	Ambur-Walajahpet	46	Km. 98.520 Pallikonda	

**Military and Sainik Schools**

\*372. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Military and Sainik Schools in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the criteria followed for setting up of such schools and the details of grant-in-aid provided by the Government to them;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to open more such schools in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the locations, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government is satisfied with the performance/standard of education in these schools; and

(f) if not, the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government to maintain high standard of education in these schools?

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

(a) At present, there are five Rashtriya Military Schools and twenty four Sainik Schools under the Ministry of Defence in the country. Their State-wise location is as under:—

Sl. No.	State	Name of Rashtriya Military Schools
1	2	3
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Rashtriya Military School, Chail
2.	Karnataka	1. Rashtriya Military School, Belgaum 2. Rashtriya Military School, Bengaluru

1	2	3
3.	Rajasthan	1. Rashtriya Military School, Ajmer 2. Rashtriya Military School, Dholpur

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 Sujanpur Tira
	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

1	2	3
13.	Maharashtra	Sainik School Satara
14.	Manipur	Sainik School Imphal
15.	Nagaland	Sainik School Punglwa
16.	Odisha	Sainik School Bhubaneswar
17.	Punjab	Sainik School Kapurthala
18.	Rajasthan	Sainik School Chittorgarh
19.	Tamil Nadu	Sainik School Amaravati Nagar
20.	Uttarakhand	Sainik School Ghorakhal
21.	West Bengal	Sainik School Purulia

(b) **Rashtriya Military Schools:**

There are five Rashtriya Military Schools presently functioning in the country and the last of these schools was established in 1961. No new Rashtriya Military School has been established thereafter.

Rashtriya Military Schools are fully financed by the Central Government. The funds provided to five Rashtriya Military Schools during the last three years are as under:—

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Rupees in Crore
1.	2008-09	3.43
2.	2009-10	7.34
3.	2010-11	3.34

**Sainik Schools:**

Sainik Schools are established on receipt of request from a State Government agreeing to provide land

alongwith funds for the creation and maintenance of basic infrastructure, equipment and facilities besides scholarships for the cadets of the States. A Memorandum of Agreement is required to be signed by the State Government to this effect.

Ministry of Defence provides grants-in-aid to Sainik Schools. The details of grants-in-aid provided to Sainik Schools during the last three years are as under:—

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Rupees in Crore
1.	2008-09	73.10*
2.	2009-10	55.00
3.	2010-11	59.00

- including a one time grant of Rs. 44 crore for infrastructure development.

(c) and (d) At present there is no proposal to open any new Rashtriya Military School.

As regards opening new Sainik Schools, proposals have been received from the State Governments of Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh for setting up new Sainik Schools in Sambalpur, Sagar and Chittoor districts respectively. After site inspection by officers of the Ministry, 'in principle' approval has been accorded for setting MP now Sainik Schools in these States. The State Governments have been requested to transfer the land, build up basic infrastructure and sign Memorandums of Agreement.

(e) and (f) To improve performance of these schools, various measures are regularly being taken such as the regular training of principals, teachers and cadets under the guidance of professionals from institutions like National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) and National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), etc.

[English]

### Environmental Clearance

\*373. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make environmental and forest clearance process more transparent in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to put the status of each project received for environmental clearance on the respective websites;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to make the environmental clearance process more transparent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment and Forests implements an effective and transparent regulatory regime of granting environmental and forestry clearances in terms of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 respectively. The procedural aspects relating to the environmental clearance have been improved upon through administrative circulars and guidelines which were put on the website of the Ministry for the information and compliance of all concerned with the aim to make the system more transparent.

The Government plans to make the forest clearance process more transparent through various actions inter-alia; (i) creation and regular updation of a GIS based decision support data base, (ii) constitution of Regional Empowered Committees to facilitate detailed scrutiny of

proposals involving diversion of forestland, (iii) preparation of comprehensive policy for inspection, verification and monitoring and (iv) uploading all forest clearances on the website.

(c) and (d) The status of projects received for environmental clearance is updated regularly on the website of the Ministry. Sector-wise schedule of meetings of Expert Appraisal Committees (EACs) as also their agenda and minutes are displayed on the website.

(e) In addition to the information stated in para (c) and (d) above, the project proponent are also required to upload the status of compliance of the stipulated environment clearance conditions including results of monitored data on their respective website and update these periodically.

[Translation]

### NGRBA

\*374. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the mandate assigned to National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA);

(b) whether NGRBA has become fully functional;

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

(d) the likely benefits to be accrued from the constitution of NGRBA in terms of making the river clean and pollution free; and

(e) the efforts made by the Government to set up a museum regarding the origin and evolution of the river Ganga?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) The Central Government has

constituted the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) in February, 2009 as an authority empowered under Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga. The functions of the Authority include all measures necessary for planning and execution of programmes for abatement of pollution in the Ganga like augmentation of sewerage infrastructure, collection, analysis and dissemination of information relating to environmental pollution in Ganga; investigations and research regarding problems of environmental pollution and conservation of Ganga; and, promotion of water conservation practices including recycling and reuse, rain water harvesting, and decentralised sewage treatment systems.

Two meetings of the Authority have been held so far. The Authority has decided that under Mission Clean Ganga, it will be ensured that by Year 2020, no untreated municipal sewage and industrial effluents flow into Ganga. State River Conservation Authorities have been constituted in the five Ganga States of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal for effective coordination at the State level.

Projects taken up under NGRBA include development of sewer networks, sewage treatment plants and sewage pumping stations, electric crematoria, community toilets, development of river fronts, etc. for pollution abatement and restoration of the water quality of the river. The projects are in various stages of implementation by the States.

A project with World Bank assistance for abatement of pollution of river Ganga at an estimated cost of Rs. 7000 crore has been approved in April, 2011. The World Bank will provide financial assistance of US \$ 1 billion. The principal objective of the project is to fund creation of pollution abatement infrastructure for conservation and restoration of the water quality of the river. The project includes setting up of a Ganga Knowledge Centre which will serve as repository of knowledge resource pertaining

to Ganga, to carry out analysis and modeling, and improve information access.

[English]

#### Check on Import of Hazardous Wastes

\*375. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) the existing policy of the Government regarding import of scrap including hazardous wastes in the country;

(b) whether the instances of nonadherence to the said policy have been reported in the country during the last three years and the current year;

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

(d) the action taken/being taken by the Government against the guilty persons in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to regulate the import of hazardous wastes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has notified the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 for proper management and handling of hazardous wastes, import and export of hazardous wastes are regulated as per these rules.

Import of such wastes for dumping is not permitted. Import is permitted only for reuse or recycling or reprocessing with the permission of the Ministry of Environment and Forests and/or Directorate General of Foreign Trade. Permission for import is granted to units,



which have environmentally sound recycling facility. All import consignments are required to be accompanied by a movement document and/or a test report from an accredited laboratory/pre-shipment inspection certificate from a recognized agency. As per these Rules, the Customs authorities are required to draw random samples from consignments of hazardous wastes and issue directions for re-export of the consignment at the cost of importer in case of violation.

For effective implementation of these provisions related to import and export, a coordination 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. This committee has been working to sensitize the Customs authorities regarding enforcement of these Rules in order to check illegal import of hazardous wastes into the country.

#### Export of Cash Crops

\*376. DR. SANJAY SINGH:  
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) whether the cultivators of cash crops are getting adequate support for boosting their exports in the country;

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

(c) the details of the schemes implemented during the last three years for promoting export of cash crops;

(d) whether any review was undertaken on the efficacy of the schemes in boosting exports; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam, the Government of India is taking various measures to boost the production and export of cash crops namely tea, coffee, rubber, spices, tobacco and cashew which include providing financial and technical assistance to the growers and other stakeholders for new planting, replanting, rejuvenation, quality upgradation, value addition and market promotion through Plan Schemes.

(c) The schemes to promote export of cash crops envisage providing assistance for participation in trade fairs, exhibitions, buyer-seller meets, brand promotion, public relation campaigns and export of value added products.

(d) and (e) Review of the schemes is an ongoing process both in the Commodity Boards at regular intervals, as well as the Government of India on quarterly and annual basis.

#### Roads under BOT

\*377. SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE:  
SHRI A. SAMPATH:

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

(a) the number of road projects which have been selected/sanctioned under the Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis during the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the quantum of funds sanctioned, released and incurred, State/Union Territory-wise and project-wise during the said period;

(c) whether the four-laning of Mumbai-Goa NH-17 has been selected under BOT; and

(d) if so, the present status thereof and the time by which the four-laning of the said NH is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) and roads other than NHs, are under the purview of the respective State Governments. State-wise/Union Territory-wise number of NH projects which have been awarded/sanctioned under Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) (toll) and BOT (annuity) basis during the last three years and the current year are at enclosed Statement-I.

(b) State-wise/Union Territory-wise and project-wise details of expenditure incurred on BOT (toll)/BOT (annuity) projects during the last three years and the current year are at enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam, the road Panvel-Goa border in Maharashtra has been taken up for improvement. Concession Agreement for four laning of Panvel-Indapur (km. 0.00 to km. 84.00) of NH-17 has been signed in January, 2011, with a construction period of 910 days from the appointed date. This Ministry has taken up the feasibility study of Indapur-Zarap (Goa border).

**Statement-I**

*State-wise/Union Territory-wise number of National Highways (NHs) projects which have been awarded/sanctioned under Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) (toll) and BOT (annuity) basis during the last three years and current year (as on 31.7.2011)*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of projects awarded/sanctioned	
		BOT (Toll)	BOT (Annuity)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	0

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2
3.	Bihar	3	7
4.	Goa	2	0
5.	Gujarat	7	0
6.	Haryana	3	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	4
8.	Jharkhand	2	2
9.	Karnataka	8	0
10.	Kerala	5	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4	2
12.	Maharashtra	9	0
13.	Meghalaya	0	2
14.	Odisha	4	0
15.	Punjab	2	0
16.	Rajasthan	7	1
17.	Tamil Nadu	5	3
18.	Uttar Pradesh	8	0
19.	Uttarakhand	0	1
20.	West Bengal	4	2
21.	Delhi	1	0

**Statement-II**

State-wise/Union Territory-wise and project-wise details of expenditure incurred on BOT (toll)/BOT (annuity) projects during the last three years and current year (as on 31.7.2011)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Source of finance	State	TPC	Year					(Rs in crore)
					2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	upto July, 11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1.	Arumr-Athlor Yellareddy (NS-2/AP-1) (308-367 on NH-7)	BOT [Toll]	Andhra Pradesh	390.56	(6.96)	0.56	262.14	96.87		
2.	Cuddapah-Mydukur-Kurnool	BOT [Toll]	Andhra Pradesh	1,585.00	—	—	68.17	112.65		
3.	NHDP-III/BOT/AP-1 (Km. 40.00 to Km. 221.50 on NH-9) Hyderabad-Vijayawada	BOT [Toll]	Andhra Pradesh	1,740.00	—	—	527.03	410.90		
4.	NHDP-III/BOT/AP-4 (Km. 18.60 to Km. 54.00 on NH-202) Hyderabad-Yadgiri	BOT [Toll]	Andhra Pradesh	388.00	—	—	246.63	81.95		
5.	Six laning Chilikaluripet to Nellore Km. 1182.802 to 1366.547 DBFO Phase-V	BOT [Toll]	Andhra Pradesh	1,535.00	—	—	5.79	0.84		
6.	Patna-Bakhtiarpur NH-30	BOT [Toll]	Bihar	574.00	—	—	2.50	6.50		
7.	Mokama-Munger 2 Lane with PS Km. 0.00 to Km. 70.00 on NH-80	BOT [Annuity]	Bihar	351.54	—	—	2.20	—		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Chhapra-Goplaganj Km. 0.00 to Km. 94.70 of NH-85	BOT [Annuity]	Bihar	325.00	-	-	-	5.78
9.	Hajipur-Muzaffarpur Km. 0.00 to Km. 46.30 of NH-77 and (Bypass 17.08 Km.)	BOT [Annuity]	Bihar	671.30	-	-	-	112.52
10.	Chhapra-Hajipur Km. 2.30 to 10 of NH-85 and Km. 143.2 to 207.2 of NH-19	BOT [Annuity]	Bihar	575.00	-	-	-	192.57
11.	Varanasi-Aurangabad section Km. 786.000 to Km. 978.400 on NH No. 2	BOT [Toll]	Uttar Pradesh and Bihar	2,848.00	-	-	-	4.87
12.	Badarpur Elevated Highway Km. 16.500 to Km. 20.500	BOT [Toll]	Delhi 2.7/ Haryana 1.7	340.00	-	136.61	231.37	15.09
13.	4/6 Laning of Jetpur-Somnath Section of NH-8D from Km. 0.00 to Km. 127.00	BOT [Toll]	Gujarat	828.00	-	-	1.50	0.86
14.	Maharashtra Border-Surat-Hazira Port NHDP-3/DL5/20 Km. 0 to Km. 132.913 on NH-6	BOT [Toll]	Gujarat	1,509.10	0.04	3.85	604.91	205.05
15.	Kandla (Gdhm) to Mundira NH-8A Km. 0.00 to Km. 74.20	BOT [Toll]	Gujarat	953.88	-	-	3.15	14.55
16.	Six Laning of Samakhiyali Gandhidham Km. 306.00 to Km. 362.16 on NH-8A	BOT [Toll]	Gujarat	805.39	-	-	6.58	0.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17.	Four Laning of Ahmedabad Gujarat/ Madhya Pradesh border Section of NH-59 to be executed on DBFO pattern under NHDP Phase-III Package-I (Km. 4/200 to Km. 122/420)	BOT [Toll]	Gujarat	1,008.50	-	1.52	19.36	437.64
18.	Four Laning of Ahmedabad Gujarat/ Madhya Pradesh border Section of NH-59 to be executed on DBFO pattern under NHDP Phase-III Package-II (Km. 129/300 to Km. 215/900)	BOT [Toll]	Gujarat	785.50	-	1.06	17.64	160.78
19.	Rohtak-Panipat Section of NH-71A (Km. 0.00 to Km. 80.858)	BOT [Toll]	Haryana	807.00	-	-	193.76	106.36
20.	Rohtak-Bawal section of NH-71 in the State of Haryana Km. 363.300 to Km. 450.800 NH No. 71	BOT [Toll]	Haryana	650.00	-	-	-	184.86
21.	Delhi-Agra Section of NH-2 (Km. 20.500 to Km. 199.600)	BOT [Toll]	Haryana/ Uttar Pradesh	1,928.22	-	-	16.61	22.19
22.	Barhi-Hazaribagh-Ranchi-Mahulia Km. 00 to Km. 273 NH-33	BOT [Annuity]	Jharkhand	1,023.07	-	2.32	526.62	137.02
23.	4 Laning of Kundapur-Surathkal section and Nantoor-Talapady section (up to Kerala Border) of NH-17 under NHDP Phase-III (Package NHDP-III/ BOT/KNT/04)	BOT [Toll]	Karnataka	671.00	-	-	173.17	-
24.	Bijapur-Hungund (Km. 102.000 to Km 202.00) of NH-13	BOT [Toll]	Karnataka	748.00	-	-	620.55	210.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25.	Neel mangla/Devihalli-Hassan (Pkg-II) Km. 110/000 to Km. 191/200 on NH-48	BOT [Toll]	Karnataka	453.00	0.14	1.42	76.88	28.22
26.	Six Laning of Vadakkancherry-Thrissuresection	BOT [Toll]	Kerala	617.00	-	-	-	-
27.	Kannur to Kuttippuram Km. 148.00 to Km. 230.00 NH No. 17	BOT [Toll]	Kerala	1,366.00	-	-	28.25	1.40
28.	Kannur to Kuttippuram km. 230.00 to Km. 318.00 NH No. 17	BOT [Toll]	Kerala	1,312.00	-	-	1.01	0.13
29.	Four laning of Nagpur-Saoner-Betul Section of NH-69	BOT [Annuity]	Madhya Pradesh	2,498.76	-	-	-	6.65
30.	Indore-Dewas	BOT [Toll]	Madhya Pradesh	325.00	0.34	-	-	-
31.	4-Laning of MP/M Border Nagpur Section of NH-7 from Km. 652.00 (New Km. 653/225) to Km. 729.00 including Construction of Kamptee-Kanhan and Nagpur Bypass and maintenance of already 4 laned Section from Km. 14/585 to Km. 36/600 NH-7 (Nagpur-Hyderabad Section	BOT [Toll]	Maharashtra	1,170.52	-	-	671.58	405.86
32.	Talegaon-Amravati NHDP-3/DL5/14 on NH-6	BOT [Toll]	Maharashtra	567.00	0.17	0.23	9.81	-
33.	Pune Sholapur Package-1 Km. 40.000 to Km. 144.00	BOT [Toll]	Maharashtra	1,110.00	0.56	2.72	498.48	703.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
34.	Pimpalgaon-Nashik-Gonde Km. 380.00 to Km. 440.00	BOT [Toll]	Maharashtra	940.00	0.18	93.41	205.01	17.25
35.	MP/MH Border-Dhule Km. 168.500 to Km. 265.00	BOT [Toll]	Maharashtra	835.00	0.61	53.97	235.30	106.54
36.	Pune-Satara on NH-4	BOT [Toll]	Maharashtra	1,724.55	—	—	208.44	107.56
37.	2 Laning of Shillong Bypass	BOT [Annuity]	Meghalaya	226.00	—	—	24.40	—
38.	4 Laning from Jorbat to Shillong	BOT [Annuity]	Meghalaya	536.00	—	—	159.59	3.00
39.	Sambalpur-Baragarh-OR/CH Border Km. 0.00 to Km. 88.00 on NH No. 6	BOT [Toll]	Odisha	909.00	—	—	13.26	78.74
40.	Rimuli to Rajamunda Km. 163.000 to Km. 269.000 on NH No. 215	BOT [Toll]	Odisha	586.00	—	—	47.70	42.70
41.	Amritsar-Pathankot (Km. 6.082 to Km. 108.502) on NH-15	BOT [Toll]	Punjab	705.00	—	—	518.79	303.85
42.	Four Laning of Deoli-Kota Section of NH-12 Km. 165 to junction of NH-76 on Kota Bypass (length 84.04 Km.) on DBFOT basis	BOT [Toll]	Rajasthan	593.00	0.23	—	1.43	64.51
43.	Four Laning Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli under NHDP-3 Km. 18.70 to Km. 165.00 NH-12	BOT [Toll]	Rajasthan	792.06	0.08	—	355.06	19.67
44.	Jaipur-Reengus	BOT [Toll]	Rajasthan	267.81	—	—	6.82	4.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
45.	2 Laning with Paved Shoulders of Beawar-Gomti Section on NH-8	BOT [Toll]	Rajasthan	195.00	—	5.73	59.93	5.95
46.	4 Laning Kishangarh-Beawar Km. 364.12 to Km. 59 on NH-8	BOT [Toll]	Rajasthan	795.00	—	34.91	524.49	244.89
47.	Chengapalli-Walayar Km. 102.005 to Km. 185.060 on NH No. 47	BOT [Toll]	Tamil Nadu	852.00	—	—	29.53	238.24
48.	New 4-Lane Elevated Road from Chennai Port-Maduravoyal	BOT [Toll]	Tamil Nadu	1,655.00	—	0.18	—	—
49.	Two Laning with Paved Shoulders of Dindigul-Theni Kumli Section under Tamil Nadu (DBFOT)	BOT [Annuity]	Bihar	485.00	—	—	—	1.77
50.	Four laning of Moradabad-Bareilly (Km. 148.430 to Km. 262.00) on NH-24	BOT [Toll]	Uttar Pradesh	1,267.00	—	—	78.14	828.28
51.	Sitapur-Bareilly Section 262.00 to 413.200	BOT [Toll]	Uttar Pradesh	1,046.00	—	—	17.98	4.55
52.	Four Laning of NH-58 and 72 (from Muzaffarnagar) Km. 131 to Km. 218.20 on NH-58 and Km. 165 to Km. 196 on NH-72	BOT [Toll]	Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhnad	754.00	—	2.97	68.44	65.25
53.	Ghaziabad-Aligarh (NHDP-3/DL5/18)	BOT [Toll]	Uttar Pradesh	1,141.00	0.23	—	156.81	25.65
54.	Four Laning of Haridwar-Dehradun stretch of NH-58 and NH-72 Km. 211.000 to Km. 218.250 and 165.160 to Km. 196.250 on NH No. 58 and 72	BOT [Annuity]	Uttarakhand	478.00	—	—	11.66	33.08



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
55.	Four Laning of Berhampur-Farakka Section of NH-34 from Km. 193.00 to Km. 295.000 in the State of West Bengal under NHDP Phase-III on DBFOT (Toll) Basis. (Package No. NHDP-III/BOT/WB/03)	BOT [Toll]	West Bengal	998.79	-	-	1.77	0.22
56.	Four Laning of Farakka-Raiganj Section of NH-34 from Km. 295.00 to Km. 398.000 in the State of West Bengal under NHDP Phase-III on DBFOT (Toll) Basis. (Package No. NHDP-III/BOT/WB/04)	BOT [Toll]	West Bengal	1,078.84	-	-	1.54	4.83
57.	Four Laning of Raiganj-Dalkhola Section of NH-34 from Km. 398.000 to Km. 452.700 in the State of West Bengal under NHDP Phase-III on DBFOT (Toll) Basis. (Package No. NHDP-III/BOT/WB/05)	BOT [Toll]	West Bengal	580.43	-	-	-	7.14
58.	Four Laning of Barasat-Krishnagar Section of NH-34 on BOT (Annuity Basis). (Package No. NHDP-III/BOT/WB/01)	BOT [Annuity]	West Bengal	867.00	-	-	1.45	2.12
59.	Four Laning of Krishnagar-Bahrapore Section of NH-34 on BOT (Annuity Basis). (Package No. NHDP-III/BOT/WB/02)	BOT [Annuity]	West Bengal	702.16	-	-	1.61	3.09

### Handloom Weavers

\*378. DR. SUCHARU RANJAN HALDAR:

DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of handloom clusters under the Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme set up in the country during the last three years;

(b) the number of weavers benefited through the scheme during the above period;

(c) whether there is any proposal to give more concessions to the cooperative societies working for handloom weavers for to re-introduce special rebate to handloom organisations to sell their products;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of beneficiaries likely to be benefited as a result thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to mitigate the problems faced by the handloom weavers in the country?

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

(a) and (b) As announced by the Finance Minister in the Budget for 2008-09 and 2009-10, four Mega Handloom Clusters at Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Sivasagar (Assam), Murshidabad (West Bengal) and Virudhunagar (Tamil Nadu) have been taken up so far under the Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme. Each mega cluster covers more than 25,000 handloom weavers.

Apart from this, 20 clusters have been taken up under Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme, with each cluster covering approximately 5000 handloom weavers. Further, under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme, the Ministry has taken up 546 clusters so far for development, with each cluster covering between 300 to 500 handloom weavers.

(c) and (d) The Finance Minister in the Budget for 2011-12 has provided a Financial Package of Rs. 3000 crore, primarily for writing off the overdue loans and for extending concessional credit to the handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies. This package covers approximately 15000 handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies, benefiting 3 lakh weavers across the country. There is no proposal at present to re-introduce Rebate Scheme to the handloom organizations to sell their products.

(e) The Government of India, Ministry of Textiles through office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms is implementing the following schemes for development of handlooms and welfare of weavers:—

- (i) **Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme:** Provides need based inputs to clusters of 300 – 500 handlooms or Groups of 10 – 100 weavers for making them self-sustainable by providing them financial assistance for margin money, new looms and accessories, skill up-gradation, marketing, construction of worksheds etc. So far, 546 Cluster projects and 1794 Group Approach projects have been sanctioned during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.
- (ii) **Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme:** Provides platform to the weavers and their organizations to participate in the domestic as well as international trade events and sell their products directly to the buyers. So far, 2527 marketing events have been sanctioned during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.
- (iii) **Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme:** This comprises of two separate schemes viz. the Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) for providing Health Insurance cover to the Handloom weavers and Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) for providing Life Insurance Cover in case of natural/accidental death, total/partial disability due to accident. Under Health Insurance Scheme,

16.11 lakh families of handloom weavers and workers were covered during the policy period of 2009-10 and 9.03 lakh weavers' families have been covered so far out of the proposed 17.97 lakh families of handloom weavers and workers during the policy period 2010-11. Under MGBBY, 5.11 lakh handloom weavers were enrolled during 2009-10 and 5.21 lakh handloom weavers were enrolled during 2010-11.

- (iv) **Mill Gate Price Scheme:** This scheme makes available all types of yarn at Mill Gate Price to the eligible handloom agencies to facilitate regular supply of basic raw material to the handloom weavers and to optimize their employment potential. During the Eleventh Plan, so far 3893.62 lakh kg. of yarn valuing Rs. 3783.58 crore has been supplied to the handloom weavers under the Scheme.
- (v) **Diversified Handloom Development Scheme:** This scheme provides assistance for technological and skill-upgradation of weavers for design and product development through 25 Weavers' Service Centres and 05 Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology all over the country to improve the productivity and earnings of the handloom weavers.

#### Turnover of Defence Canteens

\*379. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total turnover of Canteen Stores Department (CSD) canteens in the country during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the profit earned from the sales during the said period;
- (c) whether there are alleged reports that the

profit so earned is not being deposited with the Controller General of Defence Accounts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) to (d) Turnover of Canteen Stores Department for last three years, year-wise is as under:—

Year	Turnover (Rupees in crore)
2008-09	6955.11
2009-10	8689.80
2010-11	9534.29

Profit earned by Canteen Stores Department for last three years is as under:—

Year	Profit (Rupees in crore)
2008-09	203.69
2009-10	226.53
2010-11	Annual accounts for this period are under finalization.

Canteen Stores Department (CSD) is a Department of Government of India under Ministry of Defence. The Department provides consumer goods to the troops of the Armed Forces through Unit Run Canteens which are run by respective units of the services. The funds for the conduct of its operation are allotted by the Government and sale proceeds of CSD are deposited into Consolidated Fund of India. 50% of the net surplus of CSD remains with the Government and the balance 50% is distributed to various beneficiaries who have contributed towards the generation of surplus with the approval of Board of Control Canteen Services.

### Export of Foodgrains

\*380. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:  
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision to lift the ban on the exports of wheat and non-basmati rice and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government for the grant of permission to export paddy and other parboiled rice and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government proposes to frame new norms and prices for the export of foodgrains including wheat and non-basmati rice replacing the system of quota fixation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Madam, the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) has allowed export of 10 lakh tonnes of non-basmati rice, subject to a Minimum Export Price (MEP) of USD 400 per tonne, in its meeting held on 11th July, 2011 taking into account various factors including stocks of foodgrains available in the country, surplus over and above the buffer stock norm and strategic reserve requirements, the concerns of food security, availability of foodgrains to common man at reasonable price and remunerative prices to the grower and price competitiveness in the international market.

(b) The Government has received letters from Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh requesting for permission to export limited quantities of parboiled and raw rice. The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) on Food

takes into account various factors including the stocks of foodgrains available in the country, surplus over and above the buffer stock norm and strategic reserve requirements, the concerns of food security, availability of food grains to the common man at reasonable prices and remunerative prices to the grower, on a continuous basis and decides on the export of foodgrains as and when required.

(c) and (d) The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) has allowed export of 10 lakh tonnes of non-basmati rice, subject to a Minimum Export Price (MEP) of USD 400 per tonne. It was also decided that the export of non-basmati rice would be done by private parties from privately held stocks on a purely commercial basis. Besides, prior registration of all export contracts would be done by DGFT on a first-come-first served basis subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) Applications for allotment must be accompanied by irrevocable and confirmed letters of credit.
- (2) An applicant must submit a performance bank guarantee, along with the application, for a value equivalent to a value of 10% of applied quantity. In case of non-completion of exports, within a stipulated time frame, this bank guarantee is liable to be confiscated. However, a flexibility of + or - 5% in performance will be provided.
- (3) Maximum quantity per applicant may be set at 1.25% of the total quantity released, i.e., 12,500 MT.

This decision has been notified by Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) vide Notification No. 60 (RE-2010)/2009-14 dated 19th July, 2011. However, Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in its interim order passed on 27.07.2011 in W.P. No. 5237/2011 filed by Kannu Aditya (India) Ltd. has directed that no allotment shall be made till the next date of hearing.

**Handing over of Survey Works**

4141. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey works have been handed over to the Indian Registrar of Shipping;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether revenue in large quantity has been lost due to this decision;

(d) the earning of survey works for the last two years before and after being handing over this job to the Registrar of shipping; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(a) Yes, Madam. The work has been handed over to Indian Register of Shipping (IRS).

(b) Surveys were delegated to IRS in 2007 as Mercantile Marine Departments were not able to cope with increased work load as a result of growth in number of ships and inadequate number of Government surveyors.

(c) Approximate loss year-wise is as follows:—

Years	Survey fee revenue
2007-2008	Rs. 49,93,700/-
2008-2009	Rs. 59,81,600/-
2009-2010	Rs. 63,43,900/-

(d) The earning of Survey works for the years 2005-06 to 2009-10 i.e. two years before and two years after the handing over of the work is as under:—

Years	Survey fee revenue
2005-2006	Rs. 40,059,254.00
2006-2007	Rs. 42,265,533.00
2007-2008	Rs. 33,085,735.00
2008-2009	Rs. 20,528,044.00
2009-2010	Rs. 15,638,232.00

(e) All efforts were made to optimize the utilization of available manpower by focusing on more important functional areas such as:—

- (i) Inspection of maritime training institutes.
- (ii) Statutory work related to the International Maritime Organization.
- (iii) Inspections related to Port State Control (PSC).
- (iv) Inspections related to Flag State Inspection (FSI).
- (v) Training of surveyors as is required by the International Maritime Organization.

[Translation]

**Notifications of New NHs in Himachal Pradesh**

4142. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether the Government has accorded sanction to five new National Highways in Himachal Pradesh viz., Hamirpur-Sujanpur-Palampur road, Brahm-pukhar-Bilaspur-Ghumarvin- Sarkaghat-Ladabhdol-Bajjnath road, Bharmour-Chamba-Dalhousie-Pathankot road, Taradevi-Jubbarhatti-Kunihar-Ramshahar-Nalagarh-Ghanauli and

Chandigarh-PGI (Baddi)-Punjab-Pokhar- Nalagarh-Ramshahar-Arki-Shalaghat;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the gazette notification has not been issued for these routes till date;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the time by which the notification is likely to be issued?

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

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

#### **Review of Industrial Relations**

4143. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is reviewing the ambit of industrial relations between the management and workers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether emphasis will be laid on increasing the capacity of these employees to negotiating their salary; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d) Review/ updation of Labour Laws is an ongoing process and changes in Labour Laws are effected after detailed consultations with the social partners as and when a need is felt and with a view to harmonize the industrial relations in the interests of all Stakeholders.

Recently, the Government of India has amended the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 vide Industrial Disputes

(Amendment) Act, 2010 and the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 vide the Plantation Labour (Amendment) Act, 2010 after series of tripartite consultations with stakeholders.

#### **Language on Milestones on NHs**

4144. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the languages in which information is being provided regarding place details on milestones on National Highways (NHs) and State Highways;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to provide information in Hindi and English on NHs in all the States; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways and information on Kilometer Stones on all National Highways, is provided in Hindi, English (Roman) and Local language of concerned State.

*[English]*

#### **Funds for Wild Life Conservation**

4145. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to enhance the budget allocation for wild life conservation across the board so that the forest departments are able to obtain the best equipments and training to deal with the difficult tasks they have on hand;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has any plans to fit radio-collars in carnivores that are captured near human habitations before being released in the wildlife habitats again; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Government of India provides financial assistance to the State/Union Territory Governments for conservation of wildlife under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' so that the forest departments are able to obtain necessary equipments and training to effectively discharge the responsibility towards conservation and protection of wildlife. Government constantly endeavours to enhance the financial and technical recourses for the purpose every year.

(b) and (c) As per the guidelines issued by the Ministry for 'Human-Leopard Conflict Management', radio collar, microchip marking and ear tag or colour coded collars have been identified as one of the methods for monitoring of translocated carnivores including leopard before releasing the animal in the wild.

#### River Sea Code

4146. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director General (DG) of shipping has notified River Sea Code;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The River Sea Notification (DGS Order No. 6 of 2010 dated 15.11.2010) was issued to facilitate movement of certain class of ships from rivers (Inland Waters) to coastal waters by simplifying the technical requirements, survey and certification processes as compared to those applicable for normal sea going ships.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

#### Encroachment on Mangrove Forests

4147. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any demands to preserve the natural mangrove plantations on the Eastern Coast of the country including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has sent any teams to find out the encroachments and destructions of mangrove forests during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) if so, the details of their findings and the steps taken by the Government for the protection and eviction of land grabbers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Conservation and Management of Mangroves, 100% central assistance is extended to Coastal States/UTs, who so request, for implementation of their approved Management Action Plans (MAPs). The latter comprise components such as Survey and Demarcation, Afforestation and Restoration of Mangroves, Alternate and Supplementary Livelihoods, Protection Measures, and Education and Awareness.

Under the Scheme, during last three years, a sum of approximately Rs. 1272 lakhs have been given to coastal States in the eastern coast for implementation of their approved MAPs for conservation and management of mangroves. No specific demand has been received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh during the current financial year for conservation and management of mangroves.

(c) and (d) The concerned State Governments and their forest departments in the eastern coast region are taking necessary precautions to avoid encroachments and destruction of the mangrove forests. Wildlife sanctuaries have been notified to conserve mangrove forests in Krishna and Godavari estuaries.

The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Odisha and Tamil Nadu have been contacted and according to them the concerned district level officers involving departments of forest, revenue and police are taking steps regularly to evict unauthorized land grabbers from mangrove forest areas. In Odisha upto 21.07.2010, 1322 ha. of mangrove area have been evicted from land grabbers in Rajnagar (Wildlife) Division and Balasore (Wildlife) Division and out of that 1286 ha. of area have been covered under mangrove plantation.

Also, according to Forest Survey of India, the mangrove area of the Eastern coast States during the previous three cycles of assessments as published in the recent India State of Forest Report (2009) is reproduced below:—

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Assessment years		
		2003	2005	2007
1.	Andhra Pradesh	329	354	353
2.	Odisha	203	217	221
3.	Tamil Nadu	35	36	39
4.	West Bengal	2120	2136	2152

As would be noted, there has generally been a net increase in mangrove forest cover on the east coast of India.

### National Green Tribunal

4148. DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has laid down any procedure for hearing appeals and other matters under the National Green Tribunal Act (NGT);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Selection Committee to ensure that the recommendation of judicial/expert members are neutral and open-minded;

(d) whether Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) has proposed/recommended any candidates for appointment as judicial/expert members of NGT or any bureaucrat in the Ministry or the Selection Committee;

(e) if so, the details in this regard alongwith the names of such candidates; and

(f) the action taken/being taken by the Government on such recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The procedure for hearing applications, appeals and other matters under the National Green Tribunal (NGT) Act, 2010 has been laid down in National Green Tribunal (Practice and Procedure) Rules, 2011 notified vide Government of India Notification dated 4.4.2011.

(c) The Selection Committee comprises of persons of high repute and experts in their field and



recommendations of the candidates for appointment as Members in the NGT are based purely on merit.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) and (f) The question does not arise.

[Translation]

**PMBJP**

4149. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Governments for four-laning of National Highways (NHs) under the Pradhan Mantri Bharat Jodo Pariyojana (PMBJP);

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise/UT-wise/NH-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the action taken by the Government on these proposals;

(d) whether the work on some of these proposals has been started; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which the work on these proposals is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) There is no scheme named as Pradhan Mantri Bharat Jodo Pariyojana (PMBJP).

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[English]

**Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana**

4150. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the performance made under of Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is planning to introduce Public-Private-Partnership in the scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has some special focus under this scheme for Karnataka;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) A statement indicating the financial and physical performance under the Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana is enclosed.

(b) and (c) Under the Scheme, Non-Governmental Organisations are eligible for Central Assistance for expansion of their existing hostel facilities.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) to (g) Central assistance for construction of hostels for SC students is provided on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments/UTs and other implementing agencies, subject to the provisions of the Scheme and availability of funds. Priority is given to areas having 20% or more Scheduled Caste population and without adequate hostel facilities. Based on the proposals received from the State Government of Karnataka, Rs. 887.40 lakhs was released during the last three years (2008-09 to 2010-11) for construction of 09 hostels.

**Statement**

*The performance under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana during the last three years (2008-09 to 2010-11), State-wise*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Boys Hostels		Girls Hostels	
		Central Assistance released (Rs. lakh)	No. of Hostels sanctioned	Central Assistance released (Rs. lakh)	No. of Hostels sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	1037.50	10
2.	Assam	121.20	7	2.62 (arrear)	—
3.	Bihar	971.40	12	335.00	2
4.	Chhattisgarh	106.40	9	107.43	3
5.	Haryana	92.98	1	740.14	3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	108.10	2	496.40	3
7.	Jharkhand	83.16	4	184.15	2
8.	Karnataka	167.50	4	719.90	5
9.	Kerala	225.09	4	—	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh.	560.84	15	947.14	13
11.	Maharashtra	567.00	9	717.10	9
12.	Odisha	755.93	11	1914.89	12
13.	Punjab	—	—	113.25	1
14.	Rajasthan	575.00	18	2630.50	23
15.	Tamil Nadu	297.33 (arrear)	—	256.25	5
16.	Tripura	—	—	27.52	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Uttar Pradesh	898.30	6	1385.30	11
18.	Uttarakhand	41.38	1	190.54	9
19.	West Bengal	950.00	2	874.90	11
20.	Puducherry	100.00	1	100.00	1
Total		6621.60	106	12780.53	117

### Road Building Targets

4151. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any road building target on yearly basis;

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

(c) whether all the tenders for road building works for the current year have been floated and awarded;

(d) if so, the details of the project started; and

(e) the time by which the remaining projects are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The targets fixed by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for 4/6 laning of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) during last three years and current year are given as under:—

Year	Target Length (in km.)
1	2
2008-09	3519
2009-10	3165

1	2
2010-11	2500
2011-12	2500

(c) to (e) No, Madam. Invitation of bids and award for highway development projects being implemented by NHAI is a continuous process. During the current year seven projects for a total length of 860 km. have been awarded upto July, 2011. Work on these projects will start from appointed date which will be declared on achievement of financial close and fulfillment of the obligatory conditions laid down in the concession agreement. A timeframe of about eight months from date of award is the period normally reckoned/anticipated for start of work.

### By-Pass in Haryana

4152. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Haryana for construction of by-pass at Tosham in Bhiwani;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### Private Investors in Port Construction

4153. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to allow private investors in the field of port construction in the country;

(b) if so, the details of proposals of the private investors and the proposals sanctioned by the Government;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any separate policy for Indian as well as foreign private investors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) As per the current Policy, Port Sector Projects are awarded on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis on Built, Operate and Transfer (BOT) mode under the two stages bidding system. The private sector is allowed to participate in the competitive bidding process or BOT Projects and the Projects are awarded to the highest bidder. At present 29 Private Sector Projects have been sanctioned and in are operation across the Major Ports. 20 more private sector projects are currently under various stages of construction. In the current financial year a target of 23 PPP Projects has been fixed to be awarded on PPP basis which are at different stages of planning and bidding.

(c) Private sector participation is allowed under the guidelines issued by the Ministry in October, 1996, as amended from time to time, which allows foreign investors also subject to necessary clearances of concerned authorities.

(d) The guidelines for private sector participation in the Major Ports issued in October, 1996 allows and encourage private sector participation in enhancing port capacities and modernisation of Port equipments etc. 100% FDI is allowed in Port Sector.

[English]

#### Diversion of Forest Land

4154. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has rejected clearance of diversion of forest land for bauxite mining Kalahandi and Rayagada districts of Odisha;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the State Government of Odisha has sent the compliance report of the objections raised by the Government; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government for early clearance of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Central Government on 30 August, 2010 rejected Stage-II approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, for diversion of 660.749 ha. of forest land in favour of the Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (OMCL) for mining of Bauxite of Lanjigarh Bauxite Mines located in Kalahandi Rayagada districts of Odisha for the following reasons:—

(i) Violation of the rights of the tribal groups including the primitive tribal groups and the dalit population;

- (ii) Violations of the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986; and
- (iii) Violation of the Forest (Conservation), Act, 1980.

(c) and (d) Government of Odisha in December, 2010 requested the Ministry of Environment and Forests to re-consider its decision to reject stage-II approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, for diversion of the said forest land. Meanwhile, OMCL filed a Writ Petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the decision of the Central Government to reject Stage-II approval for diversion of the said forest land. The matter is now therefore sub-judice.

[Translation]

#### Ozone Layer Hole

4155. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it would take years to fill the ozone layer hole as per the Inter- Governmental panel of Climate Change (IPCC);

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to fill the said layer hole, alongwith the contribution of the scientists of Indian origin in this regard;

(c) whether the Government is providing any special package or contribution to organizations engaged in this pursuit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Based on scientific findings on the cause of ozone layer depletion, international community has catalysed global action to protect the ozone layer resulting in the adoption of the Vienna Convention in 1985 and Montreal Protocol in 1987. India became the

party to the Vienna Convention on 19th June, 1991 and to the Montreal Protocol on 17th September 1992 and ratified all its amendments.

As per the scientific studies, it is expected that the ozone layer will be fully recovered to the pre-1980 level by 2050. Although, the production and consumption of major Ozone Depleting Substances (ODSs) responsible for depletion of ozone layer have already been phased-out, still some of these chemicals which were released globally earlier are still active in the stratosphere because of their long atmospheric life, thus this necessitates some time for complete recovery of the ozone layer. The size of Antarctic ozone layer hole measured in October, 2010 was 22.2 million square kilometer, while the size reported in 2009 and 2008 were 24 million square kilometer and 27 million square kilometer respectively. This clearly indicates that the global efforts made including by India through the Montreal Protocol for the protection of the ozone layer are in the right direction and the Ozone Layer is on the path of recovery.

A number of research institutions and individual scientists both from within the country and non-resident Indian scientists have made contributions towards the phase out ODSs and recovery of Ozone layer. Indian industry has played a key role in phasing-out the production and consumption of major ODSs like Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), Carbontetrachloride (CTC) and Halons with effect from 1.1.2010.

(c) and (d) A number of steps have been taken including the fiscal and regulatory measures for implementation of the Montreal Protocol for the phase-out of ODSs in the country. The technical and financial support for ODS phase-out activities to the Industry are directly provided by the Montreal Protocol.

The next task ahead is the phase-out of production and consumption of next category of chemicals known as Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) with an accelerated phase-out schedule adopted by the Montreal Protocol.

[English]

### Climate Change

4156. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the special needs of hilly areas in the North-East Region with respect to climate change adaptation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any plan to deal with ill affects of climate change in the North-East Region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) A recent assessment titled "Indian Network of Climate Change Assessment (INCCA): Climate Change and India: A 4x4 Assessment-A Regional and Sectoral Analysis for 2030s" by Ministry of Environment, Government of India has projected rise in temperature by 1.8°C to 2.1°C, whereas the mean annual rainfall is likely to increase by 1-6 mm/day. However number of rainy may decrease by 1-10 days. The rise in temperature and changes in rainfall pattern is projected to affect forests of North East. Health sector is also found vulnerable in this region especially due to increase in malaria incidence.

(c) and (d) The National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) aims to protect the Himalayan ecology. Besides these, the Government has also developed Guidelines and best practices for Sustaining Himalayan Eco-system (G-She), which has been shared with all State Governments in the Himalayan Region.

Government of India has also requested State Governments to prepare State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC). The North-East States have prepared

their draft documents on SAPCC. These Action Plans primarily focus on adaptation to the impacts of climate change on various sectors in the respective States.

[Translation]

### Radiation from Uranium

4157. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the radiation/pollution is resulting from the usage of uranium weapons by the neighbouring countries and causing spread of disease in the country;

(b) if so, whether the waste imported from other countries also contain uranium;

(c) if so, the action being taken by the Government to prevent the same; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 for handling hazardous waste. Under these Rules, waste consignments allowed for import are required to be examined by the Customs authorities to ensure that import is in accordance with the provisions of these Rules. Radioactive waste is not covered under these Rules. This Ministry has no information with regard to the radiation/pollution resulting from usage of uranium weapons.

[English]

### Sewage Projects

4158. SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

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

(a) whether the Interceptor Sewage project to prevent untreated sewage from flowing into the Yamuna in Delhi has taken off;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the gap between water generation and treatment capacity in the country; and

(c) the action plan formulated by the Government to rectify the same?

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

(b) This project being implemented by Delhi Jal Board under the centrally sponsored scheme of JNNURM envisages Construction of sewage pumping stations at different locations, laying of interceptor sewers in a total length of 59 kms. along three major drains namely Najafgarh, Supplementary and Shadhara, Laying of rising mains and construction of interceptor chambers to intercept the untreated sewage and to pump it to the nearest Sewage Treatment Plants.

It is estimated that Class-I cities (498) and Class-II towns (410) generate more than 38254 million liters of sewage per day against which the treatment capacity exists only for about 11787 million liters per day of sewage. Thus there is a large gap between generation and treatment of municipal sewage in the country.

(c) 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 for abatement of pollution in rivers under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) which presently covers polluted stretches of 39 rivers in 185 towns in 20 States.

The Central Government has constituted the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) in February, 2009 as an empowered authority for conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic approach. The

Authority has decided that under 'Mission Clean Ganga', it will be ensured that by the year 2020, no untreated municipal sewage and industrial effluents flow into Ganga.

Creation of infrastructure for sewage management and disposal is also being undertaken through other central schemes, such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, as well as under state schemes.

### Counter Sabotage Measures

4159. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government undertakes frequent review of the counter sabotage measures of various defence installations, testing range, etc. in the Odisha and other States for proper security;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is shortage of adequate security/counter sabotage/detective and intelligence personnel for the aforesaid installations; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken for posting adequate security personnel in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### NH-107

4160. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress of construction work of National Highway No. 107 in Bihar;

(b) the amount spent on the widening and

strengthening of the said highway during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the project of widening and strengthening would be completed within the stipulated period; and

(d) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for its timely completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Details of progress of construction of NH-107 is enclosed at enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The amount spent on widening and strengthening of NH-107 is given at enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The widening and strengthening work in km. 41 to 45 is running late because of poor performance of the contractor and is likely to be completed by October, 2011.

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Status of work
1.	Widening and Strengthening in km. 41 to 45	95% Completed
2.	Widening and Strengthening in km. 46 to 50	50% Completed
3.	Construction of H.L. R.C.C. Bridge in km. 41	15% Completed
4.	Construction of H.L. R.C.C. Bridge in km. 112 (Baludhar)	10% Completed
5.	Construction of H.L. R.C.C. Bridge in km. 117 (Bengadhar)	15% Completed
6.	Periodical Renewal in km. 141 to 160	90% Completed

**Statement-II**

*The year-wise amount spent on Widening and Strengthening on NH-107*

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
1.	2008-09	131.746
2.	2009-10	651.69
3.	2010-11	221.317
4.	2011-12	Nil

**Identification of Critical Wildlife Habitats**

4161. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

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

(a) whether the Government has issued new guidelines regarding identification of critical wildlife habitats in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these guidelines are in conformity with the Forest Rights Act, 2006;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No new guidelines have been issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests regarding identification of Critical Wildlife Habitats after the withdrawal of guidelines dated 7th February, 2011.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.



**Mark-II Version of Arjun Tank**

4162. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mark-II version of Arjun Main Battle Tank has been undergoing trials as reported recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is proposal to place production orders on the Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi, Chennai;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the estimated cost involved therein; and

(e) the time by which the said tanks are likely to be inducted in Army?

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

(a) and (b) No, Madam. However, limited technical trials with some major and minor improvements on Main Battle Tank (MBT) Arjun Mark-I, as part of MBT Arjun Mark-II, have been carried out by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) in the deserts of Rajasthan.

(c) Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) has cleared the proposal for placement of indent for 124 Nos. of MBT Arjun Mark-II on Heavy Vehicles Factory (HVF), Avadi, Chennai. Placement of indent by the Army on Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) is being further processed.

(d) The likely estimated cost of each MBT Arjun Mark-II with all major/minor improvements will be approximately ₹ 37 Crore.

(e) The first batch of MBT Arjun Mark-II is likely to be productionised by 2015.

[Translation]

**AEZs in Gujarat and Odisha**

4163. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the details of the Agri-Export Zones (AEZs) set up during the last three years, State-wise, items-wise;

(b) the details of the work carried out by these AEZs to promote trade, improve quality and increase productivity of the products;

(c) the details of the export carried out through these AEZs State-wise, product-wise and value-wise;

(d) whether any deficiencies/irregularities have been noticed in the implementation of the scheme;

(e) if so, the details of the projects wherein such irregularities have been noticed and action taken by the Government thereon; and

(f) the details of the fresh proposals received by the Government for setting up of new AEZs State-wise and product-wise and the steps taken to encourage private parties to invest in AEZs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Madam, no new Agri-Export Zones (AEZs) have been notified by the Central Government in the last three years anywhere in the country.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) A peer review of the existing AEZs was carried out in 2005 to assess the performance of AEZs. In general, some of the important findings of the peer review include (i) Lack of ownership by Government Authority and their Agencies, (ii) Lack of awareness about the scheme and its conceptual framework among stakeholders 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.

On the basis of above findings, it has been decided not to consider setting up new AEZ's unless there are strong compelling reasons.

(f) Since 2005, about 35 new AEZ proposals have been received so far, the details are enclosed as Statement.

**Statement**

*List of Agri-Export Zone proposals  
received since 2005*

Sl. No.	Agri-Export Zone (Product)	State
1	2	3
1.	Grapes	Karnataka
2.	Medicinal, Aromatic and Dye Plants	Karnataka
3.	Pomegranate and Lime	Karnataka
4.	Potato in Hassan District	Karnataka
5.	Mango	Karnataka
6.	Passion Fruit	Manipur
7.	Passion Fruit	Mizoram
8.	Apples	Arunachal Pradesh
9.	Organic Passion Fruit and Large Cardamom	Nagaland
10.	Milk and Milk Products	Uttar Pradesh
11.	Egg Products	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3
12.	Meat	Andhra Pradesh
13.	Groundnut	Gujarat
14.	Jaggary	Maharashtra
15.	Large Cardamom	Sikkim
16.	Meat and Meat Products	Noida (Uttar Pradesh)
17.	Guargum	Rajasthan
18.	Senna and other herbs	Tamil Nadu
19.	Castor	Gujarat
20.	Honey	Punjab
21.	Khasi Mandarin	Assam
22.	Meat and Meat Products	Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh)
23.	Spices	Sakaleshpur, Karnataka
24.	Spices	Kerala
25.	Banana	Tamil Nadu
26.	Pomegranate	Andhra Pradesh
27.	Fruits	Jharkhand
28.	Mango	Bihar
29.	Cashewnut	West Bengal
30.	Organic Vegetables and Medicinal/Aromatic Plants	Madhya Pradesh
31.	Aonla	Uttar Pradesh
32.	Mint	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3
33.	Vegetables	Uttar Pradesh
34.	Flowers	Uttar Pradesh
35.	Flowers	Kerala

[English]

### Projects of Western Ghats

4164. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether The Western Ghats Ecology Expert Committee constituted by the Government to assess environmental impacts of various projects in ecologically sensitive regions of Western Ghats has submitted its interim report;

(b) if so, the details of the interim findings of the Expert Committee alongwith the concerned State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to obtain comments/opinion of the respective State Governments and other stakeholders on the findings of the Committee; 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) No, Madam. The Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel constituted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests has not submitted its interim report.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

### New Shipyards

4165. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for setting up new shipyards in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the nodal agencies appointed for the same and the steps taken by the nodal agencies for identifying the locations and appointing consultants, if any, for the above;

(c) the details of the parameters considered for final selection of the location for setting up the proposed shipyards;

(d) whether the Government has also proposed to enhance the capacity of shipping yards in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the expected plan estimate?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (c) The National Maritime Development Programme envisaged setting up of two International size shipyards, one each on the East Coast and West Coast of India. Maritime States were also requested to identify suitable locations for this purpose.

In the meantime, private investors have already gone ahead with creation of new international size shipyards namely Pipavav Shipyard on the West Coast and Shipyard of M/s Larsen and Toubro on the East Coast. Hence, it has been decided that Government may act as facilitator and setting up of international size shipyards by the Government may not be pursued.

Further, the Cabinet in its meeting held on 22 December, 2009 considered the proposal of the Ministry of Shipping for transfer of Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL), Visakhapatnam to Ministry of Defence and gave 'in principle' approval for setting up of a new shipyard of international standard on Public-Private Partnership mode as a joint venture under Ministry of Shipping for which Shipping Corporation of India has been asked to conduct feasibility study.

(d) and (e) As per the Maritime Agenda, the share of India in the global shipbuilding industry is targeted to

reach 5% by 2020 from the present level of 1% for which additional shipbuilding capacity needs to be created. The Government owned Cochin Shipyard Limited is planning to expand its capacity and formulating a business plan for this purpose. The Government of India has also requested the Maritime States to identify and provide land for setting up a new major port or a new shipbuilding yard or a composite project incorporating both.

**Pollution by Power Plants and  
Steel Plants**

4166. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to start scheme that sets benchmark efficiency for big polluting sources including power plants and steel plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time frame fixed in this regard;

(c) whether any fresh interventions have been made in order to increase energy efficiency and green power across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Energy Conservation Act (ECA), 2001 seeks to achieve efficient use of energy and its conservation. The power plants and steel plants, among others, have been identified as energy intensive industries and large plants in these two sectors have been notified as 'Designated Consumers'. Specific targets have been assigned to each of 'Designated Consumers' for reduction in specific energy consumption under Performance, Achieve and Trade (PAT) mechanism by the year 2014-15.

In keeping with the provisions of the ECA, 2001, plants that exceed their targeted savings would be issued energy saving certificates. Other 'Designated Consumers' may purchase the said saving certificates in order to achieve compliance with their own targets. 'Designated Consumers' who are unable to comply with the targets, either by their own actions, through purchase of certificate or both, are liable to penalty as provided in the Act.

(c) and (d) In order to improve energy efficiency across the country, the National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE), which is one of the eight missions under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), was approved by Government during June 2008. Since then, various components of NMEEE like Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT), Market Transformation for Energy Efficiency (MTEE), Energy Efficiency Financing Platform (EEFP) and Framework for Energy Efficient Economic Development (FEEED) are under implementation. Government has introduced a generation based incentive scheme for wind power and solar power.

*[Translation]*

**Centrally Sponsored Schemes for  
Senior Citizens**

4167. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented by the Government for welfare of senior citizens;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to review the said schemes to make them more effective;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the said schemes are likely to be reviewed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is not implementing any Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the welfare of senior citizens. However, this Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons through Non-Government Organizations, Panchayati Raj/Local Bodies, etc. to cater to the basic needs of destitute senior citizens viz. shelter, food, recreation, health care etc.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, "National Programme for Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE)" being implemented by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to improve health services for the elderly. The Programme has been taken up in 100 selected districts of 21 States and 8 Regional Geriatric Institutes across the country on cost sharing basis with the participating States at the ratio of 80:20 (excluding the expenditure on 8 Regional Medical Institutes).

Monitoring and Evaluation of the Programme is being done, in-house, on an ongoing basis. The first meeting of the State Programme Officers (Non Communicable Diseases) was held on 29th July, 2011 to take stock of the implementation of the Programme.

#### **Funds under CAMPA**

4168. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to constitute Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) at State level;

(b) if so, whether the forest development works are not being completed in time due to non-receipt of deposit amount under CAMPA head by various States;

(c) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has any plan to introduce new system under which the amount of CAMPA head would be deposited in States and used according to prevailing guidelines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) at State level has been constituted in the concerned States/UTs as per the Guidelines circulated to the States/UTs on 15th July, 2009 after being approved by the Supreme Court of India vide their Order dated 10th July, 2009 in IA No. 2143 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 202/1995.

(b) and (c) Consequent to the constitution of State CAMP As, the Central Government started releasing money to the States/UTs in accordance with the guidelines and directions of the Supreme Court, to release Rs. 1,000 crores in proportion of 10% of the principal amount pertaining to each State/UT, and has released Rs. 982.80 crores during 2009-10 and Rs. 998.71 crores during 2010-11 to undertake various activities as proposed in the Annual Plans of Operation for protection of conservation of forests and wildlife.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Pollution by Cement Factories**

4169. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:  
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that several cement factories situated in the country particularly in Gujarat and Chhattisgarh are spreading pollution by emitting calcium;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any steps to check this pollution; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) There are 158 large cement plants in the country, of which, 13 and 7 plants are located in Gujarat and Chhattisgarh respectively. Emission standards for particulate matter in cement industry have been notified. Compliance of these standards is monitored regularly by the State pollution control board concerned. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) also undertakes monitoring periodically under Environment Surveillance Squad Scheme. As per CPCB, one plant in Gujarat and two plants in Chhattisgarh are not complying with the emission standards. Directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 have been issued by the CPCB to two cement plants in Chhattisgarh to upgrade the air pollution control devices in a time bound manner whereas, directions under Section 31 'A' of the Air Act, 1981 have been issued in case of one non-compliant plant in Gujarat by the Gujarat Pollution Control Board.

#### Revenues from Trade Fairs

4170. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the trade fairs organized by Indian Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) in Delhi during the last three years;

(b) the total revenue generated from these fairs alongwith the total expenditure incurred on the same during the said period;

(c) whether there has been a decline in the number of visitors in such trade fairs due to an increase in the entry fees;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government plans to review the increase in entry fees and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) A Statement is enclosed.

(b) Total revenue generated and expenditure incurred in organizing these fairs during the said period are as under:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure*
2008-09	5742.94	1315.16
2009-10	5415.62	1493.40
2010-11	6440.05	1197.90

\*Does not include indirect cost like establishment, office expenses, maintenance of Pragati Maidan, etc.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Madam. Further, fixation of entry fees for such events is an internal policy matter of ITPO which is not subject to review by the Government of India.

#### Statement

*Trade Fairs Organised by ITPO in Delhi in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11*

#### 2008-09

Sl.No.	Name and date of the Trade Fair
1	2
1.	Print Pack India 01/09
2.	Aahar International Food Fair 03/09
3.	Delhi Book Fair 08/08

1	2
4.	Stationery Fair 09/08
5.	Delhi International Leather Fair 10/08
6.	Arogya 10/08
7.	India International Security Expo 02/09
8.	Sports Goods and Physical Fitness Equipment Exhibition 10/08
9.	Mango Festival 07/08
10.	Tex. Style India 03/09
11.	Nakshtra 03/09
12.	Envirotech 12/08
13.	Energytech 12/08
14.	India International Trade Fair 11/08
<b>2009-10</b>	
1.	Aahar International Food Fair 03/10
2.	Delhi Book Fair 08/09
3.	Stationery Fair 08/09
4.	Delhi International Leather Fair 10/09
5.	Tex. Style 02/10
6.	Arogya 09/09
7.	India International Trade Fair 11/09
8.	India International Security Expo 02/10
9.	Nakshtra 02/10
10.	Energytech 12/09
11.	Envirotech 12/09

1	2
<b>2010-11</b>	
1.	India International Trade Fair 11/10
2.	Delhi Book Fair 12/10
3.	Stationery Fair 12/10
4.	Printpack India 01/11
5.	Nakshtra 01/11
6.	Aahar The International Food Fair 03/11

[English]

#### Maharatna Status for RINL

4171. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharatna status has been conferred on the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), Visakhapatnam plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the parameters adopted for granting of the Maharatna status on any company?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) has not been conferred with 'Maharatna' status. However, RINL has been conferred 'Navratna' status in November, 2010.

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

(c) At present, RINL does not meet the criteria for grant of "Maharatna" status. In terms of Department of Public Enterprises OM No. 22(1) 2009-GM dated 4th February, 2010, the eligibility criteria for grant of Maharatna status on a Public Enterprise is as below:—

- (i) Having Navratna status.
- (ii) Listed on Indian stock exchange, with minimum prescribed public shareholding under SEBI regulations.
- (iii) An average annual turnover during the last 3 years of more than Rs. 25,000 crore.
- (iv) An average annual net worth during the last 3 years of more than Rs. 15,000 crore.
- (v) An average annual net profit after tax during the last 3 years of more than Rs. 5000 crore.
- (vi) Significant global presence or international operations.

[Translation]

#### Strengthening of Labour Laws

4172. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has proposal to strengthen/revamp or amend the existing labour laws;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the existing number of labour inspectors are sufficient in view of the rise in population and vocations;
- (e) the State-wise number of vacant post of labour inspectors at present; and
- (f) whether rapid growth has created a skill shortage and skill mismatch in the country?

MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
(SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) Review/

update of labour laws is a continuous process and changes are affected in labour laws from time to time by the Government in order to bring them in tune with the emerging needs of the economy and after detailed consultation with the stake holders. Recent amendments carried out include those under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, the Apprentices Act, 1961, the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Plantation Labour Act, 1951 and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. A new Act, namely, the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 has also been enacted.

(d) and (e) After the recent amendments in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and inclusion of additional establishments in the Central Sphere, a final assessment is to be made of the extent shortage of Labour Inspectors/Labour Enforcement Officers (Central). The State-wise list of vacancy position of Labour Enforcement Officers (Central) in the Office of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) is given in the Statement.

(f) There is an emerging shortage and mismatch of skill with rapid growth of the country. To address this issue, the National Skill Development Corporation has been set up and a National Skill Development Policy has been formulated.

#### Statement

Region (State-wise)	Labour Enforcement Officers (Central) Vacant	Vacant Stations
1	2	3
CLC(C) Hqrs	Nil	—
Ajmer (Rajasthan)	01	Ajmer



1	2	3	1	2	3
Chandigarh (Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Chandigarh)	04	Chandigarh Shimla (H.P.) Jalandhar (Punjab) Srinagar (J&K)	Patna (Bihar)	07	Motihari Patna Pakur Dehri-on-Sone Bhagalpur Daltonganj Katihar
Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	01	Adipur	Dhanbad (Jharkhand)	05	Dhanbad – 2 Jharia Katrasgarh Chirkunda
Mumbai and Nagpur (Maharashtra)	07	Mumbai – 5 Ponda Bhusawal	Kolkata and Asansol (West Bengal)	09	Darjeeling Hooghly Kolkata – 2 Port Blair Asansol – 2 Bankura Neamatpur
Bengaluru (Karnataka)	04	Bengaluru Chitradurga Hubli Mangalore	Guwahati (Assam)	02	Lumding Shillong
Cochin (Kerala)	Nil	–	Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	01	Bareilly
Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	06	Chennai – 4 Coimbatore Madurai	New Delhi (Delhi)	01	New Delhi
Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	06	Hyderabad – 3 Kothagudem Gudur Guntakal	Total	63	
Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)	04	Jabalpur – 2 Chhindwara Balaghat	<i>[English]</i>		
Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	01	Jagdalpur	<b>Price Rise Mechanism by SAIL</b>		
Bhubaneswar (Odisha)	03	Angul Bhubaneswar/ Titilagarh	4173. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:		
Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	01	Allahabad	(a) whether Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has raised price of steel by cutting discounts as compared to the last three years; and		
			(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor?		

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Pricing is basically a factor of demand-supply interplay. Selling prices of steel are governed by many factors which include prices and availability of substitutes, competitors' activities, international steel scenario, inventory available in the system, etc. Prices are operated at various levels at different locations to match the prevailing market prices. Thus, the final prices to the customer may go up or down as per the market conditions and so has been the case if SAIL prices to its various customers in different segments at different locations at different times during the last three years.

### Ban on Exports

4174. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the items whose export has been banned by the Government and the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to review the policy in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) In the ITC(HS) Classification of Export and Import Items several items have been banned for exports. These items include all wild animals, beef of cows oxen and calf, bone in meat of buffalo, wood and semi-finished wood products, Sea Shells, Peacock Tail Feathers, Shavings of Shed Antlers of Chital and Sambhar, Pulses, Non-Basmati Rice, Wheat, Edible Oils (with a few exemptions) Plants and Plants Portions and their derivatives which are covered under the CITES list or are of forest origin, tallow/fat/oils of animal origin (except lanolin and fish oil), condoms, wood pulp etc. The detailed list is available on the website of DGFT <http://www.dgft.gov.in>. The prohibition on export is to ensure

that the commodities are available for domestic consumption and for use by trade and industry at reasonable prices as also safeguarding of natural resources and environment.

(b) and (c) Review of export policy is a continuous process undertaken by the Government from time to time. The Government reviews the export policy in consultation with the administrative Ministries and the Departments 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.

### NH-218E

4175. SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the proposal for repairing/improvement of NH-218E on Bijapur-Humnabad section is lying pending with Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this proposal has been included under Annual Plan 2010-11; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The work of maintenance in stretches from Km. 255 to Km. 277, Km. 290 to Km. 305, Km. 350 to Km. 364 and km. 373 to Km. 374 was included in Annual Plan 2010-11 and sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 24.36 crores. Work has already been awarded and commenced. The development of Bijapur-Gulbarga-Humnabad section has been included under NHDP Phase-IVB and the final feasibility for the stretch has been completed.

### Investment in Steel Sector

4176. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists any formal forum for pro-active engagement between Government and prospective investors in steel sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the current mechanism to address the concerns of the steel industry and prospective investors in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (d) In order to monitor and coordinate various issues, concerning steel major investments in the country, an Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted in July, 2007 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Steel), represented by other Ministries/Departments of the Central Government such as Industrial Policy and Promotion, Railways, Shipping, Road Transport and Highways, Mines, Environment and Forests, as well as the Chief Secretaries of the concerned State Governments. Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) on steel sector is a forum to coordinate, monitor and review issues affecting steel sector investments. The individual issues raised during the Inter Ministerial Group meetings are further dealt by the concerned Ministries/Departments and State Governments in accordance with the provision of the extant rules and policies.

### Paper Industry

4177. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government proposes to provide subsidy and funds from technology upgradation fund to the Indian paper industry on the lines of textile industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a huge gap between demand and supply of newsprint in the country at present;

(d) if so, the details of production/consumption of the paper in the country during the last three years;

(e) whether India is importing high quality paper/packaging paper from various countries due to lack of indigenous production of high quality paper;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith quantum of papers imported during the last three years and the current year; and

(g) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to manufacture high quality paper so as to cut down the imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam. There is no technology upgradation fund for the paper industry.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The indigenous supply of newsprint meets about 50% of the total demand of newsprint in the country. The production and consumption of newsprint for the last three years is as follows:—

(In tonnes)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 Estimate
Production	1088058	912656	959735
Consumption	2057328	1752797	2168326

(Source: CMIE)

(e) and (f) High quality paper including packaging paper is manufactured in the country. The details of import of speciality and packaging paper for the period from 2007-2008 to 2009-2010 are as under:—

(Thousand tonnes)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Speciality Papers	22	25	28
Packaging Papers	46	52	72

(Source: CMIE)

(g) The paper industry is delicensed and decisions regarding setting up of industries and their product mix are determined by the market forces of demand and supply.

#### Monitoring of Riverfront Growth

4178. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed the increasing and ongoing construction along the riverfronts in cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the losses to natural resources and the resultant sufferings to the common man as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up an Expert Group to monitor riverfront growth;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to implement its recommendations 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 environmental clearance is mandated under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 for projects and activities including the

Building and construction projects. The Building and Construction projects are categorised as category 'B' in the schedule of the Notification and are to be appraised by State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC). The Expert Appraisal Committee at the time of appraisal examines all the environmental issues including the losses of natural resources.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Environment Forests has constituted an Expert Group for formation of guidelines for management of River fronts through the River Regulation Zone. The Expert Group includes experts in the area of river ecology, hydrology, water pollution and legal matters.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (c) and (d) above.

[Translation]

#### Female Child Labour

4179. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

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

(a) the total number and percentage of female child labourers out of the total child labourers in the country, State-wise;

(b) the data in regard to the increase in the number of domestic child labourers during the last three years;

(c) the details of schemes specially meant for the girl child labourers and the number of children benefited from it;

(d) the number of placement agencies registered in Delhi; and

(e) the mechanism through which these placement agencies are being regulated and monitored?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) As per the national Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) survey in 2004-05, there were 90.75 lakh working children out of which 47.51% girl child labour. The State-wise details are enclosed as Statement.

(b) Government of India has banned employment of children below 14 years for domestic work. As per Census 2001, there were 1.26 crore working children in the country in the age group of 5-14 which came down to 90.75 lakh as per National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) survey in 2004-05. The last available data of number of children employed as domestic help was 1,85,505 as per census 2001.

(c) The Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) for rehabilitation of boys/ girls child labourers withdrawn from work. Under the Project, children withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc. before mainstreaming into formal education system.

(d) and (e) There are no placement agencies for child labour. Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986 prohibits child labour in specified occupations and processes and regulates the employment of children in non-prohibited occupations and processes.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of child labour as per NSSO survey 2004-05 is given below*

Name of the State	No. of Child Labour (in thousands)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1201
Assam	133

1	2
Bihar	364
Chhattisgarh	263
Delhi	9
Goa	0.1
Gujarat	3.3
Haryana	99
Himachal Pradesh	37
Jharkhand	206
Karnataka	571
Kerala	11
Madhya Pradesh	491
Maharashtra	783
Odisha	440
Punjab	101
Rajasthan	821
Tamil Nadu	173
Uttar Pradesh	2074
Uttarakhand	64
West Bengal	690
<b>Total</b>	<b>9075</b>

**Jabalpur-Nagpur NH-7**

4180. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the road construction work along a 19 km. stretch of Seoni to Khawara on Jabalpur-Nagpur NH-7 in Madhya Pradesh (MP) has been stopped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance for the construction of the said road;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The work was stopped for want of clearance from wild life board.

(c) to (e) The work of road project from Seoni to Khawara section of NH-7 is a Build-Operate -Transfer (BOT) Annuity project and the total cost of the project is Rs. 407.6 crores. The initial investment on the project will be provided by the private entrepreneur.

[English]

#### **Damage to Roads due to Transportation of Oil**

4181. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the roads in Nagapattinam and Thiruvavarur districts of Tamil Nadu are badly damaged due to huge transportation of oils from the oil wells in the said districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government is considering to allocate funds to the State Government of Tamil Nadu for taking up repairing and maintenance works of these roads;

(d) if so, the amount allocated for this purpose; and

(e) the time by which the said roads are likely to be repaired?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (e) No, Madam. The National Highways stretch from Nagapattinam to Thiruvavarur which is part of Nagapattinam — Thanjavur section of NH-67 is being maintained in traffic worthy condition by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI). However, during 2011-12 Rupees 25.75 crore have been allocated to the Government of Tamil Nadu for maintenance and repair of National Highways in the State.

#### **Human Rights for Blind Women**

4182. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any separate provision of human right has been made for the blind women;

(b) if so, the human rights enjoyed by the blind women;

(c) if not, whether the Government has any proposal to set up separate Human Rights Commission for the blind women; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Field Workshops of Army**

4183. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided, in principle, to modernise all field workshops of the Army;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the private sector is being involved to prepare detailed project report for the modernisation work; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Modernization of various field workshops of the Army is already underway. This is being done by way of procurement of modern equipment and development of infrastructure for the field workshops.

(c) and (d) Based on departmental study/recommendations of the field units, modernization work is carried out using in-house resources. Private sector is being involved for preparation of detailed project reports, wherever required.

[Translation]

#### Environmental Clearance to Coal Blocks

4184. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allotted more than thirty blocks in coal bearing areas of the Chhattisgarh to private and public sector companies;

(b) if so, whether the approval has been accorded by the Government for carrying out mining operations in these coal blocks;

(c) if not, whether the Government has any proposal to grant approval for implementation of these important projects in the interest of the above State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has received 11 proposals of coalmining projects of the State of Chhattisgarh for the environmental clearance under the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006. Out of these 11 proposals, 7 proposals are incomplete in the Environmental Impact Assessment-Environmental Management Plan (EIA-EMP) Reports furnished by the respective project proponents. The remaining four projects have not been considered for the environmental clearance, in view of the Ministry's Circular dated 31.03.2011 regarding consideration of projects for grant of environmental clearance under EIA Notification 2006, which involve forestland.

(c) and (d) The EIA Notification 2006 provides for a time limit of 105 days for taking a decision after receipt of complete information from the project proponents.

[English]

#### Homemade Products under VKGUY

4185. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the textile floor covering of Jute, Coir and Cotton are included in Vishesh Krishi Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to include handmade products in the VKGUY instead of restricting the scheme to only handmade carpets and other textile floor covering; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) All Handmade Carpets and Other Textiles Floor Coverings falling under the Chapter 57 of ITC (HS) Classification of Export and Import Items, are included at Sr. No. 157 of Table-7, Appendix 37D of Hand Book of Procedure, Vol. I, for incentive @ 7% under the Focus Products Scheme, for export made with effect from 1.1.2011.

[Translation]

**NH from Chittorgarh to Nimbahera**

4186. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work relating to four laning of National Highways from Chittorgarh to Nimbahera has been stopped;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No, Madam. The work of four laning of Chittorgarh — Neemach (Madhya Pradesh Border) section of National Highway no: 79 via Nimbahera is included for development to four lane on Public Private Partnership (PPP) on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis with Viable Gap Funding (VGF) provided through general budgetary support.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not possible to indicate the time of completion as bidding process has not even started.

**Check on Death of Black Bucks**

4187. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sanctuaries for black buck in the country;

(b) whether several black bucks have died in Taal Chhapar Sanctuary and Karoli in Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the cause of death;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to formulate for the security of black bucks in sanctuaries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) One National Park, viz., Velavadar National Park, Gujarat and three Sanctuaries, viz, Talchappar in Rajasthan, Rehekuri in Maharashtra, and Ranebennur in Karnataka have been notified specifically for the conservation of Black bucks in the country. Besides these Protected Areas, Black bucks are found in other National Parks and Sanctuaries and also outside the Protected Areas.

(b) and (c) As per the information received from the State Government of Rajasthan, 125 black bucks had died in Talchappar while 15 black bucks had died in Karoli during the last three years. The Black bucks in Talchappar had died due to sudden change in temperature and cyclonic rains while in Karoli, the black bucks had died due to entrapment in marshes during the rains and subsequent predation by dogs.

(d) and (e) The Central Government provides financial assistance for protection of wildlife including Black buck Sanctuaries and National Park as per the Annual Plan of Operations submitted by the State Governments subject to availability of funds and fulfillment of necessary procedural requirements under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant'.

No other scheme focused on Black bucks is contemplated.



[English]

### Export of Seafoods

4188. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) the total quantity of seafoods exported from India during each of the last three years value-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) has taken any steps to boost the export of seafoods particularly from the State of Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to make India the most attractive destination of seafood hub; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The details are at enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Yes. MPEDA is operating a number of schemes

(list in Statement-II) to promote export in the seafood sector from India including Tamil Nadu.

(c) and (d) Yes. The following steps have been taken:—

(i) MPEDA is operating a scheme for import of raw material for processing and export of specified value-added products and sea freight assistance scheme for specified value added products to EU/USA/Japan and other countries.

(ii) MPEDA is also operating a Scheme for promotion of Indian value added marine products having MPEDA Quality Logo that is intended to meet the expenditure for promoting the products having MPEDA logo abroad through super markets/retail outlets/own marketing etc.

(iii) MPEDA has identified IFFCO Kisan Special Economic Zone at Nellore, Andhra Pradesh for establishment of Seafood Park for Value Addition. MPEDA has requested IFFCO Kisan SEZ for allotment of 125 acres in the proposed SEZ for establishment of Seafood Park, a hub for Value Addition.

### Statement-I

*Export data is compiled port-wise By MPEDA. The State-wise export figure has been compiled by adding up of Port-wise export figures in a particular State*

### Total Export from India

(Q: Quantity in Tonnes, V: Value in Rs. Crore, \$: USD Million)

		2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
Total Export from India	Q:	813091	678436	602835
	V:	12901.47	10048.53	8607.94
	\$:	2856.92	2132.84	1908.63

**Export Compilation — Port-wise Total**

(Q: Quantity in Tonnes, V: Value in Rs. Crore, \$: USD Million)

Ports		April-2010 – March-2011	April-2009 – March-2010	April-2008 – March-2009
1		2	3	4
Pipavav	Q:	197478	182052	163866
	V:	2025.72	1673.74	1408.35
	\$:	452.22	361.21	307.69
Ahmedabad	Q:	432	1145	123
	V:	124.94	153.98	65.97
	\$:	27.81	32.80	14.96
Mundra	Q:	263	671	661
	V:	3.79	11.02	11.00
	\$:	0.84	2.34	2.50
Kandla	Q:	124	0	75
	V:	1.75	0.00	0.41
	\$:	0.40	0.00	0.10
Okha	Q:	0	1	1
	V:	0.00	0.02	0.01
	\$:	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	Q:	198,296	183,870	164,725
	V:	2,156.21	1,838.75	1,485.73
	\$:	481.27	396.35	325.25
JNP	Q:	155829	129318	126853
	V:	1970.65	1564.42	1487.28
	\$:	437.73	331.46	329.52

1		2	3	4
Mumbai	Q:	1965	2349	2319
	V:	273.49	462.67	176.56
	\$:	60.73	97.97	38.60
NSICT	Q:	0	0	1
	V:	0.00	0.00	0.02
	\$:	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	Q:	157,793	131,667	129,173
	V:	2,244.14	2,027.10	1,663.87
	\$:	498.47	429.44	368.12
Goa	Q:	35728	29409	21146
	V:	275.30	219.24	185.16
	\$:	61.04	46.49	42.04
Mangalore/ICD	Q:	104821	59000	33083
	V:	688.32	400.33	238.44
	\$:	152.45	85.43	52.81
Bengaluru	Q:	3	0	0
	V:	0.22	0.00	0.00
	\$:	0.05	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	Q:	104823	59000	33083
	V:	688.54	400.33	238.44
	\$:	152.50	85.43	52.81
Kochi	Q:	121550	104281	98537
	V:	1892.14	1576.19	1504.98
	\$:	418.10	333.02	335.35

1		2	3	4
Trivandrum	Q:	2932	2985	2209
	V:	105.61	92.66	66.16
	\$:	23.33	19.66	14.69
Calicut	Q:	132	28	33
	V:	4.36	1.16	1.03
	\$:	0.97	0.24	0.21
Kerala	Q:	124615	107293	100780
	V:	2002.10	1670.02	1572.18
	\$:	442.40	352.92	350.26
Chennai	Q:	55961	46009	39043
	V:	1979.76	1314.62	1078.44
	\$:	436.77	277.91	240.80
Tuticorin	Q:	30220	27782	29354
	V:	880.41	686.45	693.76
	\$:	194.12	145.22	153.59
Trichy	Q:	10	0	0
	V:	0.31	0.00	0.00
	\$:	0.07	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	Q:	86191	73791	68397
	V:	2860.48	2001.07	1772.20
	\$:	630.96	423.13	394.40
Vizag	Q:	38217	31863	32277
	V:	1300.28	943.29	897.93
	\$:	286.44	199.24	199.85

1		2	3	4
Hyderabad	Q:	2	0	0
	V:	0.03	0.00	0.00
	\$:	0.01	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	Q:	38219	31863	32277
	V:	1300.30	943.29	897.93
	\$:	286.45	199.24	199.85
Kolkata	Q:	56060	46901	33625
	V:	1313.67	892.48	720.36
	\$:	290.50	188.10	159.96
West Bengal	Q:	56060	46901	33625
	V:	1313.67	892.48	720.36
	\$:	290.50	188.10	159.96
Karimganj	Q:	51	117	0
	V:	0.14	0.25	0.00
	\$:	0.03	0.05	0.00
Assam	Q:	51	117	0
	V:	0.14	0.25	0.00
	\$:	0.03	0.05	0.00
Agartala	Q:	0	0	173
	V:	0.00	0.00	0.36
	\$:	0.00	0.00	0.08
Tripura	Q:	0	0	173
	V:	0.00	0.00	0.36
	\$:	0.00	0.00	0.08

1		2	3	4
Delhi	Q:	0	0	1
	V:	0.00	0.07	0.07
	\$:	0.00	0.02	0.02
Mid Sea*	Q:	7600	6289	5482
	V:	52.23	36.82	46.08
	\$:	11.44	7.86	10.27
Hill Land Customs*	Q:	3714	8236	13960
	V:	8.35	19.12	25.16
	\$:	1.85	3.83	5.48
Port Blair*	Q:	0	0	0
	V:	0.00	0.00	0.01
	\$:	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Ports*	Q:	11,314	14,524	19,443
	V:	60.59	55.93	71.25
	\$:	13.29	11.69	15.75
Total Export from India	Q:	813091	678436	602835
	V:	12901.47	10048.53	8607.94
	\$:	2856.92	2132.84	1908.63

(\*) Other ports.

### **Statement-II**

#### *Schemes to Promote Export of Seafoods*

1. Subsidy for modifying existing fishing vessels to tuna long liners;
2. Scheme for extending interest subsidy for construction of new tuna long liners;
3. Subsidy for installation of insulated fish hold onboard fishing vessels;
4. Schemes aimed at increasing area under culture, improving production, productivity and returns, improving the quality of the product to meet the international marketing requirements and for easy market access etc.

## 5. Shrimp culture Promotional activities carried out by MPEDA

Sl. No.	Promotional activity
1	2
1.	Conducting macro level and micro-level surveys for identifying suitability of sites
2.	Issuing feasibility reports
3.	Training programme conducted (for General beneficiaries)
4.	Training programme conducted (for members of SC/ST communities)
5.	Organizing Farmers Meet to discuss the problems of the farmers and find possible solutions
6.	Organizing Awareness campaigns for spreading new concepts and technology

1	2
7.	Campaigns for promotion of Aquaculture societies
8.	Organizing Inter-State study tours for farmers to enable him to imbibe new developments and technology from fellow farmers of other States
9.	Organizing Seminars/Workshops etc. to help the farmers in acquiring new concepts and technology
10.	Demonstration programmes on sustainable shrimp culture practices
11.	Preparation of area-wise master plans
12.	Registration of farmers for availing technical assistance
13.	Extending technical assistance for development of new area under shrimp culture as well as for sustainable farming practices

## 6. Aquaculture Section Subsidy Assistance Schemes:

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Objectives	Quantum of Subsidy
1	2	3	4
1.	Subsidy for new farm development	For development of new shrimp/scampi farms	@ 25% of the capital cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000/- per ha. WSA and restricted to Rs. 2.5 lakh per beneficiary
2.	Subsidy for small-scale hatcheries	For setting up of shrimp/scampi hatchery with a minimum production capacity of 10 million seeds per annum	@ 25% of the capital cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 30.00 lakh per beneficiary
3.	Subsidy for small-scale hatcheries	For setting up of shrimp/scampi hatchery with a minimum production capacity of 10 million seeds per	@ 50% of the capital cost subject a to maximum of Rs. 10.00 lakh per beneficiary/hatchery limited to

1	2	3	4
		annum in Gujarat, Maharashtra and scampi hatchery in Odisha	4 hatcheries only
4.	Subsidy for medium-scale hatcheries	For setting up of shrimp/scampi hatchery with a minimum production capacity of 30 million seeds per annum	@ 25% of the capital cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 6.00 lakh per beneficiary/hatchery
5.	Subsidy for medium-scale hatcheries	For setting up of shrimp/scampi hatchery with a minimum production capacity of 30 million seeds per annum in Gujarat, Maharashtra and scampi hatchery in Odisha	@ 50% of the capital cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 20.00 lakh per beneficiary/hatchery limited to 6 hatcheries only
6.	Subsidy for setting up of PGR labs in hatcheries/Pvt. Lab	To establish PCR labs in Hatcheries/Pvt. Lab	@ 50% of capital cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5.00 lakh per beneficiary /hatchery
7.	Subsidy for Effluent Treatment System (ETS) in Shrimp Farms	To set up effluent treatment systems attached to shrimp farms	@ 25% of the capital cost, subject to Rs. 1.50 lakh for shrimp farms with a minimum water area of 5.00 ha. and upto Rs. 6.00 lakh per beneficiary
8.	Registration of Aquaculture Societies	For adoption of BMPs and Code of Practices for sustainable shrimp farming for sector wide management of aquaculture farms	50% of the estimated cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 5.00 lakh for setting up of office, ware house/ auction hall, common facility etc., Laboratory facilities, Hiring technicians, training farmers/technical personnel and methodology for promoting environmentally sound farming. Being operated in a phased manner.
9.	Subsidy assistance for scampi farming in Padasekharams of Kerala	For utilizing the vast stretches of low lying paddy fields known as Padasekharams in Kerala in a collective manner for producing scampi during the off season of 8 months for increasing the production, of scampi	Applicable as per the following slab system 1. 0-10 ha. – @25 % of actual cost limited to Rs 2.5 lakh 2. 20-50 ha. – @25 % of actual cost limited to Rs 5.0 lakh



1	2	3	4
			<p>3. 50-100 ha. – @25% of actual cost limited to Rs. 7.0 lakh</p> <p>4. 100-150 ha. – @25% of actual cost limited to Rs. 8.5 lakh</p>
10. Providing of financial assistance for farmers for undertaking organic farming of shrimp and scampi		<p>To develop new export opportunities with special focus on premium sea-food markets in EU and Switzerland.</p> <p>To promote the development of eco-friendly, socially responsible organic farming and to build up a strong economical production center.</p> <p>To implement the organic production of shrimp/scampi seed, feed and to process the organic produce.</p> <p>Inspection and Certification of organically produced material by reputed agencies.</p>	<p>Extending financial assistance @ Rs. 25,000/- per ha. of WSA or 50% of the total cost of certification and feed cost which ever is the less to the farmers for undertaking organic farming in new farms. Ceiling limit for individual farmers is maximum of 6 ha. and above or Rs. 1.5 lakh which ever is lowest and for Padasekharams/groups/clusters/societies the ceiling is 30 ha. and above or Rs. 7.5 lakhs.</p>
7. Organization of small and marginal farmers into Aquaculture societies for achieving higher production, productivity and returns through the National Centre for Sustainable Aquaculture (NaCSA), an extension arm of MPEDA through implementation of Better Management Practices (BMPs);			10. To enable better returns to the primary producers, international buyers like M/s SYSCO CORPORATION (one of the largest food service company in the USA) are convinced to procure shrimp produced from aquaculture societies;
8. Efforts to diversify aquaculture activities by initiating demonstration programmes for export oriented candidate species like Sea bass and Mud crab in various coastal States; efforts are also being taken for popularizing Tilapia, Grouper and Cobia varieties that have good demand internationally;			11. Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Aquaculture has initiated a number of measures to contribute to the aquaculture production;
9. Scheme to promote organic aquaculture of commercially important species by initiating a project "India Organic Aquaculture Project (IOAP)" in collaboration with Swiss Import Promotion Programme (SIPPO);			12. Scheme for promotion of Indian value added marine products having MPEDA Quality Logo;
			13. Scheme for developmental assistance for export of ornamental fishes/aquarium plants, by which the registered exporters are offered assistance upto 10% FOB value realized;
			14. Participation in important domestic fairs. MPEDA organised the prestigious biennial event —

17th India International Seafood Show at Chennai during 2010 and is proposed to organise the 18th in the series during February 29th to 2nd March, 2012 at Chennai. Also the aquaculture events — Indaqua, Aquaria, Aqua Aquaria India, etc. were also held at Chennai;

15. Assistance to processors to set up quality control laboratories to check in-process quality control by subsidizing 25% of the capital cost towards setting up the lab subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,50,000/-;
16. Assistance to processors/pre-processors to construct/renovate captive/independent pre-processing centers as per EU/HACCP guidelines by subsidizing 50% of the cost incurred;
17. Interest Subsidy scheme to compensate a certain amount of interest payable by the plant owners to the bankers from whom they have availed loan for the upgradation of their facilities to achieve equivalency to EU/GOI norms;
18. Scheme for installation of tube/flake ice machine and chill rooms in selected Fishing Harbours;
19. To increase processing capacity of value added seafood products, MPEDA is operating various subsidy schemes to provide assistance to the existing exporters and to the new entrepreneurs for creation of required infrastructure facilities for processing and export of value added marine products;
20. In order to ensure proper control on the quality of Marine products (fish and fishery products) exported from India, the MPEDA operates Residue Control Programmes like (i) National Residue Control Plan (NRCP), (ii) Pre-Harvest Testing (PHT) of Aquaculture products, (iii) Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level (MPRNL)
21. Subsidy schemes of MPEDA for modernization of processing facilities and development of infrastructure facilities.

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Objectives	Quantum of Subsidy
1	2	3	4
1.	Financial assistance for creating basic facilities for fish curing/drying/packing/storage for export	<p>To facilitate creation of adequate facilities necessary and essential for dry fish handling, processing, packing and storage also to ensure quality product for export markets.</p> <p>To boost the export of dried fish items and to earn valuable foreign exchange to the country.</p> <p>To increase the share of dried fish</p>	<p><b>Scheme – A:</b> Financial assistance for setting up of dried fish handling/curing/drying facility (with solar system with LPG back up)</p> <p>Maximum assistance shall be Rs. 23.50 lakh per beneficiary @ 33<sup>1/3</sup>% of the actual cost incurred.</p> <p><b>Scheme – B:</b> Financial assistance for the setting up of dried fish packing and storage facility by dried fish processors/exporters registered with MPEDA.</p> <p>Maximum assistance shall be</p>

1	2	3	4																				
		items in the seafood export basket of India.	Rs. 8.25 lakh per beneficiary @ 33 <sup>1/3</sup> % of the actual cost incurred.																				
2. Financial assistance for Basic facilities (new) for Chilled fish/ Chilled Tuna for export.		To boost the export of chilled fish items and to earn valuable foreign exchange to the country, to increase the share of chilled fish items in the seafood export basket of India and to facilitate creation of adequate facilities necessary and essential for chilled fish export and also to ensure quality product for export markets.	Maximum assistance shall be Rs. 35 lakh per beneficiary @ 33 <sup>1/3</sup> % of the actual cost incurred. The financial assistance under the scheme will be available only once to a beneficiary.																				
3. Technology Upgradation Scheme for Marine Products (TUSMP)		This scheme is an effort to provide financial assistance to exporters for setting up new units (Category-I), to expand the existing production capacity for value added products (Category-II) and for diversifying into value addition (Category-III). The assistance will be subject to full commitment of the exporter by fulfilling an annual export obligation covering specifically notified value added products. Financial assistance either in the shape of capital subsidy @ 25% (or) interest subsidy to the extent of 5 percentage points.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of assistance</th> <th>Cate- gory-I</th> <th>Cate- gory-II</th> <th>Cate- gory-III</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Interest</td> <td>150</td> <td>125</td> <td>125</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subsidy</td> <td>Lakh</td> <td>Lakh</td> <td>Lakh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital</td> <td>100</td> <td>85</td> <td>85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subsidy</td> <td>Lakh</td> <td>Lakh</td> <td>Lakh</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Minimum investment: Rs. 100 lakh for capital subsidy and Rs. 200 lakh for Interest Subsidy.</p>	Type of assistance	Cate- gory-I	Cate- gory-II	Cate- gory-III	Interest	150	125	125	Subsidy	Lakh	Lakh	Lakh	Capital	100	85	85	Subsidy	Lakh	Lakh	Lakh
Type of assistance	Cate- gory-I	Cate- gory-II	Cate- gory-III																				
Interest	150	125	125																				
Subsidy	Lakh	Lakh	Lakh																				
Capital	100	85	85																				
Subsidy	Lakh	Lakh	Lakh																				
4. Subsidy for setting up new modern ice plant/renovation of existing plant		Financial assistance to ice plants in order to upgrade themselves and develop the capacity to supply quality ice to fishermen, processors and shrimp farmers.	Rs. 31 lakh @25% of the cost for a new block ice unit. Rs. 26 lakh @50% of the cost of renovation for existing unit. Rs. 14 lakh @25% of the cost for Flake/Chip/Tube ice unit.																				
5. Subsidy for acquisition of machinery for tuna cannery/processing of value added tuna product		To assist seafood processors to set up tuna cannery/processing facilities for value added tuna products	25% of the cost of machinery and equipment subject to a maximum of Rs. 65.25 lakh																				

1	2	3	4
6.	Financial support for acquisition of Refrigerated Truck/Containers	To encourage seafood processors to acquire Refrigerated Trucks/ containers for transportation of raw material/ finished products.	25% of the cost of Refrigerated Truck/ container, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3.50 lakh
7.	Financial assistance for setting up large Cold Storages	To encourage individuals to establish Cold Storages for keep the surplus seafood.	25% of the cost of cold storage subject to the maximum of Rs. 60 lakh.
8.	Subsidized distribution of INSULATED FISH BOXES	For proper preservation of raw materials in iced condition on board fishing vessel, in shrimp farms, peeling sheds and processing plants	Moulded synthetic insulated fish boxes of various capacity are distributed at 50% subsidy:

## 22. Scheme assistance in Tamil Nadu

(a) Details on year-wise developmental subsidies disbursed to Tamil Nadu during the last three years:—

(Amount in Rs. Lakh)

Sl.No.	Year	No.	Amount
1.	2008-2009	261	160.37
2.	2009-2010	28	112.69
3.	2010-2011	8	142.27
Total		297	415.33

(b) Details on year-wise/scheme-wise developmental subsidies disbursed to Tamil Nadu in the last three years:—

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	All processing Machinery and Equipment	13	80.34	1	17.50	1	17.50
2.	Chill Room	8	12.69	3	3.65	0	0
3.	Chilled Fish Handling Centre	1	10.59	0	0	0	0
4.	Effluent Treatment Plant	2	6	3	16.01	1	7.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Flake Ice Making Machine	1	4.50	1	4.50	0	0
6.	Generator Sets	6	10.7	4	6.65	1	2.50
7.	Ice Plant	1	17.59	5	48.67	0	0
8.	Insulated Fish Boxes	223	8.94	7	5.63	2	1.86
9.	Ref. Truck/Container	1	1.02	1	3.50	0	0
10.	TUSMP	0	0	0	0	2	113.17
11.	Upgradation of Cold Storage	2	3.51	1	3.50	0	0
12.	Water Purification System	3	4.49	2	3.08	1	0.24
Total		261	160.37	28	112.69	8	142.27

(c) Details on year-wise developmental- subsidies disbursed during the last three years:—

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Sl.No.	Year	No.	Amount
1.	2008-2009	755	1476.87
2.	2009-2010	169	728.08
3.	2010-2011	1726	568.34
Total		2650	2773.29

*Details of subsidy released during the last 4 years*

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
<b>Subsidy for Pre-Processing Centres</b>								
Tamil Nadu	2	20.90	Nil	Nil	3	20.81	Nil	Nil
<b>Subsidy for Mini Lab</b>								
Tamil Nadu	2	1.52	1	1.03	Nil	Nil	2	1.82
<b>Interest Subsidy</b>								
Tamil Nadu	4	18.46	2	14.65	5	12.78	1	4.55

(d) Subsidy assistance extended for increasing production in Tamil Nadu:—

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Quantum of Subsidy
1.	Assistance for establishing shrimp/scampi seed production	1 beneficiary/Rs. 6.00 lakh
2.	Assistance for new farm development	272.12 ha./Rs. 130.21 lakh
3.	Assistance for establishing disease diagnostic laboratories	3 labs/14.85 lakh

(e) Scheme for extending interest subsidy for construction of new tuna long liners:—

(Rs. in lakh)

2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
124	51.41	160	65.36	124	49.55

(f) Subsidy for installation of insulated fish hold onboard fishing vessels:—

(Rs. in lakh)

2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
144	89.15	95	55.84	72	39.71

### Recognition of Trade Union

4189. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

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

(a) whether basic rights of workers/labourers recurrently violated in the country including that of the Maruti Suzuki during the recent months;

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

(c) the number of mandays lost as a result of such strikes and lock-outs particularly in Maharashtra during the last three years; and

(d) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to check exploitation of labourers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d) Whenever there is any complaint regarding violation of basic rights of the workers, the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Trade Unions Act, 1926 are attracted and both the Central and State Governments enforce the labour laws in their respective sphere of jurisdiction. As per the statistics compiled by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the number of mandays lost due to strikes and lock-outs during 2008, 2009 and 2010 is as under:—

(Provisional figures — in thousands)

Year	All India	Maharashtra
2008	17433	30
2009	13564	987
2010	17900	99

Whenever complaints about exploitation of workers are received, action is taken by the 'appropriate Government' under the provisions of the relevant Act.

### Shipbuilding Centre

4190. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish an integrated Port-cum- Shipping Centre on the cost of Andhra Pradesh as joint venture of Visakhapatnam Port Trust and the Cochin Shipyard;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether large tracts of waterfront on the Andhra Pradesh coast has been framed out to private parties;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(e) the manner in which the Government proposes to expand the ports and shipbuilding activities in the country?

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

(a) No proposal is under consideration with Ministry of Shipping to establish an integrated port-cum-shipping centre at Andhra Pradesh as joint venture of Visakhapatnam Port Trust and the Cochin Shipyard.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In so far as Ministry of Shipping is concerned no tracts of waterfront on the coast of Andhra Pradesh is allowed to private parties. As per provisions of the Indian Ports Act, 1908, control and responsibility for administration and development of Minor Ports lies with the State Government.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Ministry of Shipping has formulated National Maritime Development Programme (NMDP) and has come out with Maritime Agenda 2010-2020 strategy document for expansion and development of port sector and shipbuilding. Various port sector projects are awarded on Public Private Participation basis for augmentation of

capacity. In the current financial year 2011-12, a target of 23 PPP projects for award has been fixed. The Government owned Cochin Shipyard Limited is also planning to expand its capacity for which a business plan is under preparation.

[Translation]

### Acquiring of Land for Widening of NH-28

4191. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of villages in the districts of Basti and Sant Kabir Nagar in Uttar Pradesh where land is being acquired/has been acquired to widen NH-28;

(b) the date of gazette notification made by the Union Government in this regard in 3DA Gazette and the time taken to give awards to affected villages after 3D gazette notification;

(c) the value of lands and official rate of the lands of affected villages at the time of 3D publication and the rate of lands of the affected villages and official rate at the time of award;

(d) the rate of lands of affected villages fixed in the award and the date when widening of highway was started by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI);

(e) the date on which Gazette notification was made by the Central Government regarding appointment of competent authority and arbitrator of Basti and the jurisdiction of competent authority and the arbitrator of Basti;

(f) whether the competent authority has the right to hearing again; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (e) Details are placed at enclosed Statement.

(f) and (g) No, Madam. In case of any grievance regarding compensation, NH Act, 1956 provides for appointment of arbitrator for settlement of dispute.

## Statement

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)				
Sl. No.	Name of the Villages of District Basti and Sant Kabir Nagar where land is acquired under LMNHP	Date of 3A Notification	Date of 3D Notification	Date of Award	Circle rate at the time 3D Notification (Rs. Per Hect.)	Rate of Award by the Competent Authority (Rs. Per Hect.)	Date of start of widening	Date of Gazette Notification of Appointment of Competent Authority Basti and Jurisdiction of Arbitrator Basti	Date of Gazette Notification of Appointment of Arbitrator Basti and Jurisdiction of Arbitrator Basti
1	2	3	4	5	6				
<b>District - Basti</b>									
1.	Ridhaura Khas	29.07.2004 and 25.10.2005	28.06.2005 and 13.0.5.2006	27.05.07	750880	396193.30	(a) For Package LMNHP-EW-II-WB-4 (km. 135 km. 164). The date of start is 29.11.05	Date of Notification of appointment of Arbitrator Basti is 30.10.2003 and jurisdiction of Arbitrator Basti is for all the villages falling under district Basti	Date of Notification of appointment of Arbitrator Basti is 30.10.2003 and jurisdiction of Arbitrator Basti is for all the villages falling under district Basti
2.	Mancha	29.07.2004	28.06.2005 and 13.05.2006	02.07.07	750880	2647012.49		Competent Authority Basti is 02.09.2003 and jurisdiction of Competent Authority Basti is district Basti and district Sant Kabir Nagar	
3.	Keshavpur	29.07.2004	28.06.2005 and 13.05.2006	31.01.08	750880	554579.66			
4.	Ram Nagar	29.07.2004	28.06.2005 and 13.05.2006	30.04.08	750880	535932.20			
5.	Bhadoi	29.07.2004	28.06.2005 and 13.05.2006	27.10.07	750880	466096.70			



1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Khatm Sarai	29.07.2004 28.06.2005 and 13.05.2006	31.10.07	1106560	2918769.24
7.	Tikariya	29.07.2004 28.06.2005 and 13.05.2006	27.08.07	750880	538977.29
8.	Bagha Nala	29.07.2004 28.06.2005 and 13.05.2006	30.11.09	1462240	1317499.99
9.	Phooldih	29.07.2004 28.06.2005 and 13.05.2006	22.06.09	1106560	4743000.00
10.	Kaulpur	29.07.2004 13.05.2006	20.02.09	1462240	1264800.00
11.	Shankarpur	29.07.2004 28.06.2005 and 13.05.2006	31.12.08	1462240	10810621.64
12.	Godsara Shukul	29.07.2004 13.05.2006	08.01.07	750880	636142.03
13.	Ramhatiya	29.07.2004 28.06.2005 and 13.05.2006	16.01.08	750880	3478200.00
14.	Majhauva Duve	29.07.2004 13.05.2006	21.11.07	750880	646367.46
15.	Sarbhanga	29.07.2004 13.05.2006	21.11.07	750880	608076.91
16.	Jamauliya Mafi	29.07.2004 28.06.2005 and 13.05.2006	30.04.08	750880	502791.52

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Pachvas	29.07.2004 13.05.2006	29.07.2004 13.05.2006	22.11.08 1106560	1107079.12
18.	Purehindu	29.07.2004 13.05.2006	29.07.2004 13.05.2006	12.12.07 750880	995144.48
19.	Khesuva	29.07.2004 13.05.2006	29.07.2004 13.05.2006	29.09.08 1462240	6258124.99
20.	Sirauli Babu	29.07.2004 28.06.2005 and 13.05.2006	29.07.2004 28.06.2005 and 13.05.2006	27.11.08 1462240	13702000.00
21.	Khankala urf Chhavani	29.07.2004 28.06.2005 and 13.05.2006	29.07.2004 28.06.2005 and 13.05.2006	25.09.09 1462240	12039923.06
22.	Khamhariya	29.07.2004 28.06.2005 and 13.05.2006	29.07.2004 28.06.2005 and 13.05.2006	22.12.08 1462240	10474125.00
23.	Nalhiyapur	29.07.2004 28.06.2005 and 13.05.2006	29.07.2004 28.06.2005 and 13.05.2006	17.12.07 1462240	1268703.69
24.	Redwal	29.07.2004 13.05.2006	29.07.2004 13.05.2006	04.02.08 750880	5731125.00
25.	Lalganj	29.07.2004 13.05.2006	29.07.2004 13.05.2006	06.08.07 750880	909075.00
26.	Sonbarsa	29.07.2004 13.05.2006	29.07.2004 13.05.2006	29.10.07 1106560	1351282.04
27.	Lokaipur	29.07.2004 13.05.2006	29.07.2004 13.05.2006	28.09.07 750880	6140936.84
28.	Mahevajot Mali	29.07.2004 13.05.2006	29.07.2004 13.05.2006	17.11.07 750880	559646.02
29.	Chaukari	29.07.2004 13.05.2006	29.07.2004 13.05.2006	04.07.07 750880	559883.72

1	2	3	4	5	6		
30.	Duhava	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	21.05.08	1106560	774180.01	(b) For Package LMNHP-EW-II-WB-5 (km. 164-km. 208). The date of start is 18.10.2005
31.	Badhar Khurd	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	21.05.08	1106560	774367.36	
32.	Badhar Kala	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	31.01.08	1106560	3778490.56	
33.	Mahughat	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	31.12.07	1462240	7473818.18	
34.	Muradipur	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	31.12.07	2371200	10777881.93	
35.	Harraiya Ghat	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	05.09.09	2371200	12477738.46	
36.	Raj Ghat	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	30.11.09	2371200	10182711.86	
37.	Atwa	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	29.11.08	2371200	14994000.00	
38.	Tenuwa	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	22.05.08	1462240	790500.00	
39.	Ama Pandey	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	22.05.08	750880	628257.66	
40.	Bhadawal Khurd	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	30.09.08	1462240	4705357.14	
41.	Bhadawal Kala	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	31.05.08	750880	3030670.91	
42.	Khairi Ojha	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	22.05.08	1106560	1106700.00	
43.	Mochipur	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	21.05.08	750880	592875.00	
44.	Rajoli	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	31.01.08	1106560	2529600.00	
45.	Bijra	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	28.01.08	750880	5644170.00	
46.	Bihra	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	31.01.08	1106560	1345287.29	
47.	Narayanpur Tiwari	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	13.07.09	1462240	12935454.00	
48.	Dhansinghpur	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	No private land	1462240	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	
49.	Teliadih	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	15.07.09	1462240	12935456.00
50.	Trilokpur	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	22.05.08	750880	691371.81
51.	Kakuwa Rawat	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	31.01.08	750880	1115999.99
52.	Pikaura Sani	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	26.12.08	1106560	6080769.24
53.	Jasaipur	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	22.12.08	1462240	13614167.00
54.	Naktidei Bujurg	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	31.12.09	1462240	15019500.00
55.	Retas urf Kaptanganj	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	24.12.08	1462240	15810000.00
56.	Gaura	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	24.12.08	1106560	7905000.00
57.	Khajuha	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	31.10.07	750880	811579.99
58.	Ramdeia	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	29.09.07	750880	654296.49
59.	Garha	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	28.10.08	750880	634463.28
60.	Vishunpura	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	13.12.07	750880	1027650.00
61.	Tamoiipur	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	08.10.08	750880	1235350.28
62.	Dudhaura	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	22.01.07	750880	5420571.43
63.	Andupur	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	21.11.07	750880	1093446.12
64.	Tilakpur	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	21.01.08	750880	1149818.18
65.	Jagesar	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	28.12.07	750880	750975.00
66.	Loharaoli	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	17.11.07	750880	761927.69
67.	Marha	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	30.10.09	1106560	5855555.56
68.	Gotwa	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	29.10.09	2717000	2421351.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	
69.	Banjaria	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	23.12.06	1106560	1329028.13
70.	Puraina	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	29.09.08	1462240	1106700.00
71.	Mahmudpur	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	30.12.09	1106560	1069849.62
72.	Basahawa	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	20.12.09	1462240	764793.00
73.	Baghi	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	30.06.08	1462240	1380786.03
74.	Dubakhara Khas	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	30.11.09	2717000	2373500.00
75.	Rithiya (Re. Award)	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	15.11.10	2717000	1138854.00
76.	Sansarpur	29.07.2004 and 18.01.2006	13.05.2006 and 19.05.2006	23.12.08	2717000	18000000.00
77.	Amhat	18.01.2006	19.05.2006	30.11.09	2717000	7217609.00
78.	Katara	18.01.2006	19.05.2006	01.09.10	2717000	14353816.00
79.	Moorghat	18.01.2006	19.05.2006	25.02.10	2717000	14366478.00
80.	Madwa Nagar	18.01.2006	13.05.2006 and 19.5.2006	23.06.08 and 23.09.08	2717000	8800000 and 12648000
81.	Dindoha	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	30.09.08	2717000	9368820.00
82.	Chainpurawa	18.01.2006	19.05.2006	24.03.07	1462240	2727225.00
83.	Mahudar (A)	18.01.2006	19.05.2006	24.03.07	2717000	2727225.00
84.	Amoli (A)	18.01.2006	19.05.2006	24.03.07	2717000	4053846.17
85.	Bararia Bujurg	18.01.2006	19.05.2006	24.03.07	1462240	9557210.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	
86.	Handiya	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	04.08.07	2717000	3090676.70
87	Karhi	29.07.2004	13.05.2006	22.09.07	1462240	2964375.00
88	Parsazaffar	18.01.2006	19.05.2006	27.08.07	1462240	3684210.54
89	Dasauta	18.01.2006	19.05.2006	29.09.07	1462240	801314.69
90	Khajaula	18.01.2006	19.05.2006	12.11.07	2717000	2461495.38
91	Parsa Hazzam	18.01.2006	19.05.2006	30.09.10	1106560	474300.00
	<b>District-Santkabir Nagar</b>					
92	Temarahmat	12.01.2006	07.07.2006	24.12.08	1482000	10013000.00
93	Kath Ganga	12.01.2006	07.07.2006	22.11.07	8645000	5533500.00
94	Bhujaini	12.01.2006	07.07.2006	31.12.09	1482000	6545340.00
95	Dadawa	12.01.2006	07.07.2006	22.11.07	1482000	3517725.00
96	Khirdiha	12.01.2006	07.07.2006	31.12.09	1482000	6324000.00
97	Mir Ganj	12.01.2006	07.07.2006	14.07.09	1482000	6007800.00
98.	Chureb	12.01.2006	07.07.2006	30.12.09	1482000	8431999.00
99.	Saraia	12.01.2006	07.07.2006	29.09.08	1482000	4743000.00
100.	Dhaurhara	12.01.2006	07.07.2006	31.12.09	1543750	7958053.70
101.	Kaswa Magahaar Khas	12.01.2006	07.07.2006	29.08.07	1976000	8063100.00
102.	Rasula Bad	12.01.2006	07.07.2006	01.09.07	864500	867000.01
103.	Bhaisahiya	29.7.2004	16.2.2005	20.12.06	1543750	2361975.90

(c) For Package  
LMNHP-EW-II-WB-6  
(km. 208-km. 251.70).  
The date of State  
is 24.10.2005

[English]

### Decreasing Depth in Kolkata Port

4192. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a specialist committee has been constituted to find out the cause of the decreasing depth in Kolkata port;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the committee has found that the sunken ships and other water vehicles are one of the causes of decreasing depth and silting;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to clear all those sunken ships from the river bed to save the Kolkata port?

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

(a) and (b) A Committee is being constituted to find out the causes of decreasing depth in Kolkata Port and to come out with alternatives.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

### Coastal Security

4193. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any expert panel on coastal security;

(b) if so, the details and composition thereof alongwith the number of meetings held, etc. during the last two years;

(c) whether it discussed/shared information regarding issues related to ships and coastal security; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) The National Committee on Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security against threats from the Sea was formed in August, 2009 with a view to ensure timely implementation of various important decisions taken by the Government in respect of maritime and coastal security of the country, consequent to the terrorists attack in Mumbai on 26.11.2008. The Committee is headed by the Cabinet Secretary with members from various other Ministries/Departments. The Committee has met on five occasions i.e., on 04.09.2009, 22.01.2010, 14.05.2010, 23.11.2010 and 29.01.2011. The issues relating to Shipping and Coastal Security inter-alia were discussed in these meetings. However, it is mentioned that this Committee is not an expert panel.

### Tiger Reserves

4194. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Tiger reserves in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any plan to sanction 'B.R. Hills' and 'Kudremukh' reserves as the Tiger reserves in the country;

(c) if so, the total number of families are residing inside the 'B.R. Hills' and 'Kudremukh reserves' and the measures taken by the Government for the rehabilitation;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to supply free LPG connection and cylinders to the people in order to save the forest wood; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken by the Government to save the forests in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) There are 40 tiger reserves in the country. The details are given in the Statement.

(b) The Biligiri Ranganatha Temple Sanctuary has already been notified by the State as a Tiger Reserve, while 'in-principle' approval has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for constituting the Kudremukh Tiger Reserve.

(c) As reported by the State, there are 504 families residing in the Biligiri Ranganatha Temple Tiger Reserve, and 1339 families in the Kudremukh National Park. The package for voluntary village relocation/rehabilitation from the core/critical tiger habitat has been enhanced to Rs. 10 lakh/family in the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger.

(d) and (e) The funding support is provided to States based on their Annual Plan of Operation/Tiger Conservation Plan, which inter-alia includes provisions to reduce the dependency of fringe people on natural resources.

### Statement

#### List of Tiger Reserves in India (State-wise)

Sl. No.	Year of creation	Name of Tiger Reserve	State
1	2	3	4
1.	1973-74	Bandipur	Karnataka
2.	1973-74	Corbett	Uttarakhand
3.	1973-74	Kanha	Madhya Pradesh
4.	1973-74	Manas	Assam
5.	1973-74	Melghat	Maharashtra
6.	1973-74	Palamau	Jharkhand
7.	1973-74	Ranthambore	Rajasthan
8.	1973-74	Similipal	Odisha
9.	1973-74	Sunderbans	West Bengal
10.	1978-79	Periyar	Kerala

1	2	3	4
11.	1978-79	Sariska	Rajasthan
12.	1982-83	Buxa	West Bengal
13.	1982-83	Indravati	Chhattisgarh
14.	1982-83	Nagarjunsagar	Andhra Pradesh
15.	1982-83	Namdapha	Arunachal Pradesh
16.	1987-88	Dudhwa	Uttar Pradesh
17.	1988-89	Kalakad-Mundanthurai	Tamil Nadu
18.	1989-90	Valmiki	Bihar
19.	1992-93	Pench	Madhya Pradesh
20.	1993-94	Tadoba-Andheri	Maharashtra
21.	1993-94	Bandhavgarh	Madhya Pradesh
22.	1994-95	Panna	Madhya Pradesh
23.	1994-95	Dampa	Mizoram
24.	1998-99	Bhadra	Karnataka
25.	1998-99	Pench	Maharashtra
26.	1999-2000	Pakke	Arunachal Pradesh
27.	1999-2000	Nameri	Assam
28.	1999-2000	Satpura	Madhya Pradesh
29.	2008-2009	Anamalai	Tamil Nadu
30.	2008-2009	Udanti-Sitanadi	Chhattisgarh
31.	2008-2009	Satkosia	Odisha
32.	2008-2009	Kaziranga	Assam



1	2	3	4
33.	2008-2009	Achanakmar	Chhattisgarh
34.	2008-2009	Dandeli-Anshi	Karnataka
35.	2008-2009	Sanjay-Dubri	Madhya Pradesh
36.	2008-2009	Mudumalai	Tamil Nadu
37.	2008-2009	Nagarahole	Karnataka
38.	2008-2009	Parambikulam	Kerala
39.	2009-2010	Sahyadri	Maharashtra
40.	2011-2012	Biligiri Ranganatha Temple	Karnataka

#### Foreign Ships with Armed Guards

4195. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign ships with armed guards are being allowed to enter Indian ports earlier without any restrictions;

(b) if so, the reasons for removing these restrictions;

(c) whether Indian ships touching foreign ports are also being allowed entry with their armed guards;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether safeguard measures are linked to the removal of these restrictions; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Foreign ships with armed guards have been visiting Indian Ports in compliance with Custom Act/Regulations which continue to apply.

(c) and (d) Some of the foreign ports are permitting armed guards to be carried on ships of all nationalities. Ports like Galle (Sri Lanka), Muscat (UAE) are reportedly permitting carriage of armed guards on ships.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

#### Financial Assistance to Project Tiger

4196. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide financial assistance under centrally sponsored scheme, 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' for conservation of Asiatic Lions in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the long term strategy for conservation of Asiatic Lions has not been given same attention as 'Project Tiger' in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) An amount of Rs. 674.541 lakh has been sanctioned during 2010-11 for the State Government of Gujarat for conservation of lions under the project 'Consolidating long-term conservation of Asiatic Lions in Greater Gir Region' under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme — 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats'. In addition, this Ministry in the past also has been providing financial assistance to the Government of Gujarat for management of Gir Sanctuary under this scheme. Details of funds released for Gir Sanctuary during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)
2008-09	32.00
2009-10	78.46
2010-11	64.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>174.94</b>

(c) and (d) The 'Project Tiger' had been launched in the country in, 1973 and the project for lion conservation has been initiated under the 'Species Recovery programme' of the scheme 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' (IDWH) in 2010-11. In addition, the State Government of Gujarat has been implementing own programmes for development of Gir Sanctuary and other habitats of lion for conservation of lions under the State Plan. The Government of India is seriously addressing the issues related to conservation of lions with resources available under its IDWH scheme.

(e) The steps taken to conserve lions in the country include:—

1. Threatened species of wildlife are placed in the Schedules of the Wild Life (Protection), Act, 1972, thereby according them the highest degree of protection. Lion is included in Schedule-I of the Act.
2. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been amended from time to time and made more stringent against wildlife related offences including those pertaining to lion.
3. The concept of 'Greater Gir' has been adopted for development of Gir Sanctuary and Gir National Park for conservation of lions. The adjoining lion habitats of Girnar, Pania and Mitiyala have been notified as sanctuaries to widen the protected area network and home of lion.

4. The manpower and infrastructure have been improved and strengthened for intensive protection and conservation of lion and its habitats.
5. Habitat improvement measures like construction of bore well, check dams, gully plugging etc. have been undertaken by the State Government.
6. Modern information and communication technology has been introduced for the conservation of the Gir area.

#### Registration of Vehicles

4197. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRI A. SAMPATH:

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

- (a) whether the number of vehicles/automobiles registered in the country is on the rise;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise/UT-wise for various categories of motor vehicles; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to control the increase in the number of private vehicles and to improve the public transport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY) (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways collects and compiles information on category-wise registered motor vehicles on an annual basis from States/Union Territories. The State/ Union Territory-wise details of the number of registered motor vehicles during 2007-2009 upto 31st March, 2009 for various categories of motor vehicles are given in the enclosed Statement.

- (c) Measures to encourage a shift from private

personalized (two-wheelers and cars) mode of transport to public transport has to be a joint endeavour of the

Central, State and local Governments to strengthen the public transport system.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise details of Total Registered Motor Vehicles (Category-wise)  
(As on 31st March, 2009 — Provisional)*

States/UTs	Year-2007		Year-2008		Year-2009	
	Transport	Non-Transport	Transport	Non-Transport	Transport	Non-Transport
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	959023	8058948	841574	6366372	959023	709925
Arunachal Pradesh*	5430	22101	5430	16671	5430	16671
Assam	222391	1234751	201235	915187	222391	1012360
Bihar	171099	1959553	154166	1584974	171099	1788454
Chhattisgarh	169067	2114589	152307	1782564	169067	1945522
Goa	78030	673909	71409	552550	78030	595879
Gujarat	1134382	10998651	1065246	9223810	1134382	9864269
Haryana	444857	4425221	415952	3557332	444857	3980364
Himachal Pradesh	115121	494398	76516	294379	115121	379277
Jammu and Kashmir	129159	668445	120055	500192	129159	539286
Jharkhand	236522	2038020	214623	1635041	236522	1801498
Karnataka	805471	6952551	774448	5442927	805471	6147080
Kerala	1312506	4859918	1232048	3198181	1312506	3547412
Madhya Pradesh	348696	6010691	322924	5200534	348696	5661995
Maharashtra	1680619	14450908	1582185	11753176	1680619	12770289
Manipur	16671	147394	16671	130723	16671	130723
Meghalaya	44271	141877	40950	87039	44271	97606
Mizoram	15840	69882	14796	50859	15840	54042
Nagaland	99510	239873	92813	132950	99510	140363

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Odisha	285725	2607361	254665	2115767	285725	2321636
Punjab	252917	4831531	238408	4334173	252917	4578614
Rajasthan	551627	6489564	513248	5389241	551627	5937937
Sikkim	10907	28551	10274	15751	10907	17644
Tamil Nadu	1168144	12890997	1100248	10829295	1168144	11722853
Tripura	34914	143823	32421	98491	34914	108909
Uttarakhand	61652	787352	55219	675632	61652	725700
Uttar Pradesh	405967	10778812	367987	9458144	405967	10372845
West Bengal	394695	3043619	391587	2370297	394695	2648924
Total States (1)	9491699	80444743	10359403	87712252	11155213	96008077
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6539	59729	622	47066	6539	53190
Chandigarh	16723	747267	15448	696536	16723	730544
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11090	63359	10380	47152	11090	52269
Daman and Diu	7553	69738	7248	60483	7553	62185
Delhi	479427	6302167	440683	5458738	479427	5822740
Lakshadweep	792	7235	792	6443	792	6443
Puducherry	23804	538248	23013	460995	23804	514444
Total UTs (2)	465399	6305419	503786	6777413	545928	7241815
Total State and UT	9957098	86750162	10863189	94489665	11701141	7241815
Grand Total (1+2)	96707260		105352854		114951033	

\*Totals have been arrived at by adding the data relating to 1996-97 to the data on newly registered vehicles.

**Note:** **Transport Category vehicles** includes, Multi-axled, Arti-culated Vehicles, Trucks, Lorries, Light Motor Vehicles (Goods), Buses, Taxis, Light Motor Vehicles (Passengers).

**Non-Transport Category vehicles** includes, Two Wheelers, Cars, Jeeps, Omni, Buses, Tractors, Trailers and Others.

**Source:** Offices of State Transport Commissioners/UT Admns.

### Ferry Service

4198. SHRI P. LINGAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tuticorin-Colombo ferry service has been resumed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any representation to suspend the resumed ferry service; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between India and Sri Lanka on 7th January, 2011 for commencement of passenger services between the ports of Tuticorin and Colombo and between Rameswaram and Talaimannar, the Tuticorin-Colombo ferry service was resumed on 13th June, 2011.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister on 14th June, 2011 requesting, inter-alia, the suspension of ferry services between Tuticorin and Colombo. Concurrence for signing the MoU from all concerned Departments and Agencies and the Government of Tamil Nadu was obtained prior to commencement of the ferry service.

### Special Court for Road Accident Insurance Claims

4199. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up special courts to award road accident insurance claims;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the budgetary allocations made for the purpose; and

(c) the total number of such courts set up by the Government alongwith the number of cases cleared by these courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 allows application for compensation to Motor Accident Claim Tribunal (MACT) or Civil Court, as the case may be, on the principle of fault/negligence of the driver of the vehicle causing the accident. In such cases, MACT or the Courts award compensation on the merits of each case. Setting up of these courts comes within the purview of the respective State Governments. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways does not operate any separate scheme for this purpose.

[Translation]

### Purification of Polluted Water

4200. SHRI DEVENDRA NAGPAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to purify the highly polluted water of Gajraula an industrial city in Amroha;

(b) the effective steps being taken for the cleanliness of Garhganga; and

(c) 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) As reported by the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB), there are nine water polluting industries in Gajraula. All these industries have installed Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) and are either

recycling or using treated effluent for irrigation. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) also from time to time, carry out surprise inspection of the industries and issue directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water and Air (prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1974 and 1981 to the defaulting units, if any. The Government has also notified the environmental standards for the industries under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. These standards are being implemented

in the industries by Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board through consent management.

(b) and (c) In District Bijnor, nine industrial units have been identified in upstream of Garh Mukteshwar. All these units have installed ETP and are being regularly monitored by UPPCB and CPCB. The details of industries situated in District Bijnor at the upstream of Garh Mukteshwar (Garh Ganga) and their pollution control status are enclosed as Statement.

### Statement

#### Status of Water Polluting Industries Situated at U/S of Garh Mukteshwar (Garh Ganga)

Sl. No.	Name and Address of Industry	Category	Quantity of Effluent in KLD	ETP Status	Achieving Standards	Mode of Disposal of Effluent	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Kisan Sahkati Chini Mills Ltd., Najibabad Bijnor	Sugar	600	installed	Yes	Recycle Irrigation/ Nala/Malan River/ Ganga	
2.	Mohit Paper Mills Ltd., Kotwali Road Bijnor	Pulp and Paper	3000	ETP and Chemical Recovery Plant Installed	Yes	Chhoiya River/ Ganga	
3.	Rama Paper Mills Ltd. (Unit-1, 2 and 3) Kiratpur Bijnor	Pulp and Paper	4300	Installed	No	Irrigation/Nala/ Malan/Ganga	Show cause issued on 28.06.11
4.	Wave Industries Pvt. Ltd., Bijnor	Sugar	950	Installed	Yes	Recycle/Irrigation/ Nala/Choiya River/Ganga	
5.	Chandra Kattha Ind (P) Ltd., Kotwali Road, Bijnor	Veg. and Food Processing	6	Installed	Yes	Road Side Drain/ Malan River/ Ganga	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Hindustan Coca-Cola, Beverage Pvt. Ltd., Kotwali Road Bijnor (Maaja and Thusub Div.)	Veg. and Food Processing	200	Installed	Yes	Road Side Drain/ Malan River/ Ganga	
7.	Jain Distillery Abdulpur Munna, Bijnor	Distillery/ Fermentation	350	Reverse Osmosis Plant and Bio- composting	Yes	Zero Discharge	
8.	Mohit Petrochemical Pvt. Ltd., Bijnor	Distillery/ Fermentation	350	Bio-composting	Yes	Zero Discharge	
9.	Uttam Sugar Mills Ltd., Bijnor	Sugar	500	Installed	Yes	Recycle/Irrigation/ Malan River/ Ganga	

[English]

### Integrity Pact with CVC

4201. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked the NHAI to enter into an integrity pact with the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) in order to lend more transparency in bidding and selection process for projects above Rs. 100 crore capital outlay;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the concept of integrity pact is promoted by Transparency International and adopted by the Central Vigilance Commission;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether some Public Sector Undertakings

(PSUs) have already adopted the Integrity Pact Model; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) A proposal for evolving a model Integrity Pact regarding major procurement activities of NHAI is under consideration.

(c) and (d) According to CVC's Office Order No. 41/12/07 dated 04.12.2007, Integrity Pact, a vigilance tool first promoted by the Transparency International, has been found to be useful.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. According to CVC's Office Order dated 04.12.2007, the Pact essentially envisages an agreement between the prospective vendors/bidders and the buyer committing the persons/officials of both the parties, not to exercise any corrupt influence on

any aspect of the contract. Only those vendors/bidders who have entered into such an Integrity Pact with the buyer would be competent to participate in the bidding. In other words, entering into this Pact would be a preliminary qualification. The Integrity Pact in respect of a particular contract would be effective from the stage of invitation of bids till the complete execution of the contract.

### ILO on Employment

4202. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the International Labour Organisation (ILO) has urged G20 nations to focus on productive employment and job intensive growth policies;

(b) if so, the extent to which G20 discussed this issue;

(c) whether unemployment touches an all time high according to the ILO report; and

(d) if so, the status or position of unemployment so far as India is concerned with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The various summits of G20 have been giving employment and job creation as one of the top priorities in the Topics for Discussion, and this will be further discussed in the next 020 Meeting of Labour and Employment Ministers (Paris), 2011.

(c) As per the ILO's Report on *Global Employment Trends, 2011-The challenge of a jobs recovery*, the global unemployment rate stood at 6.2 per cent in 2010, as against 6.3 per cent in 2009, but is still well above the rate of unemployment of 5.6 per cent in 2007.

(d) There is marginal decline in Unemployment between 2004-05 to 2009-10. Unemployment in 2004-05 was 10.84 millions and Unemployment in 2009-10 was 9.50 million. Unemployment has gone down because of the increase in number of regular and casual workers during 2009-10.

### Acquiring of Land for Highways

4203. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had acquired 37,789 hectares of land but only 21,345 hectares of land is under its actual possession;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Land acquisition is a continuous process and land is acquired as and when new projects are taken up. The current status of land acquisition for the on-going/plan projects of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is as under:—

Notification	Area of land (in hectares)
3A (Intention to acquire)	49853
3D (Acquisition declaration)	41210
3G (Compensation award)	29430
Possession	23505

National Highways Act, 1956 provides for acquisition of land through a defined procedure involving publication of a series of notifications, which involves a time gap between acquisition and possession.



**Parking of Vehicles on NHs/  
Express Highways**

4204. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:

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

(a) whether as per a media report on 15.06.2011 three youths died on the spot at Delhi-Gurgaon Expressway when their car hit a stationary dumper;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of similar accidents caused by stationary dumpers earlier on the expressway;

(c) whether parking of vehicles is allowed on expressways and if not, the action taken by the Government against expressway concessionaire, DSC Limited for allowing parking of heavy vehicles on the expressway;

(d) whether there is any proposal to compensate the brewed families suitably and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that vehicles are not parked on expressways and National Highways and the details of the proposal, if any, to display boards on expressways and National Highways apart from educating drivers in the matter; and

(f) the details of complaints received in this regard and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Madam. On 15.06.2011 at about 0450 hrs., at Km. 33.420 a speeding Maruti Swift Car rammed into a stationary dumper which had broken down on the main carriageway in the first lane. Three persons died in the incident.

(b) A similar accident was reported earlier on 07.03.2009 when a car rammed into the Concessionaire's stationary water tanker which was standing for the purpose of watering the plants in the median. The driver was seriously injured and was taken to the Hospital by Company officials where he lost his life.

(c) Parking of vehicles is not allowed on the expressway. In the case of vehicle break down, the patrolling vehicle of Concessionaire puts traffic cones/ flags, for traffic management and guiding the traffic and removes such vehicle if it is of light weight.

However, regarding 15.06.2011 incident, a heavy vehicle had suffered break down just a few minutes before the accident took place.

(d) No, Madam. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways does not have any scheme for payment of compensation to families of road accident victims.

(e) In order to educate the commuters, flexi sign boards have been displayed on the foot over bridges in Haryana portion of Expressway. Also, pamphlets are being distributed at both the toll plazas. Further frequency of patrolling has been increased to attend to the break down vehicles quickly to avoid any accident.

(f) A complaint was received by this Ministry from Hon'ble Shri Purnmasi Ram through his letter dated 29.06.2011. The complaint was forwarded to National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) who enquired into the matter for taking corrective measures in this regard.

*[Translation]*

**Increase in Toll Tax**

4205. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

SHRI ARJUN ROY:

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

(a) whether the amount of toll tax has been recently hiked on Delhi-Gurgaon Express Highways;

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

(c) whether there is any plan under which 50 per cent concession is being provided to daily commuters/private vehicles passing through the said National Highway;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The rates of user fee have been revised in April, 2011 on Delhi-Gurgaon Express Highways as per details enclosed as Statement. The rates are to be revised every year w.e.f. 1st April based on change in Wholesale Price Index (WPI) as per provisions of concession agreement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. As per the Concession Agreement there is a provision of 50% concession for local private vehicles and 34% concession for local commercial vehicles.

(e) Does not arise.

### Statement

*Rates w.e.f. 1.4.2010 and w.e.f. 1.4.2011*

Sl. No.	Category of Vehicle	Rate of fee per vehicle per trip (in rupees)					
		For vehicles going to IGI Airport		For vehicles crossing the toll Plaza at Delhi/Haryana Border only		For vehicles crossing the toll Plaza at Km. 42 only	
		Valid from 1.4.10	Valid from 1.4.11	Valid from 1.4.10	Valid from 1.4.11	Valid from 1.4.10	Valid from 1.4.11
1.	Truck, 2 axle	39	43	58	64	74	82
2.	Bus, 2 axle	39	43	58	64	74	82
3.	Mini Bus	20	21	29	31	36	40
4.	Light Commercial vehicle	20	21	29	31	36	40
5.	Car (Personal)	13	14	20	21	25	27
6.	Car (Commercial)	13	14	20	21	25	27
7.	Multi-axle vehicle	39	43	58	64	74	82

### Dilapidated Condition of Zoos

4206. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:  
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

(a) whether the Zoos in the country are in dilapidated condition;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to shift the Delhi Zoo to some another place; and

(d) if so, 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) Madam, no recognized zoos in the country are in dilapidated condition.

(c) The Government of India has no proposal to shift the Delhi Zoo to any other place.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

### Increase of Honorarium of Teachers

4207. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to raise the honorarium of teachers in special schools meant for mentally retarded children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of grant released to such schools during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise

(c) The details of the grant-in-aid released to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) for the special schools for mentally retarded children, during the last three years, State-wise, is enclosed as Statement.

### Statement

*Details of grant-in-aid released to Special Schools for Mentally Retarded Children under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11*

Sl. No	Name of the State	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	668.22	911.59	993.36
2.	Assam	16.78	19.89	30.33
3.	Bihar	40.48	0	13.47
4.	Chandigarh	0	10.5	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	30.13	13.33	0
6.	Delhi	34.26	44.51	24.57
7.	Gujarat	16.36	7.51	8.17
8.	Haryana	34.26	28.73	38.45
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.46	0.91	6.41
10.	Karnataka	186.06	299.11	343.96
11.	Kerala	317.76	314.98	682.81
12.	Madhya Pradesh	98.47	64.75	66.19

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Maharashtra	41.56	13.04	38.71
14.	Manipur	67.34	50.63	122.34
15.	Meghalaya	6.32	4.36	13.81
16.	Mizoram	16.1	0	31.18
17.	Odisha	118.57	179.51	160.31
18.	Punjab	46.44	26.07	81.89
19.	Rajasthan	44.99	42.09	79.45
20.	Tamil Nadu	142.97	152.59	77.92
21.	Tripura	4.39	6.54	1.2
22.	Uttar Pradesh	149.12	187.32	173.37
23.	Uttarakhand	40.51	10.65	37.73
24.	West Bengal	288.09	288.7	350.64
Total		2410.64	2677.31	3376.27

[Translation]

**Delay in Construction Work by  
Korean Company**

4208. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Korean Company Sang Yong Pvt. Ltd. working on National Highway-26 of North-South Corridor is involved in gross irregularities and is delaying the construction work of road;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the said company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Some irregularities in construction work related to payment of labour wages, late renewal of licenses and registration, delay in payment of royalties, lack of adequate safety measures, engagement of unauthorized sub-contractors etc., have come to the notice of NHAI. Actions, as per contract provisions, were taken from time to time with respect to these irregularities. Further the company is constructing four road packages which are delayed. The delay in later stages is attributable to poor performance of the contractor. Action to declare this agency as non-performer and to debar from participating/bidding in future projects has been initiated by NHAI.

[English]

**Modernisation of Transport System**

4209. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of difficulties being faced by the Union Government towards modernization of Indian Transport System;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the quantum of contribution of transportation to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the details of the policy undertaken by the Union Government to improve freight distribution system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Government of India has taken a number of steps towards modernisation of various modes of transport viz. air, water, railways and roads, of Indian transport system.

In the civil aviation sector, apart from modernisation of airports, modernisation/upgradation is also being achieved through implementation of India's satellite based navigation system expected to be commissioned by June, 2013, for creating adequate and sufficient communication infrastructure, (a) VHF (Very High Frequency) Transmitters and Receivers — to augment and upgrade the communication facilities of air to ground communication, (b) DSCN (Dedicated Satellite Communication Network) — To facilitate voice and data communication between airports and (c) RCAG (Remote Control Air to Ground) — To augment en-route VHF coverage in terrestrial air space over India have been already installed at many Indian Airports. As modernisation demands that airport infrastructure has to be augmented, there is every reason to replicate the model adopted in the modernisation of Delhi and Mumbai airports with the help of private sector participation.

Government is increasing capacity of the port sector through enhanced private sector investment, increase in capacity utilization and resource mobilization. However, there is a need to improve the efficiency of Indian ports through improvement of productivity parameters, reduction of dwelling time and replacement of obsolete cargo handling equipment by latest equipment.

While rail modernisation network through gauge conversion has progressed, many major train accidents occur at level crossings and due to human failure. Thus, railway safety demands both technological improvement and manpower training. To remove congestion of routes and over saturated line capacity utilisation, its improvement is dependent greatly on the use of upgraded track structure, better maintenance practice, use of improved locomotives and modern signalling technology. Railways programme for modernisation and technical upgradation would increase their freight carrying capacity, enabling a shift from road to rail transport which is crucial for energy efficiency. The modernisation of rail network involving construction of dedicated corridors, doubling of lines, gauge conversion, better management practice, upgraded track structure, modern signalling technology, improved

locomotives, training of human resources etc. however requires huge financial resources. Due to financial constraints, PPP model, partnering with State Governments, local bodies or major stakeholders for providing the necessary infrastructure/services should be encouraged in selected and identified areas.

Road transport is considered to be one of the most cost effective and preferred mode of transport, both for freight and passengers, keeping in view its level of penetration into populated areas and last with connectivity. Thus, it is vital to economic development and social integration of the country. Considering the urgent need to improve the quality of transport in rural/mofussil areas, Government has introduced a scheme to provide financial assistance to States/UTs for strengthening public transport system through introduction of information technology related services. In order to facilitate seamless movement of long distance inter-State movement of goods vehicles across the country, a new national permit system has been introduced w.e.f. 8th May, 2010. Government has been running various publicity/awareness campaigns on Road Safety through electronic/print media including observance of Road Safety Week. Government also provides road safety equipments, pollution testing equipments, cranes and ambulances for rescue and relief operation in case of road accidents, to States/Union Territories.

(c) As per the quick estimates of National Income (2009-10) released by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation on 31.1.2011, the quantum of contribution of transportation (including Railways, Road Transport, Water Transport, Air Transport and Supporting and Auxiliary Transport activities) to the GDP of India in 2009-10 at current prices, for which data is available, is 6.22%.

(d) The economic growth during the Eleventh Plan is likely to average over 8% per annum and we are moving towards even higher sustainable and inclusive growth in the 12th Plan. This growth trajectory will create huge demand for transport including rail freight transportation.

The "Diamond Rail Corridors" Project being executed by Indian Railways through "Dedicated Freight Corridors Corporation of India Limited (DFCC)" a SPV is on the Western and the Eastern routes. The ports in the Western region covering Maharashtra and Gujarat would be efficiently linked to the Northern hinterland and similarly on the Eastern side, coal would move to the power plants in the North. These corridors would also facilitate establishment of industrial corridors alongside and assist in freight distribution.

With a view to streamline the process of transportation trade by road and to meet the modern day requirements, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has enacted the Carriage by Road Act which has come into effect from 01.03.2011.

#### **New Commission for SCs**

4210. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints from certain sections that they have been neglected from the caste list because of differences in spelling especially in Scheduled Castes during current census;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to set up new commission to resolve the issue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Castes etc. have been specified as Scheduled Castes (SCs) in relation to a State/Union Territory, in six Presidential Orders, made in exercise of powers conferred by clause (1) of Article 341 of the Constitution of India, and amended from time to time, as per clause (2) of the said Article.

As per the information provided by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, the lists of SCs contained in these Presidential Orders are used in the Census and enumerators were instructed to follow the lists scrupulously for recording SC returns and that Office has not received any complaints regarding neglect in Census enumeration because of differences in spellings of SCs.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Slow Pace of Construction Work on East-West Corridor**

4211. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of the construction works on the four-lane East-West Corridor (Express Highway) on NH-31C and NH-31 starting from Sankosh River Bridge at Srirampur in Kokrajhar district, Bodoland to Guwahati has been very slow;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for speedy completion

of said works; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) 4-laning of 258 km. length from Sankosh River Bridge at Srirampur to Guwahati along NH-31C and NH-31 is under implementation by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI). 4-laning work in 144 km. length is already completed. Progress was initially delayed mainly due to delay in acquisition of land, utility shifting, obtaining forest/tree cutting/Road

Over Bridges (ROBs) clearances, law and order problems etc.

(c) Major portion of land has been acquired during 2010-11. Reserved Forest clearance was obtained in May, 2010 and ROB clearance was obtained in January, 2011. Projects are being monitored closely through periodic reviews.

(d) The entire stretch is targeted to be completed by December, 2012.

#### Service Plazas on NHs

4212. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals to set up service plazas which include restaurants, rest rooms, convenience stores, lodging and vehicle service centres along the National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the time by which such service plazas are likely to be set up in the country and the likely expenditure to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes, Madam. National Highways Authority of India has planned provision of Wayside Amenities on National Highways. These amenities would include parking for cars, buses and trucks, eateries, rest rooms for short stay, neat toilets, fuel stations/service centre etc.

(b) and (c) 11 available locations have been leased out, of which 4 have already been developed and remaining 7 sites are likely to be developed within a year. Total 60 new sites have been identified along North-South corridor (From Kanyakumari to Hyderabad) and

along East-West corridor (From Porbandar to Lucknow) for setting up of Wayside amenities in phased manner. Remaining stretches of North South and East West corridor are to be taken up in next phase. The wayside amenities are to be leased out for development and all expenditure shall be borne by the lessee.

[Translation]

#### Protection of White Tigers

4213. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any new strategy for protection of white tigers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of white tigers available in the country as on date as well as the names of the sanctuaries wherein they have been kept;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for protection of the white tigers in the Maand forests of Mukundpur in Madhya Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Central Zoo Authority has accorded 'in-principle' approval for conservation breeding of white tiger in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) As per Central Zoo Authority, there are 91 white tigers housed in 21 different Indian zoos as on March, 2011.

(d) and (e) The Central Zoo Authority has initiated action for the setting up a conservation breeding centre for white tiger at Govindgarh in Rewa (Madhya Pradesh) through the State of Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

### Lifting of Ban on Fish Lists

4214. SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has included 'Sea-Cucumber' and 'Sea-Weeds' in the banned lists of fish;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to lift the ban from the said banned lists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Government of India has included all Holothurians (Sea Cucumber) in the Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 vide Gazette Notification dated 11.07.2001. Further, Sea weeds are not fishes and have not been included in the Schedules of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

(c) Presently, there is no proposal to de-list the Sea Cucumbers from the Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

### Check on Pollution

4215. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken measures to curb pollution from coke industries in North East Region;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Government has notified environmental standards for control of pollution from

Coke Oven Plants under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The North-East Zonal Office of CPCB has monitored 16 coke oven units in Assam and 2 units in Meghalaya during the last 3-4 years. 3 units in Assam viz. (i) M/s Kamrup Coke Industries, (ii) M/s Parashnath Coke Industries and (iii) M/s Jupiter coke Industries, Beherbari. Guwahati, Assam were found violating the environmental norms. The following directions under Section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 have been issued by the Assam State Pollution Control Board, Assam:—

- (i) The units were directed to ensure compliance of standards and guidelines for pollution prevention notified for Beehive Hard Coke Oven.
- (ii) It was also directed to identify the sources of SO<sub>2</sub> emission in the area and to take adequate measures to reduce the SO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

### Medical Treatment to Endangered Species

4216. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has noticed the shortage of veterinary facilities and trained staff to treat the endangered species in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (d) the total number of institutes in the country which are offering specialized courses with respect to wild life and endangered species alongwith the total number of personnel who have been trained in this regard during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry is aware of the



shortage of trained veterinary doctors to deal with wildlife health problems in the country. However, the details of the requirement of veterinary doctors are not compiled in the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

(c) The State/Union Territory Governments are primarily responsible for the management of National Parks/Wildlife Sanctuaries. Involvement of State Veterinary Department and their hospitals located near the Protected Areas has been identified as a practical solution for treatment of wild animals.

Further, the Central Zoo Authority organizes training programmes for the veterinarians working in the zoos at interval of two years to enhance their skill and efficiency in respect of the diagnosis and treatment of wildlife including the endangered species. The Central Zoo Authority also organizes specialized training programme for the zoo compounders and laboratory technicians at the National Institute of Animal Welfare, Ballabgarh, Haryana and other institutes. Every year, one zoo veterinarian is also deputed to the Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust, Jersey, United Kingdom for training in endangered species recovery course.

(d) Institutes that offer specialized courses in wildlife health include the following:—

- (i) Wildlife Institute of India, Chandrabani, Dehradun, Uttarakhand
- (ii) Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh
- (iii) Madras Veterinary College, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
- (iv) Veterinary College, Khanpara, Guwahati, Assam
- (v) Jabalpur Veterinary College, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
- (vi) Veterinary College, Anand, Gujarat
- (vii) Veterinary College, Hebbal, Bengaluru, Karnataka

- (viii) Veterinary College, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
- (ix) Institute of Animal Health Veterinarian Biologicals, Kolkata, West Bengal
- (x) Mizoram College of Veterinary Science, Selesih, Mizoram
- (xi) State Disease Investigation Laboratory, Abhyanagar, Agartala, Tripura

During the last five years, training has been imparted to 90 Veterinary Officers at the Madras Veterinary College, Chennai and Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, Bareilly and to 36 Compounders/Technicians at the National Institute of Animal Welfare, Ballabgarh. Further, five Veterinary officers were trained at Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust, Jersey, U.K.

[Translation]

#### Installation of Speed Governors

4217. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:  
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government is contemplating to install mandatory speed governors to control speed of heavy vehicles plying on National Highways;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government is considering any life insurance for road accident victims on National Highways;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under Rule 118 of the Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989, State Governments are empowered to notify the transport vehicles in which speed governor shall be fitted.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides for insurance of motor vehicles against third party risk for providing appropriate compensation to road accident victims by the Insurance Company.

[English]

#### Disabled-Friendly Offices

4218. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision or proposed to ensure all public dealing offices to be disabled friendly in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide logistic facilities to these physically challenged people at public places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) As per Section 46 of the Persons with Disability (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, the appropriate Governments and the local authorities shall, within the limits of their economic capacity and development, provide for — (i) ramps in public buildings; (ii) adaptation of toilets for wheel chair users; (iii) braille symbols and auditory signals in elevators or lifts; and (iv) ramps in

hospitals, primary health centres and other medical care and rehabilitation institutions. The Government endeavors to make public dealing offices accessible as mandated by Law.

(c) The Delhi Division of Ministry of Urban Development had notified the amended Building Bye-Laws, 1983 vide No. K-12016/5/79/DDIA/VA1B Vol. ix (pt), dated 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 has been circulated to all the States and Union Territories for incorporation in the municipal building Bye-laws. So far, 28 States have informed that they have modified their building Bye-laws.

The Ministry provides financial assistance to State Governments and various organisations/institutions run and supported by Central or State Governments under the Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (SIPDA) for making public buildings and websites accessible.

[Translation]

#### National Centre for Improvement in Environment

4219. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:  
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':  
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to establish 'National Centre' for developing Universal Design and hassle free environment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The XIth Five Year Plan

Document envisages, inter-alia, establishment of "a National Centre to facilitate and support the development of universal design and barrier-free built environment". As a follow-up to this, the Ministry has set up a Task Force in September, 2010, to work out the details of the proposed National Centre for Universal Design and Barrier-free Environment (NCUDBE). The Task Force is expected to submit its report by 31st December, 2011.

[English]

### Plantation of Trees

4220. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to implement any integrated programme of plantation of trees and conservation of forests in Satpuda Mountain area of the district of Jalgaon;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'National Afforestation Programme (NAP)' for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMCs) at village level. Funds are provided for Afforestation to the State Forest Development Agency which includes Forest Development Agencies in Jalgaon District. An amount of Rs. 32.34 crores was sanctioned under the National Afforestation Programme to the State Forest Development Agency, Maharashtra during 2010-11 including an amount

of Rs. 37.05 lakhs for Forest Development Agencies Jalgaon and Yawal of Jalgaon District.

[Translation]

### Provision of Community Rights

4221. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the provisions under the Forest Rights Act, 2006 to ensure 'community rights';

(b) whether the Panchayats of tribal inhabited revenue villages are enlisting 'community assets'; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006 under which community rights are provided over forest land under section 3(1) (b), (c), (d), (e), (h), (i), (j), (k) and (l).

[English]

### NHs and Toll Plazas

4222. SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of existing National Highways in the country alongwith the stretch of each such Highway in Kms., State-wise/Union Territory-wise and location-wise;

(b) the number of existing Toll Plazas on these National Highways, National Highway-wise and location-wise under BOTs Scheme;

(c) the details of average/normal distance between the existing two Toll Plazas on each such National Highway under BOTs scheme;

(d) whether the distance between two Toll Plazas under the said scheme in Gurgaon district of Haryana State is less than the average/normal distance as prescribed by the Government;

(e) if so, the details of existing distance in Kms. between two toll plazas in Gurgaon alongwith the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Details regarding existing National Highways in the country are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Details regarding location of Toll Plazas NH-wise under BOT scheme are enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) to (f) Regarding average/normal distance be-

tween the existing two Toll Plazas as per National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008, which is applicable both for Public Funded and BOT projects, it is specified that "any other toll plaza on the same section of national highway and in the same direction shall not be established within a distance of sixty kilometer". It is further provided in the rule that "where the executing authority deems necessary, it may for reasons to be recorded in writing, establish or allow the concessionaire to establish another Toll Plaza within a distance of sixty kilometer". In respect of Gurgaon District of Haryana there are two fee plazas on NH-8, first at km. 24.00 (Delhi/Haryana border) and another at km. 42.00. The distance between those two fee plazas is 18 km. These two fee plazas are for Delhi — Gurgaon BOT project, which is under 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, where there is no provision regarding minimum distance criteria between two fee plazas for BOT projects.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *State-wise length of National Highways in India*

Sl. No.	NH No.	Route	Length (Km.)
1	2	3	4

#### **Andhra Pradesh**

1.	4	Karnataka Border-Palmaner-Chittoor-Naraharipeta upto Tamil Nadu Border	83
2.	5	From Odisha Border-Ichchapuram-Narasannapeta-Srikakulam-Bhimunipatnam-Vishakhapatnam-Prattipadu-Rajahmundry-Eluru-Vijayawada-Guntur-Ongal-Nellor-Gudur upto Tamil Nadu Border	1000
3.	7	From Maharashtra Border-Adilabad-Nirmal-Ramayampet-Hyderabad-Kurnool-Gooty-Anantpur Penukonda-Karnataka Border	753
4.	9	From Karnataka Border-Zahirabad-Hyderabad-Suriapet-Vijayawada-Machillipatnam	430
5.	16	Nizamabad-Armur-Jagtial-Chinnur upto Maharashtra Border	220

1	2	3	4
6.	18	Kurnool-Nandyal-Cuddapah-Rayachot-Chittoor	369
7.	18A	The highway starting from Puthalapattu and terminating at Tirupati	42
8.	43	From Odisha Border-Ramabhadrapuram-Vizianagaram-Jn. with NH-5 near NATAVALASA	83
9.	63	From Karnataka Border-Guntakal-Gooty	62
10.	202	Hyderabad-Warangal-Venkatapuram upto Chhattisgarh Border	244
11.	205	Ananthapur-Kadiri-Madanapalle-Renigunta upto Tamil Nadu Border	360
12.	214	Kathipudi-Razole-Kakinada-Narasapur-Pamurru	270
13.	214A	The highway starting from the junction of NH-214 near Digamarru connecting Narasapur-Machilipatnam-Challapalle-Avanigadda-Repalle Bapatla-Chirala and terminating at its junction with NH-5 near Ongole	255
14.	219	Madnapalli-Punganuru-Palmaner-Kuppam upto Tamil Nadu Border	128
15.	221	The Highways starting from the junction of NH-9 near Vijayawada connecting Kondapalli-Mailavaram-Tiruvuru-Penuballi-Kottagudam-Paloncha-Bhadrachalam-Nellipaka-Chinturu-Konta upto Chhattisgarh Border	155
16.	222	From Maharashtra Border to Junction with NH-7 near Nirmal	60
17.	234	The highway starting from Karnataka border (near Chintamani) connecting Venktagiri Kota and terminating at Tamil Nadu Border near Pernampet	23
Sub-Total			4537

#### **Arunachal Pradesh**

1.	52	From Assam Border-Pasighat-Dambuk-Roing-Paya-Tezu-Wakro-Namsai upto Assam Border	310
2.	52A	From Assam Border-Itanagar upto Assam Border	42
3.	153	From Assam Border-Myanmar Border (Still Well Road)	40
4.	229	The highways starting from Tawang passing through Bomdila, Nechipu, Seppa, Sagalee, Ziro, Daporijo, Aalong and terminating at Pasighat in the State of Arunachal Pradesh	1090

1	2	3	4
5.	52B Ext.	The highways starting from Mahadevpur passing through Namchik, Changlang, Khonsa and Kanubari in the State of Arunachal Pradesh and terminating near Dibrugarh in the State of Assam, joining with approaches to Bogibeel bridge	450
6.	37 Ext.	The NH No. 37 is extended from its dead near Saikhowaghat in Assam to join NH 52 near Roing in Arunachal Pradesh	60
Sub-Total			1992

**Assam**

1.	31	From West Bengal Border-Gouripur-North Salmara-Bijni-Charaliamingaon Junction with NH No. 37	322
2.	31B	North Salmara-Abhayapuri Junction with NH No. 37 near Jogighopa	19
3.	31C	From West Bengal Border-Kochugaon-Sidli Junction with NH-31 near Bijni	93
4.	36	Nagaon-Dabaka-Amlakhi-Nagaland Border	167
5.	37	Junction with NH No. 31B near Goalpara-Paikan-Guwahati-Dispur-Nowgong-Numaligarh-Jorhat-Jhanzi-Dibrugarh-Tinsukia-Makum-Saikhoghat	680
6.	37A	Kuwari Tal – Junction with NH. No. 52 near Tezpur	23
7.	38	Makum-Ledo-Likhapani	54
8.	39	Numaligarh-Naojan-Bokajan upto Nagaland Border	115
9.	44	From Meghalaya Border-Badarpur-Karimgant-Patharkandi upto Tripura Border	111
10.	51	Paikan-upto Meghalaya Border	22
11.	52	Baihata-Charali-Mangaldai-Dhekiajuli-Tezpur-Gohpur-Bander Dewa-North Lakhimpur-Dhemaji-Kulajan-Arunachal Border-Junction with NH No. 37 near Saikhoaghat	540
12.	52A	Gohpur – Andhra Pradesh Border – Bander Dewa	15
13.	52B	Kulajan-Dibrugarh	31
14.	53	Junction with NH-44 near Badarpur-Silchar-Lakhipur upto Manipur Border	100
15.	54	Dabaka-Lumding-Langting-Haplong-Silchar-Dwarband upto Mizoram Border	335

1	2	3	4
16.	61	Jhanzi-Amguri-Nagaland Border	20
17.	62	Dudhnai-Damara upto Meghalaya Border	5
18.	151	Karimganj-Bangladesh Border	14
19.	152	Patacharkuchi-Hajua-Bhutan Border	40
20.	153	Ledo-Lekhapani-Arunachal Pradesh Border	20
21.	154	Dhaleshwar (Badarpur)-Bhairabhi-Mizoram Border	110
Sub-Total			2836

**Bihar**

1.	2	From Uttar Pradesh Border – Mohania-Jahanabad-Sasaram-Dehri-Aurangabad-Madanpur-Dobhi-Barachati-Jharkhand Border	202
2.	2C	Dehri-Akbarpur-Jadunathpur-Bihar/Uttar Pradesh Border	105
3.	19	From Uttar Pradesh Border – Manjhi-Chhapra-Sonpur-Hajipur-Patna	120
4.	28	Barauchi-Bachiwara-Tajpur-Muzaffarpur-Mehsi-Chakia-Gopalganj upto Uttar Pradesh Border	259
5.	28A	Junction with National Highway No. 28 near Pipra Kothi-Sagauli-Raxaul-Indo/Nepal Border	68
6.	28B	Chapwa-Bettiah-Lauriya-Bagaha-Chhitauni Rail-cum-Road Bridge upto Uttar Pradesh Border	121
7.	30	Junction with NH-2 near Mohania-Kochas-Dinara-Bikramganj-Piro-Ara-Danapur-Patna-Phatuha-Bakhtiyarpur	230
8.	30A	Phatuha-Chandi-Harnaut-Barh	65
9.	31	From Jharkhand Border-Rajauli-Nawada-Bihar Sharif-Bakhtiyar-Barh-Mokoma-Barauni-Begusarai-Balia-Khagaria-Bihpur-Kursela-Purnia-Baisi-West Bengal Border-Kishanganj upto West Bengal Border	393
10.	57	Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga-Jhanjharpur-Narahia-Narpatganj-Forbesganj-Araria-Purnia	310
11.	57A	The highway starting from the junction of NH-57 near Forbesganj and terminating at Jogbani	15

1	2	3	4
12.	77	Hajipur-Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi-Sonbarsa	142
13.	80	Mokamah-Luckeesarai-Munger-Bhagalpur-Kahalgaon upto Jharkhand Border	200
14.	81	Kora-Katihar upto West Bengal Border	45
15.	82	Gaya-Hisua-Rajgir-Bar Bigha-Mokama	130
16.	83	Patna-Jahanabad-Bela-Gaya-Dobhi	130
17.	84	Ara-Buxar	60
18.	85	Chhapra-Ekma-Siwan-Gopalganj	95
19.	98	Patna-Arwal-Daudnagar-Aurangabad-Amba upto Jharkhand Border	157
20.	99	Dobhi-Hardawan upto Jharkhand Border	10
21.	101	Chhapra-Baniapur-Mohamadpur	60
22.	102	Chhapra-Rewaghat-Muzaffarpur	80
23.	103	Hajipur-Hazrat Jandaha-Mushrigharari	55
24.	104	Chakia-Madhuban-Shivhar-Sitamarhi- Sursand-Jaynagar-Narahia	160
25.	105	Darbhanga-Keotiranway-Aunsi-Jaynagar	66
26.	106	Birpur-Pipra-Madhepura-Kishanganj-Bihpur	130
27.	107	Maheshkund-Sonbarsa Raj-Simribakhtiarpur-Bariahi-Saharsa-Madhepura-Banmankhi-Purnia	145
28.	110	The highway starting from its Junction with NH-98 from Arwal connecting Jahanabad-Bandhugani-Kako-Ekangarsarai and terminating at its Junction with NH-31 Biharsharif	89
Sub-Total			3642
<b>Chandigarh</b>			
1.	21	Junction with NH-22 near Chandigarh-Ropar-Bilaspur-Mondi-Kulu-Manali	24
Sub-Total			24



1	2	3	4
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>			
1.	6	From Maharashtra Border-Baghnadi-Chichola-Rajnandgaon-Durg-Bhilai-Raipur-Arang-Pithora-Basna-Saraipali upto Odisha Border	314
2.	12A	From Madhya Pradesh Border-Chilpi-Kawardha-Pipariya-Bemetara-Simga	128
3.	16	From Maharashtra Border-Bhopalpatnam-Bijapur-Bhairamgarh-Gidam-Jagdalpur	210
4.	43	Raipur-Marod-Dhamtari-Charama-Kanker-Keskal-Parasgaon-Kondagaon-Jagdalpur upto Odisha Border	316
5.	78	From Madhya Pradesh Border-Mahendragarh-Baikunthpur-Surajpur-Ambikapur-Kunkuri-Pathalgaon-Paikera-Jashpurnagar-Rupsera-Jharkhand Border	356
6.	111	Bilaspur-Ratanpur-Katghore-Kendai-Laxmanpur-Ambikapur	200
7.	200	Raipur-Simga-Baitalpur-Bilaspur-Ramgarh-Champa-Sakti-Uravmiti-Raigarh upto Odisha Border	300
8.	202	Bhopalpatnam-Bhadrakali-Kotturu upto Andhra Pradesh Border	36
9.	216	Raigarh-Sarangarh-Saraipali	80
10.	217	Raipur-Mahasamund-Suarmar upto Odisha Border	70
11.	211	From Andhra Pradesh Border Konta-Sukma-Kukanar-Darba-Sosanpal-Terminating Junction with NH-16 near Jagdalpur	174
Sub-Total			2184
<b>Delhi</b>			
1.	1	The Highways starts at Rajghat-Outer Ring Road/Transport Nagar-Haryana Border	22
2.	2	The Highways starts at Ashram on Ring Road-Badarpur-Delhi/Haryana Border	12
3.	8	The Highways starts at Ring Road at Dhuala Kuan-Delhi/Haryana Border	13
4.	10	Outer Ring Road-Mundka-Haryana Border	18
5.	24	The Highways starts at Ring Road at Nizamuddin Bridge-Ghazipur crossing-Delhi/Uttar Pradesh Border	7

1	2	3	4
6.	236	The Highway starting from Mehrauli connecting Andheria More, Chhatarpur T-Point to Haryana Border	8
Sub-Total			80
<b>Goa</b>			
1.	4A	From Karnataka Border-Darbandora-Ponda-Bhoma-Banastari-Panaji	71
2.	17	From Maharashtra Border-Pernem-Mapuca-Panaji-Cortalim-Verna-Margao-Cuncolim-Chauri (Chauri)-Polem upto Karnataka Border	139
3.	17A	Cortalim (Kortali)-Sancoale-Chicalim-Murmugao	19
4.	17B	Ponda-Verna-Vascoda Gama	40
Sub-Total			269
<b>Gujarat</b>			
1.	NE-1	Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway	93
2.	6	Hajira-Surat-Bardoli-Vyara-Songadh upto Maharashtra Border	177
3.	8	From Rajasthan Border-Himatnagar-Ahmedabad-Nadiad-Vadodara-Karjan Bharuch-Ankleshwar Navsari-Valsad-Vapi-Maharashtra Border	498
4.	8A	Ahmedabad-Bagodra-Limbdli-Bamenbore-Morvi-Samakhiali-Kandla-Mandvi-Naliya-Narayan Sarovar	618
5.	8B	Bamanbor-Rajkot-Gondal-Jetpur-Dhoraji-Kutiyana-Porbandar	206
6.	8C	Chiloda-Gandhinagar-Sarkhej	46
7.	8D	Jetpur-Junagadh-Maliya-Somnath	127
8.	8E	Dwarka-Porbandar-Somnath-Kodinagar-Mahuva-Talaja-Bhavnagar	445
9.	14	From Rajasthan Border-Palanpur-Deesa-Sihori-Radhanpur	140
10.	15	Samakhiali-Santalpur-Radhanpur-Bhaghar-Tharad upto Rajasthan Border	270
11.	59	Ahmedabad-Kathua-Godhra-Dahod upto Madhya Pradesh Border	211
12.	76A	Rajasthan/Gujarat Border-Idar in the State of Gujarat.	36

1	2	3	4
13.	113	Dahod-Limdi-Zalod-Rajasthan Border.	40
14.	228	Ahmedabad-Dandi Route (Dandi Heritage Route)	374
Sub-Total			3281

**Haryana**

1.	1	From Delhi Border-Kundli-Murthal-Samalkha-Panipat-Karnal-Pipli-Shahbad-Ambala-upto Punjab Border	180
2.	2	From Delhi-Faridabad-Ballabgarh-Palwal-Rundhi-Hodal-Uttar Pradesh Border	74
3.	8	From Delhi Border-Gurgaon-Dharuhera-Bawal-Rajasthan Border	101
4.	10	From Delhi Border-Bahadurgarh-Rohtak-Maham-Hansi-Hissar-Agroha-Bodopal-Fatehabad-Sirsa-Odhan-Dabwali-Punjab Border	313
5.	21A	Pinjaur-Karapur upto Himachal Pradesh Border	16
6.	22	Ambala-Panchkula-Chandi Mandir-Pinjaur-Kalka-Himachal Pradesh Border	30
7.	64	Dabwali-Punjab Border	0.5
8.	65	Ambala-Pehowa-Kaithal-Narwana-Barwala-Hisar-Siwani upto Rajasthan Border	240
9.	71	From Punjab Border-Narwana-Jind-Julana-Rohtak-Dighal-Jhajjar-Guraora-Rewari-Rajasthan Border	177
10.	71A	Rohtak-Gohana-Israna-Panipat	72
11.	71B	Rewari-Dharuhera-Taoru-Sohna-Palwal	69
12.	72	Ambala-Shahzadpur-Narayangarh-Kala Amb upto Himachal Pradesh Border	45.5
13.	73	From Uttar Pradesh Border-Yamunanagar-Mulana-Saha-Raipur-Panchkula	108
14.	73A	The Highway starting from Junction of NH-73 near Yamuna Nagar in State of Haryana and connecting Jagadhri Chowk (Jnction with NH-73) via Chhachhrauli, Tajewala, Khizrabad, Kalesar, Lal Dang in Haryana	42
15.	236	The Highway starting from Delhi Border and terminating at Gurgaon (Junction of NH-8)	6
16.	NE2	Eastern Peripheral Expressway around in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana (under Construction)	44
Sub Total			1518

1	2	3	4
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>			
1.	1A	From Punjab Border-Damtal upto Punjab Border	14
2.	20	Mandi-Jogidernagar-Baijnath-Palampur-Bagwan-Nagrota-Kotla-Nurpur upto Punjab Border	210
3.	20A	The Highways starting from Nagrota at the Junction of NH-20 connecting Ranital, Dehra and terminating at Mubarikpur at the Junction of NH-70	91
4.	21	From Punjab Border-Swarghat-Bilaspur-Sunder Nagar-Mandi-Pandoh-Aut-Bajaura-Kullu-Ralsan-Manali	232
5.	21A	Swarghat-Kundlu-Nalagarh upto Haryana Border	49
6.	22	From Haryana Border-Parwnoo-Dharampur-Barog-Solan-Kandaghat-Shimla-Kufri-Theog-Narkanda-Kingal-Rampur-Wangtu-Puh-Namgva-Indo China Border near Shipkila	398
7.	70	Mandi-Dharampur-Sarkaghat-Awadevi-Hamirpur-Naduan-Amb-Mubarakpur-Gagret-Punjab Border	120
8.	72	From Haryana Border-Kala Amb Nahan-Kolar-Majra-Uttarakhand Border	50
9.	72B	The Highways starting from Paonta at the Junction of NH-72 connecting Rajban, Shillai and passing through Minus, Tuini in Uttarakhand and terminating at Hatkoti in Himachal Pradesh	110
10.	73A	From Haryana Border and terminating at Bata Chowk (Junction with NH-72 near Paonta-Sahib) in Himachal Pradesh	20
11.	88	Shimla-Sallaghat-Bilaspur-Ghumarwain-Hamirpur-Naduan-Jawalamukhi-Kangra-Mataur	115
Sub-Total			1409
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>			
1.	1A	From Punjab Border-Kathua-Samba-Jammu-Nagnota-Udhampur-Batot-Ramban-Khanabal-Awantipur-Pampore-Srinagar-Pattan-Baramula-Uri	541
2.	1B	Batote-Doda-Kistwar-Symthanpass-Khanabal	274
3.	1C	Domel-Katra	8

1	2	3	4
4.	ID	Srinagar-Kargil-Leh	422
Sub-Total			1245

**Jharkhand**

1.	2	From Bihar Border-Chauparan-Barhi-Barakatha-Bagodar-Dumri-Topchanchi-Gobindpur-Nirsa-upto West Bengal Border	190
2.	6	From Odisha Border-Baharagora-upto West Bengal Border	22
3.	23	Chas-Gola Ramgarh-Omanjhi-Ranchi-Bero-Sisai-Gumla-Palkot-Kolebira-Simdega-Thethaitanagar-Odisha Border	250
4.	31	Junction with NH-2 near Barhi-Kodarama-upto Bihar border	44
5.	32	Junction with NH-2 near Govindpur-Dhanbad Chas-West Bengal Border-Chandil-Jamshedpur	107
6.	33	Junction with NH-2 near Barhi-Hazaribag-Ramgarh-Ranchi-Bundu-Chandil-Mahulia-Junction with NH-6 near Baharagpra	352
7.	75	From Uttar Pradesh Border-Nagar Untari-Garhwa-Daltenganj-Latehar-Chandwa-Kuru-Mandar-Ranchi	447
8.	78	From Chhattisgarh Border-Silam-Gumla	25
9.	80	From Bihar Border-Sahibganj-Talihari-Tinpahar-Rajmahal-Barharwa upto West Bengal Border	100
10.	98	From Bihar Border-Hariharganj-Chhatarpur terminating near Rajhara at NH-75	50
11.	99	Chandwa-Balumath-Chatra-Hunterganj- upto Bihar Border	100
12.	100	Chatra-Tutilawa-Hazaribagh-Meru-Daru-Kharika-Bagodar	118
Sub-Total			1805

**Karnataka**

1.	4	From Maharashtra Border-Sankeshwar-Belgaum-Dharwad-Hubli-Haveri-Davangere-Chitradurga-Sira-Tumkur-Nelamangala-Bengaluru-Hoskote-Kolar-Mulbagal-Andhra Pradesh Border	658
2.	4A	Belgaum-Khauapur-Gunji-Goa Border	82

1	2	3	4
3.	7	From Andhra Pradesh Border-Chik Ballapur-Devannalli-Bengaluru-Chandapura-Attibele-Tamil Nadu Border	125
4.	9	From Maharashtra Border-Rajeshvar-Homnabad-Mangalgi-Andhra Pradesh Border	75
5.	13	From Maharashtra Border-Horti-Bijapur-Hungund-Kushtagi-Hospet-Jagalur-Chitradurga-Holalkere-Bhadravati-Shimoga-Tirthahalli-Karkal-Mangalore	648
6.	17	From Goa Border-Karwar-Ankola-Honavar-Bhatkal-Baindur-Kundapura-Udupi-Mangalore-Kerala Border.	280
7.	48	Bengaluru-Nelamangala-Kunigal-Channarayapatna-Hassan-Alur-Sakleshpur-Uppinangadi-Mangalore	328
8.	63	Ankola-Yellapur-Hubli-Gadag-Lakkundi-Bhanapur-Koppal-Munirabad-Torangallu-Kudatini-Bellary-Hagari-Karnataka/Andhra Pradesh Border	370
9.	67	Gundlupet-Hangala-Bandipur-Karnataka/Tamil Nadu Border	50
10.	206	Tumkur-Nittur-Kibbanahalli-Tiptur-Arsikere-Banavar-Birur-Bhadravati-Shimoga-Anandapuram-Sagar-Telguppar-Gersoppa-Honavar	363
11.	207	Hosur-Kodugadi-Devanhalli-Dod Ballapur-Gadigarpalya-Nelamangal	135
12.	209	Karnataka/Tamil Nadu Border-Punjur-Chamrajnagar-Agra-Sattengala-Malavalli-Sathnur-Bengaluru	170
13.	212	Kerala/Karnataka Border -Maddur-Gundlupet-Begur-Mysore-Kollegal	160
14.	218	Homnabad-Kinhi-Kamalpur-Gulbarga-Firozabad-Jevargi-Moratagi-Sindgi-Kannolli-Halagali-Bijapur-Hubli	399
15.	234	The Highway starting from Mangalore connecting Beltangadi, Mudigare, Belur, Hulyar, Sira, Madhugiri and terminating at Chintamani	553
Sub-Total			4396
<b>Kerala</b>			
1.	17	Kerala/Karnataka Border-Manjeshwar-Kumbla-Kesaragod-Paniyal-Mordrug-Charuvattur-Kokkanisseri-Talipparamba-Pappinisseri-Valapattanam-Kannur (Cannon)-Edakkad-Vadakara-Payyoli-Tikkodi-Quilandi-Elattur-Kozhikode (Calicut)-FeroKh-Valancheri-Ponnani-Manattala	368

1	2	3	4
2.	47	Kerala/Tamil Nadu Border-Palakkad (Palghat) Kulalmanam-Alattur-Vadakkancheri-Pattikad-Trichur-Nellayi-Karukurti-Angamali-Chovvara-Aluva-Edappali-Ernakulam	416
3.	47A	Willingdon Island terminating at Cochin on NH-47 Bypass	6
4.	47C	The highway starting from NH-47 near Kmassery, crossing NH-17 and terminating at Vallapadam	17
5.	49	Kerala/Tamil Nadu border-Devikulam-Pallivagal-Kotamangalam-Cochin	150
6.	208	Kollam-Kottarakara-Tenmalai upto Tamil Nadu Border	70
7.	212	Kozhikode-Kalpatta-Sultan Battery upto Karnataka Border	90
8.	213	Palghat-Olavakod-Mundur-Mannarkkad-Alanallur-Melattur-Pandikkad-Manjeri-Kondotti-Ferokh	130
9.	220	Kolam-Kottarakara-Adu-Kottayam-Kanjirapalli-Vendiperyar	210
Sub-Total			1457

### Madhya Pradesh

1.	3	Rajasthan/Madhya Pradesh Border-Morena-Gwalior-Ghatigaon-Shivpuri-Luckwara-Badarwas-Bhadaura-Guna-Binaganj-Penchi-Biaora-Karaswar-Sarangpur-Shajapur-Dewas-Indore-Mhow-Thikri-Julwania-Sendhwo-Madhya Pradesh/Maharashtra Border	712
2.	7	Uttar Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh Border-Mauganj-Mangawan-Rewa-Amarpatan-Murwara-Katni-Sihora-Jabalpur-Bargi-Hulki-Dhuma-Lakhnadon-Seoni-Gopalganj-Khawara	504
3.	12	Jabalpur-Shahpura-Deori-Bareli-Bari-Obaidullaganj-Bhopal-Duraha-Shampur-Narsingharh-Biaora-Raigarh-Khilchipur-Madhya Pradesh/Raiasthan Border	486
4.	12A	Uttar Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh Border-Orchha-Pithipur-Tikamgarh-Shahgarh-Hirapur-Batigarh-Damoh-Tendukheda-Jabalpur-Mandla-Motinala-Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh Border	482
5.	25	Shivpuri-Karera-Madhya Pradesh/Uttar Pradesh Border	82
6.	26	Uttar Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh Border-Barodh-Bandra-Sagar-Gourjhama-Deori-Maharaipur-Kareli-Nirsimhapur-Lakhandon	268
7.	26A	The Highway starting from Narsinghpur (NH-26) Junction connecting Harrari, Amarwada, Chindwara, Sausar upto Maharashtra Border	75

1	2	3	4
8.	26B	The Highways starting Narsinghpur (NH-26) junction connecting Harrari, Amarwada, Chindwara, Sausar upto Maharashtra Border	203
9.	27	Uttar Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh Border-Sohagi-Katra-Mangawan	50
10.	59	Gujarat/Madhya Pradesh Border-Rama-Raigarh-Bhandheri-Dhar-Ghat-Bilod-Betma-Indore	139
11.	59A	Indore-Chapra-Kannod-Khategaon-Nemawar-Handia-Harda-Timurni Muafi-Sodalpur-Bori-Chirapatla-Chicholi-Betul	264
12.	69	Obaidullaganj-Barkhera-Hoshangabad-Itarri-Kesla-Chaukipura-Shahpur-Nimpani-Betul-Multai Tigaon-Pandhurna-Chicholi-Madhya Pradesh/Maharashtra Border	295
13.	69A	The Highway starting from Multai (NH-69 Junction) connecting Chikhli, Dunawa, Chindwara, Chaurai and terminating at Seoni (NH-7 Junction)	154
14.	75	Uttar Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh Border-Alipura-Nowgaon-Chhatarpur-Ganj-Panna-Baroura-Nagod-Satna-Madhogarh-Connecting on NH-7 near Rewa	600
15.	76	Rajasthan/Madhya Pradesh Border-Kota-Shivpuri	60
16.	78	Katni-Umaria-Pali-Shahdol-Burhar-Anuppur-Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	178
17.	86	Madhya Pradesh/Uttar Pradesh Border-Malhara-Chhatarpur-Gulganj-Shahgarh-Rurawan-Dalpatpur-Banda-Sagar-Rahatgarh-Vidisa-Sanchi-Raisen-Bhopal	379
18.	92	Madhya Pradesh/Uttar Pradesh Border-Phup Kolan-Bhind-Mahgawan-Gwalior	96
Sub-Total			5027

**Maharashtra**

1	3	Madhya Pradesh/Maharashtra Border-Sangvi-Hadakhed-Dahibad-Amode-Nardana-Songir-Dhule-Arvi-Malagaon-Saundane-Umbrane-Chandvad-Ojhar-Nasik-Padli-Gatpuri-Shahapur-Padghe-Bhiwandi-Thane-Mulund-Mumbai	391
2	4	Thane-Mumbra-Panvel-Chauk-Khalapur-Pune-Khed-Bhatgaon-Surul-Limb-Satara-Valase-Borgaon-Umbraj-Karad-Itakare-Wadgaon-Kolhapur-Kagal-Maharashtra/Karnataka Border	371
3	4B	Urban-Chimer and connecting on NH-4 near Chauk	20
4	4C	Km. 16.687 (NH-4B) to Kalamloi on NH-4	7



1	2	3	4
5.	6	Maharashtra/Gujarat Border-Visarwadi-Kondaibari-Sakri-Shevali-Ner-Kusumbe-Dhule-Phagne-Parola-Mahasva-Erandol-Varad-Jalgaon-Edalabad-Malkapur-Nandura-Khamgaon-Balapur-Akola-Badnera-Amravati-Nandgaon-Panjara-Nagpur-Bhandara-Lakhni-Sakoli-Duggipar-Depri-Mah	813
6.	7	Maharashtra/Madhya Pradesh Border-Bandra-Mansar-Nagapur-Gumgaon-Sonegaon-Jamb-Hinganghat-Wadner-Pohna-Wadki-Kinhi-Andhar Kawada-Wajri-Bori-Maharashtra/Andhra Pradesh Border	232
7.	8	Maharashtra/Gujarat Border-Amgaon-Talasar-Karakhu-Mandvi-Thane-Boriyali-Malad-Andheri-Greater Mumbai	128
8.	9	Pune-Loni Kalbhor-Yevat-Bhigvan-Loni-Indapur-Tembhurni-Varawadi-Modnimb-Mohol-Solapur-Naldurg-Yenugur-Umarga-Maharashtra/Andhra Pradesh Border	336
9.	13	Solapur-Hattur-Nanandi-Maharashtra/Andhra Pradesh Border	43
10.	16	Andhra Pradesh/Maharashtra Border-Sirancha-Kopela-Pathagudam-Maharashtra/Chhattisgarh Border	30
11.	17	Pavel-Pen-Negothane-Kolad-Mangaon-Dasgaon-Mahad-Ambavli-Poladpur-Pratapganj-Khed-Asurda-Ankhali-Udgi-Lanja-Vaked-Raipura-Wargaon-Talera-Nandgaon-Kankavli-Kasat-Kudal-Vengurla-Aigaon-Maharashtra/Goa Border	482
12.	26B	The Highway starting from Madhya Pradesh Border connecting Saoner and terminating at Junction of NH-69	15
13.	50	Nasik-Sinnar-Sangamner-Dolasne-Ghargaon-Bote-Pimpalwandi-Narayangaon-Kalamb-Manchar-Peth-Khed-Chakan-Pune	192
14.	69	Nagpur-Koradi-Saoner-Maharashtra/Madhya Pradesh Border	55
15.	204	Ratnagiri-Tink-Pali-Sakharpa-Malkapur-Shahuwadi-Kolhapur	126
16.	211	Solapur-Tuljapur-Bav-Badgaon-Osmanabad-Terkhed-Samarkundi-Balsepargaon-Pali-Beed-Pachegaon-Gevrai-Warigodri-Adul-Chetegaon-Aurangabad-Daulatabad-Khuldabad-Ellora-Kannad-Bhamarvadi-Chaliskaon-Mehunbare-Vinchur-Borvihir-Dhule	400
17.	222	From the junction of NH-3 near Kalyan and connecting Ahmadnagar-Prabhani-Nanded upto Andhra Pradesh Border	550
Sub-Total			4191

1	2	3	4
<b>Manipur</b>			
1.	39	Manipur/Nagaland Border-Maosongsang-Maram-Karong-Kangpokpi-Imphal-Thoubal-Wangling-Palel-Sibong-Indo/Myanmar Border	211
2.	53	Manipur/Assam Border-Oinamlong-Nungba-Imphal	220
3.	150	Manipur/Mizoram Border-Parbung-Thanlon-Phaiphengmum-Churachandpur-Moirang-Bishnupur-Imphal-Humpum-Ukhrul-Kuiri-Manipur/Nagaland Border	523
4.	155	Passam to Manipur/Nagaland Border	5
Sub-Total			959
<b>Meghalaya</b>			
1.	40	Meghalaya/Assam-Barni Hat-Nongpoh-Umsning-Barapani-Shillong-Meghalaya-Indo/Bangladesh Border	216
2.	44	Nongstoin-Shillong-Meghalaya/Assam Border	277
3.	51	Meghalaya/Assam-Bajengdoda-Tura-Kherapara-Burengapara	127
4.	62	Damra-Dambu-Baghmara-Burengapara.	190
Sub-Total			810
<b>Mizoram</b>			
1.	44A	Mizoram/Tripura Border-Tukkalh-Mamiti-Sairang-Aizawl	165
2.	54	Mizoram/Assam Border-Chhimlung-Bilkhawthr-Kolasis-Bualpui-Mualvum-Aizawl-Zobawk-Pangzawl-Leite-Zobawk-Sairep-Saiha-Kaladan-Tuipang	515
3.	54A	Lunglei and connecting on NH-54 near Zowawk	9
4.	54B	Saiha	27
5.	150	Mizoram/Manipur Border-Thingsa-Ratn-Darlawn-Phaileng-Seling	141
6.	154	Meghalaya/Assam Border-Connecting on NH-54 near Bualpui	70
Sub-Total			927
<b>Nagaland</b>			
1.	36	Nagaland/Assam Border-Dimapur	3

1	2	3	4
2.	39	Dimapur-Cichuguard-Kohima-Viswema	110
3.	61	Kohima-Narhema Tseminya-Wokhai-Mokokchung-Chantongia-Merangkong-Nagaland/Assam Border	220
4.	150	Kohima-Chizami-Nagaland/Manipur Border	36
5.	155	Mokokchung-Tuensang-Sampurre-Akhegwo-Meluri upto Manipur Border	125
Sub-Total			494

**Odisha**

1.	5	Jharpokharia-Buramara-Kuliana-Baripada-Bentnoti-Baisinga-Balashwar-Bhadrak-Bhandarpokhari-Jagatpur-Cuttack-Bhubaneswar-Chhatrapur-Brahmpur-Golantra-Odisha/Andhra Pradesh Border	488
2.	5A	Dhanmandal-Patharajpur-Marshaghai-Paradwip Port	77
3.	6	Odisha/Chhattisgarh Border-Lobarchatti-Bargarh-Attbina-Sambalpur-Deogarh-Barakot-Govindpur-Kuanr-Kendujhargarh-Jashipur-Manda-Bangriposhi and upto Odisha/West Bengal Border	462
4.	23	Odisha Border-Birmitrapur-Raiboga-Panposh-Banki-Darjing-Banel-Pala Laharha-Khamar-Talcher Junction with NH-42	209
5.	42	Sambalpur-Mundher-Jujumura-Charmal-Redhakhol-Bamur-Angul-Dhenkanal-Chaudwar-Junction with NH-5	261
6.	43	Dhanpunji-Kotapad-Nuagan-Bariguna-Rondapolli-Jaypur-Koraput-Dumuriput-Similigurha-Pottangi-Odisha/Andhra Pradesh Border	152
7.	60	Odisha/West Bengal Border-Jaleswar-Amarda-Basta-Rupsa-Haldipada	57
8.	75	Odisha/Jharkhand-Champua-Parsora.	18
9.	200	Odisha/Chhattisgarh-Lakhanpur-Jharsuguda-Kuchinda-Bhojpur-Deogarh-Gogua-Bajrakot-Talcher-Kualo-Kamakhyanagar-Bhuban-Sukinda-Chandikhola	440
10.	201	Boriguma-Nabarangapur-Poppada Landi-Maidalpur-Ampani-Koksara-Moter-Junagarh-Bhawanipatna-Dadpur-Utkela-Kesinga-Kusrupara-Belgan-Saintala-Balangir-Luisinga-Jogisuruda-Dungripali-Barpali-Bargarh	310
11.	203	Bhubaneswar-Dhauhi-Pipili-Puri-Balighai-Konark	97
12.	203A	The Highway starting from its Junction with NH-203 at Puri, connecting Bhamhagiri and terminating at Satpada	49

1	2	3	4
13.	215	Rajamundra-Bimlagarh-Kora-Parsora-Palasponda-Dhenkikot-Ghatgan-Similia-Anadapur-Ramachandrapur and connecting on NH-5	348
14.	217	Odisha/Chhattisgarh-Kharhial-Nauparha-Taraborh-Komana-Khariar-Bongomunda-Tilagarh-Belgan-Ramapur-Baligurha-Mahasingha-Sirtiguda-Simanbadi-Pippalapanka-Sorada-Asika-Pukkundakhandi-Brahmapur-Varendrapur-Gopalpur	438
15.	224	Khordha-Begunia-Bolagarh-Nayagarh-Nuagan-Dashapalla-Purunakata-Bauda-Sonapur-Torabha-Bolangir	298
Sub-Total			3704

**Punjab**

1.	1	Punjab/Haryana Border-Raipura-Khanna-Ludhiana-Lodhowal-Phillaur-Goraya-Phagwara-Jalandhar-Sara Nussi-Kartarpur-Beas-Butari-Tangra-Amritsar-Atari-Punjab/Pak Border	254
2.	1A	Jalandhra-Sanaura-Dasuya-Bhangala-Pathankot-Punjab/Jammu and Kashmir Border	108
3.	10	Punjab/Haryana Border-Mandi Dabwali-Lambi-Abul Kharana-Malaut-Abohar-Nihalkhera-Fazilka-Indo/Pak Border.	72
4.	15	Amritsar-Gohtwar Varpal-Taran Taran-Sirhali-Makhu-Zira-Faridkot-Kot-Lambwali-Bhatinda-Fakarsar-Malaut-Abohar-Bakayanwala-Punjab/Rajasthan Border	350
5.	20	Pathankot and upto Himachal Pradesh Border	10
6.	21	Punjab/Chandigarh Border-Kharar-Kurali-Rupnagar-Ghanauli-Nirmohgarh-Punjab/Himachal PradeshBorder	67
7.	22	Punjab/Haryana Border-Lalru-Basi upto Haryana Border	31
8.	64	Punjab/Haryana Border-Banur-Rajpura-Patiala-Sangrur-Dhanaula-Barnala-Tapa-Rampur Phul-Bathinda-Punjab/Rajasthan Border	255
9.	70	Jalandhar-Adampur-Nasrala-Hoshiarpur-Punjab/Himachal Pradesh Border	50
10.	71	Jalandhar-Nakodar-Mahatpur-Moga-Dala-Barnala-Dhanaula-Sangrur-Dirba-Dogal-Punjab/Haryana Border	130
11.	72	Punjab/Haryana Border and upto Punjab/Haryana Border	5

1	2	3	4
12.	95	Kharar-Marinda-Khamnon-Samrala-Ludhiana-Jagraon-Moga-Ferozpur-Husainiwala Cantt.	225
Sub-Total			1557
<b>Puducherry</b>			
1.	45A	Villuppuram-Puducherry-Chidambaram-Nagappattinam	43
2.	66	Puducherry-Tindivanam-Kirishnagiri	10
Sub-Total			53
<b>Rajasthan</b>			
1.	3	Rajasthan/Uttar Pradesh Border-Majiyar-Rajasthan/Madhya Pradesh Border	32
2.	3A	The highway starting from its junction with NH-58 (N) at Rajsamand connecting Gangapur, Bhilwara and terminating at junction with NH-27 (N) at Ladpura in the State of Rajasthan	66
3.	8	Rajasthan/Uttar Pradesh Border-Ajarka-Behror-Kotputli-Pragpura-Shahpura-Manoharpur-Chandwali-Dhand-Amer-Jaipur-Bagru-Mahlan-Dadu-Kishangarh-Ajmer-Kharwa-Bayawar-Bali-Bhim-Barar-Bagar-Dewair-Kelwa-Rajnagar-Nathdwara-Dalwara-Eklingii-Chirwa-Udaipur-Passad-Khairwara-Bechiwara-Ratanpur	635
4.	11	Rajasthan/Uttar Pradesh Border-Luharu-Halena-Mahwa-Manpur-Bhankri-Dausa-Jatwara-Kanota-Jaipur-Chomu-Ringas-Palsana-Goria-Sikar-Lachhmangarh-Harsawa-Fatehpur-Rol-Ratangarh-Lachharsar-Sridungargarh-Benisar-Seruna-Benisar-Naurangdesar-Bikaner	531
5.	11A	Manoharpur-Partapgarh-Dausa-Lalsot and terminating at Kothum	145
6.	11B	The highway starting from its junction with NH-11 near Lalsot connecting Mandaori-Gangapur-Kurgaon-Karauli-Sri Muthra-Barauli-Anjali-Bari-Dhaulpur	180
7.	11C	Old alignment of NH no. 8 passing through Jaipur from km. 220 to 273.50	53
8.	12	Rajasthan/Madhya Pradesh Border-Ghatoli-Aklara-Ameta-Jhalawar-Khemai-Darrah-Mandara-Kota-Talera-Bundi-Sathur-Hindoli-Umar-Devli-Mendwas-Tonk-Baroni-Newai-Chaksu-Sheodaspura-Sanganer-Jaipur	400

1	2	3	4
9.	14	Gujarat/Rajasthan Border-Mawal-Abu Road-Swarupgarh-Banas-Pindwara-Sirohi-Palri-Posaliya-Sanderav-GondoJ-Pali-Jadan-Khamal-sojat-Chandawal-Raipur-Bayawar	310
10.	15	Rajasthan/Punjab Border-Ganganagar-Mahiyawali-Ganeshgarh-Suratgarh-Rajiyasar-Mokalsor-Lunkaransar-Jagdevwala-Bikaner-Gajner-Nokhra-Bap-Phalodi-Kalra-Khara-Lathi-Chandan-Jaisalmer-Devikot-Khoral-Gunga-Shiv-Bharka-Barmer-Dhogimanna-Kabuli-Chitalwana-Sanch	906
11.	65	Rajasthan/Punjab Border-Sadulpur-Budwa Khare-Ratannagar-Ramgarh-Kaymsar-Fatehpur-Mugluna-Salasar-Kasumbi-Ladnun-Nimbi Jodhan-Karnaota-Surpalia-Borwa-Deh-Nagaur-Bhakrod-Tankla-Khimser-Soila-Kherapa-Bawari-Daijar-Jodhpur	450
12.	65A	The highway starting from its Junction with NH-58 (N) at Ladnu connecting Khaatu, Degana, Merta City, Lambia, Jaitran, Raipur and terminating at Bheem on NH-58 (N) in the State of Rajasthan	224
13.	71B	From Haryana Border-Bhiwadi and upto Rajasthan/Haryana Border (near Taoru)	5
14.	76	Pindwara-Wekria-Tarawaligarh-Gogunda-Isval-Udaipur-Debari-Mavli-Sunwar-Kapasan-Chittaurgarh-Anwalhera-Kalunda-Ladpura-Menal-Kheri-Bijolia-Dabi-Kharipur-Kota-Bhonra-Anta-Baran-Kishangani-Kelwara-Shahbad-Deori-Thana Kasba-Raiasthan/Madhya Pradesh Border	480
15.	76A	The Highway starting from Udaipur and connecting Kumdal, Naya Kheda, Jhadol, Som, Nalwa Daiya upto Rajasthan/Gujarat Border	72
16.	76B	The Highway starting from its Junction with NH-58 (N) at Rajsamand connecting Gangapur, Bhilwara and terminating at Junction with NH-27 (N) at Ladpura in the State of Rajasthan	160
17.	79	Ajmer-Nasirabad-Jharwasa-Bandanwara-Lambiya-Gangrar-Chittaurgarh-Nimbahera-Rajasthan/Madhya Pradesh Border	220
18.	79A	Kishangarh (NH 8) Srinagar-Nasirabad (NH 79)	35
19.	89	Ajmer-Pushkar-Lampolai-Merta City-Run-Mundwa-Indana-Nagaur-Singar-Alay-Bhagis-Nokha-Parwa-Deshnok-Udramsar-Gangasheh-Bikaner	300
20.	90	Baran-Bamla-Bapaur-Sumar-Khanpur-Sarola-Taraj-near Ameta (NH-12)	100
21.	112	Bar the highway starting from its Junction with NH-14 near Bar connecting Bar-Jaitaran-Garnia Bilara-Bhawi-Kaporda-Jodhpur-Kaliyapur-Sarwari-Pashpadra-Balotra-Tiwara-Barmer	343

1	2	3	4
22.	113	The highway starting from the junction of NH-79 near Nimahera-Bari-Chhoti Sadri-Dhamotar-Pratapgarh-Sohagpura-Pipalkhunt-Khamera-Ghatol-Banswara-Kalingera-Bhopatpura-Raiasthan/Gujarat Border	200
23.	114	Jodhpur-Agolai-Balesar-Shaitrawa-Dechhu-Baramandala-Lawan-Pokaran (NH-15)	180
24.	116	Tonk-Kakor-Uniara-and upto Sawai Madhopur	80
25.	116A	The highway starting from its Junction with NH-552 (N) at Uniara connecting Nainwa, Hindoli, Jahajpur, Shahpura, Gulabpura connecting Parasoli and Bheem at Junction with NH-58 (N) in the State of Rajasthan	266
Sub Total			6373
<b>Sikkim</b>			
1.	31A	Gangtok-Singtam-Rangpo and upto Sikkim/West Bengal Border	62
Sub Total			62
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>			
1.	4	Tamil Nadu/Andhra Pradesh Border-Tiruvallam-Ranippettai-Walajepet-Damal-Vedal-Poonamallee-Chennai	123
2.	5	Arapakkam-Gummidipundi-Kavarapettai-Chennai	45
3.	7	Tamil Nadu/Karnataka Border-Hosur-Krishnagiri-Daulatabad-Kaveripatnam-Karimangalam-Periyannahali-Dharmapuri-Adiyamankottai-Toppu-Salem-Kaqlangani-Namakal-Paramati-Velayudampalayam-Kanur-Aravakkurichi-Dindigul-Velludu-Ambaturai-Ammayanayakanur-Vadippatti	627
4.	7A	Palayan Kottai-Vallanad-Vagaikulam-Tuticorin	51
5.	45	Chennai-Saidapet-Guindy-Tambaram-Guduvancheri-Kottankolathur-Maraimalai Nagar-Singaperumalkoil-Chengalpattu-Madurantakam-Sothupakkam-Melmaruvathur-Acharapakkam-Ongur-Tindivanam-Viluppuram-Arasur-Ulundurpettai-Asanur-Veppur-Eluttur-Toludur-Siruvachur-Pad	460
6.	45A	Viluppuram-Valavanur-Puducherry-Cuddalore-Capper Quarry-Alappakkam-Puduchchattram-Chidambaram-Prompuhar-Tarangambadi-Nagore-Nagappattinarn	147
7.	45B	Tiruchchirappalli-Viralimalai-Koviepatti-Thuvarankurichchi-Melur-Ottaikkadi-Madurai-Kariyapatti-Kalkurichchi-Aruppukkottai-Pandalgudi-Vembur-Ettaiyapuram-Kurukkuchabi-Pudur-Tuticorin	257

1	2	3	4
8.	45C	The highway starting from its Junction with NH-67 near Thanjavur connecting Kumbakonam, Sethiathope, Neyveli Township, Vadalur, Panruti and terminating at its Junction with NH-45 near Vikravandi	159
9.	46	Krishnagiri-Natra-Pallikonda-Vellore-Ranipet.	132
10.	47	Salem-Magudanchavad-Sankagiri-Bhavani-Nasiyanur-Avanashi-Karumathampatti-Arasur-Niiampur-Coimbatore-Madukkarai-Walayer and upto Tamil Nadu/Kerala Border.	224
11.	47B	The highway starting from the Junction of NH-47 near Nagencil-Aralvaym	45
12.	49	Tamil Nadu/Kerala Border-Bodinayakkanur-Teni-Andippatti-Usilampatti-Sakkanurani-Madurai-Tiruppuvanam-Tiruppachchetti-Partibanur-Paramakkudi-Ramanathapuram-Uchipuli-Mandapam-Pamban-Tangachchimadan and Rameswaram	290
13.	66	Krishnagiri-Jegadevipalayam-Uttangarai-Singarapattai-Chengam-Pachel-Tiruvannamalai-Gingee-Tindivanam-Kiliyanur-Puducherry	234
14.	67	Nagappattinam-Sikkal-Kilvelur-Thiruvarur-Koradachcheri-Nidamangalam-Thanjavur-Vallam-Sengippatti-Tuvagudi-Tiruverumbur-Tiruchchirappalli-Kulittalai-Mayanur-Karur-Paramathi-Tennilai-Kangavam-Pongalu-Palladam-Sulur-Irugur-Coimbatore-Thudiyalur-Karamadai-Met	505
15.	68	Ulundurpettai-Tiyagaiurgam-Kallakkurichchi-Chinnasalem-Talaivasal-Attur-Peddanayakkanpalayam-Valapadi-Salem	134
16.	205	Tamil Nadu/Andhra Pradesh Border-Tiruttani-Kanakamma Chatram-Ramanjeri-Tiruvallur-Avadi-Ambathur-Chennai	82
17.	207	Hosur-Bagatur and upto Tamil Nadu/Karnataka Border	20
18.	208	Tamil Nadu/Kerala Border-Puliyarai-Sengottai-Tenkasi-Idaikkal-Kadaiyanallur-Krishnapuram-Chokkampatti-Puliyangudi-Sivagiri-Settur-Rajapalayam-Srivilliputtur-Suppapuram-Kellupati Thirumangalam.	125
19.	209	Dindigul-Reddiyarchatram-Puduchattram-Oddanchatram-Virupakshi-Ayakudi-Palani-Talaiyuthu-Udumalaipettai-Gomangalam-Pollachi-Kovilpallayam-Kinattukkadavu-Coimbatore-Annur-Punjaipuliampatti-Satyamangalam-Bannari-Dimbam-Hasanur-and upto Tamil Nadu/Karnataka	286
20.	210	Trichy-Kiranur-Pudukkottai-Tirumayam-Chettinad-Pallattur-Kottaiyur-Karaikkudi-Amaravati-Devakottai-Dovipattinam-Ramanathapuram.	160



1	2	3	4
21.	219	Tamil Nadu/Andhra Pradesh Border-Varatanapalli-Krishnagiri	22
22.	220	Tamil Nadu/Kerala Border-Gudalur-Kamban-Uthamapalayam-Markayankottai-Teni	55
23.	226	Thanjavur-Pudukottai-Sivaganga-Manamadurai	144
24.	226E	The Highways starting from Perambalur connecting Perali, Keelapalur, Ariyalur, Kunnam, Thiruvaiyaru, Kandiyur and joining NH-226 at Thanjavur	84
25.	227	Thiruchirapalli-Lalgudi-Chidambaram Road	135
26.	230	The Highways starting from Madurai connecting Tiruppuvanam, Poovandhai, Sivganga, Kalaiyarkoil, Tiruvadanaï and terminating at Tondi Port Town	82
27.	234	The Highway starting from Andhra Pradesh border connecting Pernampet, Gudiyattam, Katpadi, Vellore, Pushpagiri, Polur and terminating at Tiruvanamalai-Villuppuram	204
Sub-Total			4832
<b>Tripura</b>			
1.	44	Tripura/Assam Border-Ambasa-Chandrasadhubari-Barjala-Udaipur-Sabrum	335
2.	44A	Tripura/Mizoram Border-Sakhan-Manu	65
Sub-Total			400
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
1.	2	Uttar Pradesh/Haryana Border-Kosi-Chhata-Mathura-Farah-Agra-Firozabad-Shikohabad-Sirsaganj-Jaswantnagar-Etawah-Sarai-Muradganj-Sikandra-Rasdhan-Bara-Sachendi-Kanpur-Moharajganj-Aung-Fatehpur-Haswa-Sat Narain-Khaga-Palhana-Kaushambi-Allahabad-Saidabad-Hardia-Gopiganj	752
2.	2A	Sikandra-Raipur-Bhognipur	25
3.	3	Agra-Uttar Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh Border	26
4.	3A	Rajasthan/Uttar Pradesh Border — Sarendhi upto Uttar Pradesh Rajasthan Border	14
5.	7	Varanasi-Mirzapur-Lalganj-Uttar Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh Border	128
6.	11	Agra-Kiraoli-Uttar Pradesh/Rajasthan Border	51

1	2	3	4
7.	12A	Madhya Pradesh Border upto junction with NH-26 near Jhansi	7
8.	19	Ghazipur-Ballia-Rudrapur-Bakutha-Uttar Pradesh/Bihar Border	120
9.	24	Delhi/Uttar Pradesh Border-Ghaziabad-Rajabpur-Bibauli-Pakbara-Moradabad-Mirgang-Bareilly-Banthra-Uncholia-Neri-Mohli-Sitapur-Lucknow.	431
10.	24A	Badshi-Ka-Talab-Chenhat (NH-28)	17
11.	24B	Lucknow-Rai Bareilly-Allahabad Road	185
12.	25	Uttar Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh Border-Jhansi-Baragaon-Ghirgaon-Amargarh-Moth-Pirauna-Orai-Usargaon-Kalpi-Bara-Kanpur-Unnao-Ajgain-Lucknow	270
13.	25A	Km. 19 (NH-25)-Bakshi-Ka-Talab	31
14.	26	Uttar Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh Border-Karari-Jhansi-Babina-Talbahqt-Bansi-Lalitpur-Birdha-Gona-Uttar Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh Border	128
15.	27	Allahabad-Jasra-Uttar Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh Border	43
16.	28	Lucknow-BaraBanki-Ramsanehighat-Faizabad-Haraiya-Basti-Khalilabad-Piprauli-Hata-Kasia-Fazilnagar-Pawanagar-Tamkuhi-Uttar Pradesh/Bihar Border	311
17.	28B	Uttar Pradesh/Bihar Border-Nibua Raiganj-Padrauna-Kasia	29
18.	28C	Bara Banki-Ramnagar-Jarwal-Krisarganj-Fakharpur-Bahraich-Matera Bazar-Nanpara-Babaganj-Rupidiha-Nepalganj	140
19.	29	Sonauli-Kolhu-Pharenda-Rawatganj-Gorakhpur-Bhaurapur-Kauriram-Ghasi-Mardah-Ghazipur-Zamania-Chandauli-Varanasi	306
20.	56	Lucknow-Gosainganj-Amethi-Bhetwa-Haidargarh-Inhauna-Jagdishpur-Musafir Khana-Hasanpur-Sitapur-Singramau-Badlapur-Bakhsha-Junpur-Phulpur-Varanasi	285
21.	56A	Chehat Km. 16 of NH-56	13
22.	56B	Km. 16 on NH-56 to Km. 19 of NH-25	19
23.	58	Uttar Pradesh/Delhi Border-Noida-Muradnagar-Modi Nagar-Muhiuddinpur-Meerut-Muzaffarnagar-Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand Border	165
24.	72A	Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand Border-Chhutmalpur-Biharigarh and Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand Border	30
25.	73	Uttar Pradesh/Haryana Border-Sarsawa-Pilkhani-Saharanpur	60

1	2	3	4
26	74	Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand Border-Najibabad-Nagina-Afzalgarh-Rehar and Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand Border	147
27	75	Uttar Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh Border-Dudhinagar-Wyndhamganj	110
28	76	Uttar Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh Border-Srinagar-Mahoba-Banda-Khuhand-Attarra-Badausa-Karwi-Raipura-Mau-Shankargarh-Bara-Jasra-Allahabad-Naini-Astabhuja Mirzapur	587
29	86	Kanpur-Ghatampur-Sajet-Hamirpur-Sumerpur-Maudeha-Khanna-Kabrai-Mahoba-Srinager-Uttar Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh Border	180
30	87	Rampur-Bilaspur-Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand Border	32
31	91	Ghaziabad-Dadri-Sikanderabad-Bulandshahr-Khurja-Amiya-Aligarh-Pilwa-Etah-Kurawali-Sultanganj-Bewar-Nabigaon-Chhibramau-Gurusahayganj-Kannauj-Araul-bilhaur-Kanpur	405
32	91A	The Highway starting from its Junction with NH-2 near Etawah connecting Bharthana-Bidhuna-Bela-Mundarwaganj and terminating at its Junction with NH-91 near Kaunauj	126
33	92	Uttar Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh Border-Udi-Etawah-Chaubia-Kusmara-Bewar	75
34	93	Agra-Khandauli-Sadabad-Halhras-Mandrak-Daud Khan-Aligarh-Danpur-Dibal-Babrala-Bahjoi-Chandausi-Bilari-Moradabad	220
35	96	Faizabad-Bilharghat-Bikapur-Sultanpur-Bhada-Piparpur-Kohdaur-Bela-Soraon-Allahabad	160
36	97	Ghazipur-Zamania-Said Raja	45
37	119	The Highway starting from its Junction with NH-58 near Meerut connecting Mawana-Bahsuma-Bijnor-Kiratpur-Najibabad and upto Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand Border	125
38	NE2	Eastern Peripheral Expressway around in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana	90
39	231	The Highway starting from Raibareli connecting Salon, Pratapgarh, Machlishahar and terminating at Jaunpur	169
40	232	The Highway starting from Ambedkarnagar (Tanda) connecting Sultanpur, Amethi, Raibareli, Lalganj, Fatehpur and terminating at Banda	305
41	232A	The Highway starting from Unnao and terminating at Lalganj (Junction of NH-232)	68

1	2	3	4
42.	233	The Highway starting from India/Nepal Border (connecting to Lumbani) via Naugarh, Sidarthnagar, Bansi, Basti, Tanda, Ajamgarh and terminating at Varansi	292
43.	235	The Highway starting from Meerut connecting Hapur, Gulawthi and terminating at Bulandshahar	66
Sub-Total			6788

**Uttarakhand**

1.	58	Uttarakhand/Uttar Pradesh Border-Manglaur-Roorkee-Hariswar-Motichur-Rishikesh-Shivpuri-Bhuint-Srinagar-Khankra-Pudraprayag-Nagrasu-Nandaprayag-Chamoli-Bhimtalla-Mayasur-Balakuchi-Langsi-Helang-Joshimath-Vishnuprayag-Govindghat-Hanuman Chatti-Badarinath-Mana.	373
2.	72	Uttarakhand/Himachal Pradesh Border-Dhalipur-Sahaspur-Jhajra-Dehradun-Bullawala-Kansrao and connecting with NH-58 near Motichur	100
3.	72A	Uttarakhand/Uttar Pradesh Border-Majra-Dehradun	15
4.	72B	The Highways starting from Himachal Pradesh border connecting Minus, Tuini in Uttarakhand and terminating at Hatkoti in Himachal Pradesh	51
5.	73	Roorkee-Bhagwanpur-Uttarakhand/Uttar Pradesh Border	20
6.	74	Haridwar-Jaspur-Kashipur-Barakhera-Rudrapur-Kichha-Sitarganj and upto Uttarakhand/Uttar Pradesh Border	153
7.	87	Uttarakhand/Uttar Pradesh Border-Rudrapur-Pantnagar-Jitpur-Kathgodam-Nainital-Bhowali-Kwarab-Almora-Majkhali-Ranikhet-Dwarahat-Mehalchauri-Adbadri and connecting with NH-58 (near Karnaprayag)	284
8.	94	Rishikesh-Narendranagar-Ampata-Siralin-Dang-Chham-Shrikot-Dharasu-Wah-Kuthraur-Hanuman Chatti-Kharsali-Yamnotri	160
9.	108	Dharasu-Genwala-Uttar Kashi-Maneri-Bhatwari-Raithal-Sunagar-Purga-Harsi-Dharali-Bhaironghati-Gaurikund-Gangotri	127
10.	109	Rudraprayag-Tilwara-Agastmuni-Baramwari-Guptkashi-Sonprayag-Garuriya-Kedarnath	76
11.	119	Uttarakhand/Uttar Pradesh Border-Kotdwara-Dugadda-Satpuli-Banghat-Mohar-Bubakhal-Pauri-Srinagar	135

1	2	3	4
12.	121	The Highway starting from its Junction with NH-74 near Kashipur-connecting Ramnagar-Garjiya-Dhunkot-Bironkhal-Bhira-Thalisain-Bangkot-Paithani-Chipalghat-Simkhet-Chopriyonand terminating at NH-119 near Bubakhel	252
13.	123	The Highway starting from its Junctions with NH-72 connecting near Harbatpur-Vikasnagar-Kalsi-Lakhwar-Nainbagh-Kuwa-Naugaon near Barkotbend.	95
14.	125	The Highway starting from its Junction with NH-74 near Sitarganj-Khatima-Tanakpur-Sukhittang-Chalthi-Champawat and Pithoragarh.	201
Sub-Total			2042

**West Bengal**

1.	2	West Bengal/Jharkhand border-Kulti-Asansol-Raniganj-Andal-Durgapur-Kakra-Galsi-Barddhaman-Memari-Pandua-Chandannagar-Shrirampur-Kolkata (Junction with NH-34)	235
2.	2B	Burdwan — Bolpur Road (via Talit, Guskara and Bhedia)	52
3.	2B Ext.	The Highways starting from Bolpur connecting Prantik, Mayureswar and terminating at Mollarpur at the Junction of NH-60	54
4.	6	West Bengal/Jharkhand Border-Kharagpur-Debra-Panskura-Bagnan-Kolkata	161
5.	31	Dalkola-Kanki-Panjipara-Dhantola-Islampur-Chopra-Baghdogra-Sivok-Dam Dim-Mainaguri-Goyerkata-Joteswar Hal-Falakata-Tufanganj and upto West Bengal/ Assam Border	366
6.	31A	Sirok to West Bengal/Sikkim Border	30
7.	31C	Galgadia-Kaksalbari-Bagdogra-Matigera-Sivok Dam Dim-Ramshai-Goverkata-Alipurdura Junction-Mahakalguri-Chakchoka and upto West Bengal/Assam Border	142
8.	31D	The Highway starting from NH-31 near Siliguri and joining NH-31C near Salsalabari via Fulbari, Mainaguri, Dhupguri, Falakata and Sonapur	147
9.	32	West Bengal/Jharkhand Border-Goorinathdham-Puruliya-Kantadih-Urma-Balarampur-Bara Bhum and upto West Bengal/Jharkhand Border	72
10.	34	Dalkoha-Karandighi-Rampur-Raiganj-Durgapur-Itahar-Stalkuri-Gajot-Pandua-Suljanganrh-Dhalian-Sajinipara-Morgram-Baharampur-Sargachhi-Rejinagar-Palasshi-Debagram -Bethuadahari-Dhubalia-Krishnanagar-Shantipur-Ranaghat-Chakdaha-Aro	443

1	2	3	4
11.	35	Barasat-Habra-Gaighata-Chandpara-Bangaon-Indo/Bangladesh Border	61
12.	41	Junction with NH-6 near Panskura-Tamluk-Mahishadal-Haldia Port.	51
13.	55	Matigara-Karsiyang-Darjeeling	77
14.	60	West Bengal/Odisha Border-Dantan-Nikursini-Belda-Kharagpur-Medinapur-Salbani-Chandra Kona Road-Garhbeta-Ramsagar-Onda-Bankura-Gangajalghati-Mejia-Raniganj Tapasi-Chhora-Pandaveswar-Kastagram-Dubrajpur-Chinpai-Siuri-Fatehpur-Rampur Hat-Morgram.	389
15.	60A	Bankura-Chhatna-Jhantipahai-Hura-Landhurka-Puruliya	100
16.	80	Farakka to West Bengal/Bihar Border	10
17.	81	Pandua-Kumangarj-Samsi-Bhaluka Road-Kumedpur	55
18.	117	Kolkata-Alipur-Bishnupur-Kulpi-Tengrabichi-Kakdwip-Namkhana-Bokkhali	133
Sub-Total			2578

#### Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1.	223	The Andaman Trunk Road	300
Sub-Total			300
Total Length (in Km.)			71772

#### Statement-II

*List of BOT Fee Plaza NH-wise and distance between two Fee Plazas*

Sl. No.	NH No.	Section	State	Location (at km.)	Distance from Preceding plaza (in km.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1	Panipat Elevated Km. 86.00 – Km. 96.00	Haryana	96	*
2.	1	Panipat-Ambala Km. 96 – km. 206	Haryana	146.4	50.4
3.	1	Ambala-Khanna Km. 206 – Km. 272	Punjab	213.3	66.9

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	1	Khanna-Jalandhar Km. 272 – Km. 372	Punjab	328.05	114.75
5.	1	Jalandhar-Amritsar Km. 407.100 – Km. 456.100	Punjab	410.14	82.09
				446.96	36.82
6.	2	Badarpur Elevated Highways Km. 16.100 – Km. 20.500	Haryana	18.7	*
				20.2	*
7.	2	Vivekanand Bridge Km. 666.165 – Km. 672.197	West Bengal	666.644	*
8.	3	Two Lane Road Guna Bypass Km. 319.700 – Km. 332.100	Madhya Pradesh	331	*
9.	3	Indore-Khalghat Km. 12.60 – Km. 84.70	Madhya Pradesh	82.8	*
10.	3	Khalghat – Madhya Pradesh/ Maharashtra Border Km. 84.700 – Km. 167.500	Madhya Pradesh	141.85	59.05
11.	3	Pimpalgaon-Dhule Km. 380.00 – Km. 265.00	Maharashtra	268.632	*
				356.715	*
12.	3	Vadape-Gonde Km. 440.00 – Km. 508.00	Maharashtra	455.485	*
13.	4	Bengaluru-Neelamangla Km. 10.00 – Km. 29.50	Karnataka	16.6	*
				17.1	*
				23.15	*
				23.8	*
14.	4	Tumkar-Neelamangla Km. 29.5 – Km. 62.0	Karnataka	30	6.2
				61	31

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	4	Anthrasanahally-Tavarakere Km. 132.00 – Km. 75.00	Karnataka	104.53	43.53
16.	4	Tavarekare-Daddasidanahally Km. 189.00 – Km. 132.00	Karnataka	172.767	68.237
17.	4	Belgum-Dharwad Km. 433.000 – Km. 515.000	Karnataka	483.6	*
18.	4	Satara-Kagal Km. 592.240 – Km. 725.00	Maharashtra	634.5	*
				694.15	59.65
19.	4	Khandala-Satara Km. 772.00 – Km. 725.00	Maharashtra	748.6	54.45
20.	4	Westerly Diversion, Katraj Realignment and Katraj-Sarole Km. 2.80 – Km. 30.0 and Km. 834.50 – Km. 781.00	Maharashtra	819.24	70.64
21.	5	Chennai-Tada Km. 11.00 – Km. 54.40	Tamil Nadu	27	*
				21.625	*
22.	5	Tada-Nellore Km. 52.8 – Km. 163.6	Andhra Pradesh	86	64.375
				124.4	38.4
				155.3	30.9
23.	5	Chilikaluripet-Vijayawada Km. 354.775 – Km. 434.150	Andhra Pradesh	416.8	*
24.	6	Kondhali-Talegaon Km. 50.00 – Km. 100.00	Maharashtra	76	*
25.	6	Chhattisgarh/Maharashtra Border- Wainganga Bridge Km. 405.00 – Km. 485.00	Maharashtra	449.26	*
26.	6	Durg Bypass Starting at Km. 308.6 of NH-6 and rejoining at Km. 323.6	Chhattisgarh	312.5	*



1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	7	Thondapali-Jedcherla Km. 22.30 – Km. 80.50	Andhra Pradesh	54	*
28.	7	Jatcherla-Kotakatta (Western Andhra) Km. 80.05 – Km. 135.469	Andhra Pradesh	114.087	60.087
29.	7	Devanhaili-Bengaluru Km. 534.720 – Km. 556.840	Karnataka	538	*
30.	7	Silk Board Junction – Hosur Km. 8.765 – Km. 18.750 – Km. 33.130	Karnataka	32.7	*
31.		Hosour-Krishnagiri Km. 33.130 – Km. 93.000	Tamil Nadu	88.3	55.6
32.	7	Krishnagiri-Thopurghat Km. 94.000 – Km. 180.000	Tamil Nadu	154.44	66.14
33.	7	Omallur-Namakkal (Tamil Nadu-02) Km. 180.000 – Km. 248.625	Tamil Nadu	191.8	37.36
34.	7	Namakkal-Karur Km. 248.625 – Km. 292.600	Tamil Nadu	259.5	67.7
35.	7	Karur Bypass – Dindigul Bypass Km. 292.600 – Km. 373.275	Tamil Nadu	332	72.5
36.	7	Dindigul Bypass-Samyannallore Km. 373.725 – Km. 426.600 (Project Chainage Km. 368.147 – Km. 421.196)	Tamil Nadu	398.5	66.5
37.	8	Delhi-Gurgaon Km. 14.30 – Km. 42.00	Haryana	24	*
				42	18
					*
38.	8	Gurgaon-Kotputli Km. 42.0 – Km. 162.5	Rajasthan	115	73
39.	8	Kotputli-Chandwazi Km. 162.5 – Km. 220	Rajasthan	211	96

1	2	3	4	5	6
40.	8	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.)	Rajasthan	13.2	*
41.	8	Jaipur-Kishangarh Km. 273.50 – Km. 363.885	Rajasthan	286.45	*
				360.2	73.75
42.	8	Vadodara Bharuch Km. 108.7 – Km. 192	Gujarat	157.2	*
43.	8	Bharuch-Surat Km. 198.00 – Km. 263.00	Gujarat	245.75	88.55
44.	8	Chalthan-Wagaldhara Km. 263.4 – Km. 318.6	Gujarat	297.36	51.61
45.	8	Wagaldhara-Kajali Km. 318.60 – Km. 381.60	Gujarat	356.2	58.84
46.	8	Kajali-Manor Km. 381.6 – Km. 439.0	Maharashtra	420.34	64.14
47.	8	Manor-Dahisar Km. 439.00 – Km. 502.00	Maharashtra	474.1	53.76
48.	9	Nadigama-Vijayawada Km. 217.00 – Km. 265.00	Andhra Pradesh	226.4	*
49.	11	Agra-Bharatpur Km. 17.756 – Km. 63.000	Jaipur	30.3	*
50.	11	Bharatpur-Mahua Km. 63.000 – Km. 120.000	Jaipur	64.57	34.27
				98.5	33.93
51.	11	Jaipur-Mahua Km. 119.567 – Km. 174.296	Jaipur	156.6	58.1
				204.7	48.1

1	2	3	4	5	6
52.	24.	Moradabad Bypass (Not Recd.) Starting at Km. 148.43 of NH-24 and rejoining at Km. 166.65	Uttar Pradesh	156 158	* 2
53.	45	Tindivanam-Ulundurpet Km. 121.00 – Km. 192.25	Tamil Nadu	148.9	*
54.	45	Ulundrupet-Padalur Km. 192.25 – Km. 285.00	Tamil Nadu	192.75 244	43.85 51.25
55.	45	Padalur-Trichy Km. 285.00 – Km. 325.00	Tamil Nadu	304.51	60.51
56.	45B	Madurai-Tuticorin Km. 138.800 – Km. 264.500	Tamil Nadu	143.58 254.94	* 111.36
57.	22 and 21	Ambala-Zirakpur Km. 5.735 – Km. 39.960 of NH-22 and Km. 0.00 – Km. 0.871 of NH-21	Punjab	23.1	*
58.	46	Krishnagiri-Walajahpet 89.00 to 93.000 and Km. 0.00 to	Tamil Nadu	46.85	*
59.	46	Km. 72.950 Km. 148.300	Tamil Nadu	98.52	51.67
60.	47	Salem-Kumarapalayam (Tamil Nadu-06) Km. 00.000 – Km. 53.525	Tamil Nadu	27.697	*
61.	47	Kumarapalayam Bypass- Cheogapali Km. 53.00 – Km. 100 (newchainage Km. 53.525 – Km. 102.035)	Tamil Nadu	88.287	60.59
62.	58	Meerut-Muzaffarnagar Km. 52.250 – Km. 131.000	Uttar Pradesh	76	*
63.	67	Thanjavur-Trichy Km. 80.000 – Km. 128.480	Andhra Pradesh	120.9	*
64.	8A	Samakhiyali-Gandhidham Km. 306 – Km. 362.16	Gujarat	309	*

1	2	3	4	5	6
65.	8B	Jetpur-Gondal-Rajkot Km. 117.00 – Km. 185.00	Gujarat	120.5	*
				156.8	*

\*Location of this toll plaza is not in continuity with the preceding plaza, hence spacing criteria is not applicable.

#### Construction Work on B.C. Road in Karnataka

4223. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on the B.C. Road, Surathkal Corridor in Dakshina Kannada district, Karnataka has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount sanctioned/allocated/utilized on the said work;

(c) the details of the total length of roads covered/targeted to be covered;

(d) whether the quality of roads constructed is sub-standard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for expeditious and timely completion and to ensure compliance of quality norms in the construction of the roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No, Madam. The work is targeted for completion by 31.12.2011.

(b) The sanctioned cost of the project is Rs. 196.50 crore. The Revised Estimate amounting to Rs. 340.00 crore is under process. So far an expenditure of Rs. 232.44 crore has been incurred on the said work.

(c) A total length of 37.47 km. is covered under this project.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The contractor has been instructed to complete all works by 31.12.2011, which has been agreed and confirmed by the contractor. The supervision consultant has been engaged to ensure the quality of construction work as per the standards and specification of the Contract Agreement.

#### Conference on Manual Scavenging

4224. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of the State Welfare and Social Justice Ministers was held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held in the Conference; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on the recommendations made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The Ministry organized a Conference of State Welfare and Social Justice Ministers on 17-18th June, 2011 at New Delhi.

(b) The Conference was held to review implementation of Schemes and Programmes pertaining to the target groups of the Ministry, viz. (i) Scheduled Castes

(ii) Other Backward Classes (iii) Persons with Disabilities, (iv) Senior Citizens, and (v) Victims of substance abuse. The broad issues discussed were, *inter-alia*, timely disbursement of scholarships to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, simplification of disability certification, implementation of relevant Acts in an effective manner, need to monitor the utilization of funds etc.

(c) The Central and State Governments take necessary action as appropriate on the points identified.

#### Survey for Mapping of Coal Reserves

4225. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has conducted any joint survey with Ministry of Coal for mapping coal reserves in the forest areas of Jharkhand; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests on suggestion from Ministry of Coal jointly undertook an exercise for overlaying/superimposition of forest cover map on coal blocks in 2010 in 9 major coal fields to identify 'Go' and 'No-Go' areas, of which 2 major Coal fields namely, North Karanpura and West Bokaro are located in Jharkhand State.

(b) As per the above study the coal blocks are classified into the following 2 categories:—

- (i) Unfragmented forest landscapes having Gross Forest Cover (GFC) >30% or Weighted Forest Cover (WFC) >10%, named as category 'A' or 'No-Go' area.
- (ii) Fragmented forest landscapes having Gross Forest Cover (GFC) <30% and Weighted Forest Cover (WFC) <10%, named as category 'B' or 'Go' area.

The details of the outcome of the joint exercise in these coal fields in Jharkhand are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Coal field	Area of coalfield	Category 'A'		Category 'B'	
			Number of coal blocks	Area (ha.)	Number of coal blocks	Area (ha.)
1.	North Karanpura	60,561	30 (48%)	30,815 (51%)	33 (52%)	29,746 (49%)
2.	West Bokaro	14,770	11 (28%)	3,905 (26%)	28 (72%)	10,865 (72%)

#### Funds for Rehabilitation of Families

4226. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of State Government of Karnataka for release of funds towards

Rehabilitation of affected families from Kudremukh National Park, Karnataka has been sanctioned by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The 'in-principle' approval has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for constituting the Kudremukh Tiger Reserve.

#### Check on Environmental Pollution

4227. SHRI ARJUN ROY:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the antelopes are causing loss to farms as well contributing towards environment pollution in various parts of the country particularly in various regions of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to implement the measures to check the entry of antelopes into the fields in order to prevent the said menace;

(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) to (d) Reports of loss of crops by wild animals like nilgai, wild boar, monkeys etc. have been received from various States of the country including Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan However, reports of antelopes contributing to environmental pollution have not been received in the Ministry.

Under Section 11 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, Chief Wildlife Warden is empowered to grant permission to a person to hunt such problematic animals

included in Schedule-III and IV of the Act that cause damage to standing crops.

(e) The steps taken by the Central Government to prevent the loss of crops by wild animals including antelopes are:—

1. Creation of a network of Protected Areas and wildlife corridors for conservation of wildlife.
2. Improvement of habitat to augment food and water availability and to reduce migration of animals from the forests to the-habitations.
3. Awareness programmes are launched to Sensitize the people about the Do's and Dont's in case of wild animals scare and attacks.
4. Training programmes are conducted for forest staff and police to address the problems of crop raiding by wild animals.
5. Development of necessary infrastructure and support facilities for immobilization of problematic animals through tranquilization, their translocation to the rescue centers or release back to the natural habitats.
6. Construction of boundary walls and solar fences around the sensitive areas to prevent wild animal attacks.
7. Payment of ex-gratia to the people for injuries and loss of life in case of wild animal attacks.
8. Eco-development activities in villages around Protected Areas are initiated to mitigate man-animals conflicts by improving the habitats as well as elicit their cooperation in management of the Protected Areas.

[English]

#### IAF Objection to Constructions

4228. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Air Force (IAF) has objected to construction of hotels/offices near its base at Palam, Delhi due to security reasons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(a) No objection has been raised by the Indian Air Force on construction of hotels and multi-storeyed buildings near its air base at Air Force Station, Palam in Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### National Scholarship Scheme

4229. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented any national scholarship scheme based on income and eligibility;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria prescribed for the said scheme;

(c) the details of funds allocated under the said scheme as on date, year-wise/State-wise; and

(d) the number of students, specially from the rural areas, benefited from the said scheme, year-wise/State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The Ministry is presently implementing the 'National Scholarship Scheme for Persons with Disabilities' from the 'National Fund for People with Disabilities'. The salient features of the scheme are:—

(i) Financial assistance is given to students with at least 40% disabilities as per the provisions of the Persons with disabilities Act, 1995, for pursuing post-Matric/Post-Secondary technical and professional courses including Ph.D and M.Phil from recognized institutions. However, for students with Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation, Multiple Disabilities, and Profound or Severe Hearing Impairment, the minimum education qualification is class-VIII pass and scholarships are awarded to them for pursuing general, technical, vocational or professional courses.

(ii) Monthly family income (including income of the parent/guardian) of the beneficiary should not be more than Rs. 15,000/-.

(iii) Scholarship of (a) 1000/- p.m. for hostellers and Rs. 700/- p.m. for day scholars studying in professional courses at graduation and above level, and (b) Rs. 700/- p.m. for hostellers and Rs. 400/- for day scholars pursuing Diploma/certificate level professional courses and students with Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation, Multiple Disabilities and Profound or Severe Hearing Impairment, for pursuing general/technical/vocational courses after Class-VIII. Course fee is also reimbursed upto a ceiling of Rs. 10,000/- per year.

(iv) Upto five hundred Scholarships are given annually to different categories of disabled students as per National Scholarship Scheme. Fifty per cent of the scholarships are earmarked for female students.

(c) No State-wise allocation of funds is made under the scheme. The scheme is implemented through National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC). Year-wise amount disbursed is given in enclosed Statement.

(d) Details are not maintained separately in respect of students of rural/urban areas.

**Statement**

*Year-wise details of Scholarships Awarded*

Year	Total number of Scholarships	Total amount of the Scholarship Awarded (Rs. in lakhs)
2002-03	171	20.01
2003-04	372	29.94
2004-05	642	62.30
2005-06	633	56.64
2006-07	532	53.59
2007-08	392	48.07
2008-09	590	66.30
2009-10	417	52.82
2010-11	470	60.16

**Water Flow in Rivers and Nullahs**

4230. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to enact a law to ensure minimum water flow in rivers and nullahs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Central Government has

constituted Water Quality Assessment Authority (WQAA) under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. A Working Group was set up by the WQAA to advise on the issues relating to minimum flows in rivers to conserve the ecosystem. The working group has submitted the draft report on minimum flows incorporating water quality aspects. The report has been referred to a Sub-Committee for review and interaction/consultation with the State Governments.

[English]

**Coastal Ecology**

4231. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any serious study regarding the coastal ecology in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has initiated an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project with the assistance of World Bank which provides for the mapping of Coastal Ecological Sensitive areas in Coastal Stretches.

**National River Policy**

4232. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether there is an urgent need for national policy for sustainable use of river water;



(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, whether the present programmes such as the National River Conservation Plan and the Ganga Action Plan are short-sighted and inadequate; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to formulate national river policy on the basis of the common and equal right to river water principle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) Due to rapid growth in population and urbanization, the demand for water in the country has increased significantly. Government of India has, therefore, undertaken review of the National Water Policy, 2002 to ensure sustainable and equitable development. A drafting committee has been set up by the Ministry of Water Resources to draft a new National Water Policy taking into account the feedback received during consultation meetings held with the Members of Parliament, Academia, Experts and Professionals, Non-Governmental Organization, Corporate Leaders and representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. The Central Government initiated the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) in the year 1985, which was later expanded to the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). The Plan presently covers 39 rivers in 185 towns spread over 20 States. Creation of infrastructure for sewage management and disposal is also being undertaken through other central schemes, such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, as well as under State schemes.

With the pollution abatement works completed so far under GAP and NRCP, despite significant increase in urbanization, industrialization and growth in population in cities along the banks of river, the water quality, in terms of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) values for major rivers, is reported to have improved as compared to the

water quality before taking up pollution abatement works under NRCP, based on independent monitoring undertaken by reputed institutions.

#### **Status of Labour**

4233. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR :

SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) whether labour shortage, not job loss slows employment rate especially during the recession period;

(b) if so, the impact of such recession in the country during the last three years including Haryana;

(c) whether the methodology evolved by the periodic labour force survey enabled the Government in changing the employment status of the labour force in the country;

(d) whether Indian economy loss out due to a far less educated general labour force than countries like China; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial Labour Force Surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. The results of two most recent surveys reveal that employment rate (Worker Population Ratio) estimated on usual status has decelerated to 39.2 per cent in 2009-10 from 42.00 per cent in 2004-05. The slowdown in employment rate during 2004-05 to 2009-2010 might be due to increasing participation of population in education and increased income of workers over the years.

(b) No comprehensive survey to assess the impact of recession on employment has been conducted. However, Labour Bureau under Ministry of Labour and Employment has been conducting "Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys" starting from October, 2008 to assess the impact of economic slowdown in India. The last such survey for which the results are available, was conducted during January — March, 2011. The results have shown that the employment at overall level has increased by 18.28 lakh during this period. State-wise data are not maintained by Ministry of Labour and Employment.

(c) Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment is conducting quarterly employment surveys on effect of economic slowdown on employment since October, 2008. The scope of survey is limited to selected 8 sectors, viz. Mining, Textile and Textile Garments, Metals and Metal Products, Automobile, Gems and Jewellery, Construction, Transport and IT/BPO to study the job loss as a result of economic slowdown in the country. The surveys provide sector-wise employment changes over quarters.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. The coordinated Action Plan for Skill Development has set a target of 500 million skilled persons by the year 2022, and all concerned Ministries and Departments have been mandated to undertake skill development programmes accordingly. All the Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) are being modernized. New Government and Private ITIs and Industrial Training Centers (ITCs) are being setup to augment training capacity. A new scheme, titled Skill Development Initiative has been started to train one million persons in five years and then one million every year in short term modular employable skills.

[Translation]

#### **Education to Autistic Children**

4234. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has neither taken any steps nor is making any efforts to provide education to the autistic children;

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

(c) whether efforts have been made in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the level to which education is being provided to the said children as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The Government has taken several steps to provide education to the autistic children.

(b) Does not arise

(c) to (e) Under the Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) steps have been taken to provide education to the autistic children. As per the Section 3 of the Right to Education (RTE) Act, every child of the age of six to fourteen years shall have the right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till completion of elementary education. SSA has adopted a zero rejection policy wherein efforts are made to provide education to all children with special needs.

Under SSA, thus far, 21885 autistic children have been identified. Out of this, 18539 such children have been enrolled in schools.

625 children are being provided special training for mainstreaming and 1216 autistic children are being provided home-based education.

Efforts are made to provide education to the autistic children upto the elementary level with appropriate support.

In addition, the National Trust for welfare of persons with autism, cerebral palsy, mental retardation and

multiple disabilities has taken several measures as follows:—

- (i) Organising training and sensitisation programmes of teachers of private schools for inclusion of these children.
- (ii) Early intervention (day care school readiness) programme to train autistic and other children with neuro developmental disabilities and prepare them for school.
- (iii) Capacity building programmes for organisations in the country registered with the National Trust running special schools for these children.
- (iv) Gyan Prabha (Scholarship) Scheme for education and vocational training/skill development of such children.

#### Use of GM Seeds

4235. SHRI PREMDAS:

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

- (a) whether use of Genetically Modified (GM) seeds is permitted in the country;
- (b) if so, the details regarding the varieties of such GM seeds as well as the permission granted in this regard;
- (c) whether there are many shortcomings in the process of grant of permission for the use of such seeds;
- (d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to remove the said shortcoming;

(e) whether the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) has decided to issue approval letter for field trial only after receiving an objection;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the number of State Governments opposing the field trial of GM crops; 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) and (b) Bt. Cotton is the only transgenic crop approved for commercial cultivation in the country. As of date, Bt. Cotton hybrids expressing six events namely, Bt. Cotton hybrids expressing Cry 1Ac gene (MON 531 event) and stacked genes Cry 1Ac and Cry 2Ab (MON 15985 event)—BG-II developed by M/s Mahyco, encoding fusion genes (cry 1Ab+Cry Ac) GFM developed by M/s Nath Seeds, Cry 1Ac gene (Event-1) developed by M/s J.K. Agri Genetics Ltd., Cry 1Ac gene (Dharwad event) developed by CICR and Cry 1C (event 9124) developed by M/s Metahelix Life Sciences have been approved by the GEAC based on prevailing biosafety assessment as prescribed under Rules 1989 notified under EPA 1986.

(c) and (d) It is recognized that regulation is a dynamic process and needs to be updated keeping in mind the technological advancement in the area of biotechnology. Accordingly, the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) is following a policy of case by case approval of GM crops even if these are approved for commercial cultivation in other countries. The Biosafety Guidelines for safety assessment are being regularly updated through a consultative approach and following the international norms prescribed by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, CODEX Alimentarius Commission and International Plant Protection Convention Further, as biotechnology is a relatively new and highly technical field, the Ministry has undertaken several capacity building activities to enhance the biosafety management system in India.

(e) to (g) The State Governments of Kerala, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh have informed that GM crop field trials will not be allowed in the State. Recognizing that agriculture is a State subject and the role of the State Government in monitoring the GM crop field trials, the GEAC has decided to issue the approval letters for field trials only on submission of NOC from the respective State Governments so as to avoid disruption of ongoing research trials.

[English]

#### **ITBP under Control of Army**

4236. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KCHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) under the control of Indian Army in view of the emerging security scenario on the border;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) is under the control of Ministry of Home Affairs. Border guarding forces are operationally placed under the Army only when security threat warrants it.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Global Warming from Paddy**

4237. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Green House Gas (GHG) emission

from rice/paddy field in the country contributed considerably to global warming;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government to prevent the same;

(d) whether emission of GHGs can be somewhat reduced by using cleaner technologies currently available in western countries; and

(e) if so, whether the Government will go for cleaner technologies to reduce GHG/Methane emissions from rice/paddy fields and save the earth from ill-effect of global warming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) According to the assessment by the Indian Network for Climate Change Assessment (INCCA), emission from rice/paddy field in the country has been estimated to be of the order of 69.87 million tonnes of Carbon dioxide equivalent in 2007.

(c) to (e) Several package of practices in cultivation relating to water and fertilizer management have the potential to reduce green house gas emissions and are followed as appropriate.

#### **Insurgency and Jungle Warfare Training**

4238. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of counter insurgency and jungle warfare training centres in the country;

(b) the details of their annual training programmes;

(c) whether the training centre located in Mizoram lacks competent trainers;

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to induct trainers with field experience; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) and (b) Counter Insurgency and Jungle Warfare

School (CIJWS) is located at Vairengte in Mizoram. The details of the annual training programme are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the course	Duration of the weeks
1.	Low Intensity Combat Operations (LICO) Course (Officers)	Four courses per year for a duration of Four weeks each.
2.	Low Intensity Combat Operations (LICO) Course (JCOs/NCOs)	Four courses per year for a duration of Four weeks each.
3.	Pre Induction Training	Nine training cycles of Four weeks each per year.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. CIJWS, Vairengte in Mizoram is a Category 'A' Training Institution of the Army. The officers, Junior Commissioned Officers (JCOs) and Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs) posted there as instructors have vast field experience of Counter Insurgency and Jungle Warfare.

[Translation]

#### Beautification of river Banks

4239. 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 banks of the Ganga river in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount likely to be spent in this regard; and

(d) the benefits likely to be accrued to the Government and the people therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) River Front Development (RFD)

is one of the identified components of river conservation programme, including for Ganga. This includes construction/renovation of steps, plantation, landscaping, provision of basic sanitation facilities and solid waste management etc. to prevent pollution of river from littering and other human activities. RFD projects are considered for sanction and funding under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) besides sewerage and sewage treatment components.

(d) The expected benefits from RFD include prevention of non-point pollution into river from indiscriminate dumping of solid waste on river bank, throwing of garbage, refuse, etc. thus improved water quality. RFD facilitates hygienic, aesthetic and safe access to the river for general public. This helps establish harmony of the city environment with river ecology.

#### Granting of Patent

4240. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Monsanto, an American company has recently patented the Indian Melon;

(b) whether the said company has reportedly got the patent of other Indian products earlier also; and

(c) if so, the details of products patented by the said company and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No patent has been granted by Indian Patent office to Monsanto for Indian Melon.

(b) The said company has not been granted patents specifically for Indian products. Under Section 3(j) of the Patents Act, 1970 (as amended in 2005), a patent cannot be granted to plants and animals in whole or any part thereof other than micro organisms but including seeds, varieties and species and essentially biological processes for production or propagation of plants and animals.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Military Training to Sri Lankan Army**

4241. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing military training to the Sri Lankan army in the country;

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

(c) whether some organisations/groups have reportedly objected to the said training; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The Indian Army provides military training to Sri Lankan Army personnel by offering slots in its various training institutes including National Defence College, New Delhi, Defence Services Staff College (DSSC), Wellington, etc.

(c) and (d) During the visit of the Sri Lankan delegation to DSSC, Wellington from 21-23 July, 2011,

some individuals carried out street demonstration in Coimbatore and Wellington.

#### **Armed Guards on Ships**

4242. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:  
SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:  
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:  
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR:  
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:  
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:  
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to allow armed security guards on board of Indian merchant vessels against the backdrop of recent piracy incidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Somalian pirates captured and apprehended by India as on date;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to safeguard the interest of Indian crew members aboard foreign vessels especially in exigencies like pirate hijacking or fatal accidents;

(e) whether implementation of Indian Maritime Act has not been effective in handling such cases; and

(f) the measures taken by the Government for the welfare of Indian seamen and seafarers?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has decided to issue guidelines for deployment of armed guards on Indian Flag Ships.

(c) 120 Somalian pirates apprehended by India as on date.

(d) Following initiatives have been taken by Government to safeguard and to release the hostage:—

- (i) An Inter-Ministerial Group of Officers (IMGO) has been set up to deal with hostage situation arising out of the hijacking of merchant vessels with Indian crew on board.
- (ii) The owners and flag administration of the hijacked vessels have been contacted through Indian Missions abroad to ensure that they take suitable steps for the safety and early release of the hostages.

As regards fatal accidents steps are taken to get the relevant inquiry and processing of compensation claims expedited. The cases pending with RPS agents are also reviewed periodically.

(e) Indian Merchant Shipping Act does not include provisions for dealing with incidents related to piracy. However, such issues are dealt under other National Legislations including Indian Penal Code and Suppression of Unlawful Acts etc.

(f) The Government is actively considering following measures for welfare of Indian seamen and seafarers:—

- (i) Reinforcement of the Monthly Ex-gratia Monetary Assistance (MEMA) Scheme operated by the Seamen's Welfare Fund Society (SWFS).
- (ii) Introduction of a contributory Annuity Scheme for the seafarers.

#### Water Pollution

4243. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is using green technology to tackle water pollution;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Government is encouraging industries to adopt clean technologies to minimize discharge of effluents into land or water bodies and to achieve Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) to tackle water pollution. The Central Pollution Control Board is also promoting innovative treatment technologies including in-situ bio-remediation of treatment of sewage or industrial effluents in open drains.

[Translation]

#### Prevention of Begging

4244. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether acute poverty is one of the reason, for men/women including children indulging in beggary;
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any study on the plight of beggars;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to alleviate/eradicate the begging menace in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) While there is no authentic data available in this regard, poverty may be one of the reasons for people indulging in beggary.

(c) and (d) No national level study has been conducted, so far.

(e) As per available information, 20 States and 2 Union Territories have anti-beggary laws. The Central Government has requested State Governments and UT Administrations to (i) effectively implement their existing

laws or enact a new law in case such law is not in existence, (ii) take appropriate measures to curb beggary and rehabilitate beggars and (iii) develop a sound data base on beggary.

[English]

#### Misuse of permits by Steel Companies

4245. SHRI RAMKISHUN:

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether private steel companies have made illegal use of permits to obtain undue supply of iron ore from the Bellary-Hospet region;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total loss of revenue to the exchequer due to this illegal trade;

(c) whether many of these companies in illegal trade have their own steel plants in the region; and

(d) if so, the action taken against these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (d) The matter of issuance of permits for transportation of iron ore comes under the purview of concerned State Government. However, it is mentioned that Ministry of Steel has not received any such complaint regarding illegal use of permits to obtain supply of iron ore from Bellary-Hospet region.

[Translation]

#### Jhansi-Rewa Section of NH-75

4246. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

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

(a) whether the Jhansi-Rewa Section of National

Highway-75 falling in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh is in a dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, the amount of funds allocated/spent by the Union Government on this section;

(c) whether the condition of the road from Deoria Dam to Panna is quite pitiable;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the time by which the repairing of the said road is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (c) The National Highways (NHs) including Jhansi-Rewa Section of National Highway-75 and the road from Deoria Dam to Panna are being maintained in traffic worthy condition.

(b), (d) and (e) Maintenance of National Highways network is a continuous process depending upon the traffic, inter-se-priority and availability of funds.

#### Water by Soft Drinks Plants

4247. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study is being conducted about the effect on land due to polluted water and solid wastes generated by soft drink companies on the land nearby these soft drink companies in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to check ill effects near such soft drink companies?

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 (CPCB), norms have been evolved for wastewater discharge by soft drinks industries



and notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. For disposal of solid waste generated from these units, guidelines have been framed under the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008. The CPCB has asked the State Pollution Control Board (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) to ensure that the soft drink industries comply with all the norms. The feedback received from SPCBs/PCCs indicates that the units are complying with respect to norms of wastewater, air emission, noise and solid waste/hazardous waste disposal.

#### Export of Iron Ore

4248. SHRI MADHU KODA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved the export of iron ore of sixty two per cent grade;

(b) whether there has been complaints regarding difference between the quantity of the iron ore that was exported and the quantity for which Mines Department of the State Government had granted permission;

(c) whether the iron ore traders and owners together are hobnobbing to export the iron ore above the grade of sixty two per cent and lower the grade of sixty two per cent to export the iron ore illegally; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check the loss to the national exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) As per the present export policy of Government of India, export of all iron ore of Fe content upto 64% is freely allowed.

(b) Ministry of Steel has not received any complaint regarding difference between the quantity of the iron ore that was exported and the quantity for which Mines Department of the State Government had granted permission.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

[English]

#### Construction of Road from Gobind Ghat to Hemkunt Sahib

4249. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the policy, if any, regarding providing road connectivity to the religious places in the country;

(b) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from various State Governments including Uttarakhand and Public representatives regarding construction of such roads including from Gobind Ghat to Hemkunt Sahib in order to ease arduous travel on foot by pilgrims;

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

(d) the time by which the construction of said roads is likely to be started alongwith the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) This Ministry does not have any specific policy for providing road connectivity to the religious places in the country.

(b) The Ministry has not received any proposals from the State Governments so far during 2011-12 for developing/providing road connectivity to the religious places, including the road from Gobind Ghat to Hemkunt Sahib, under any schemes of the Ministry.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### NH-44

4250. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of National Highway (NH)-44 connecting the Barak Valley has deteriorated to a great extent due to landslides caused by incessant rains and thereby hampering the vehicular movement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding the poor condition of said NH;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government for improvement/restoration/re-construction of this NH alongwith the details of amount sanctioned/allocated for the purpose;

(e) whether any target has been set by the National Highways Authority of India for completion of the said work; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) National Highway-44 connecting the Barak Valley is being maintained in traffic worthy condition within the availability of funds and there is no incidence of hampering of vehicular movement due to landslides caused by incessant rains.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (f) Complaints from various quarters have been received regarding poor condition of NH-44. At present 8 works amounting to Rs. 185.39 crore are in progress with anticipated date of overall completion upto March, 2013. On completion of these works, the condition of this NH is expected to be improved substantially.

[Translation]

#### Funds for Welfare of Ex-servicemen

4251. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Himachal Pradesh Government has sought funds under Resettlement and Rehabilitation head from the Union Government for the welfare schemes for Ex-servicemen, war widows and their dependents being run by the Sainik Welfare Department of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the funds are likely to be sanctioned/released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (c) A proposal of Himachal Pradesh Government seeking funds of approximately ₹ 2.20 Crores as Central share for welfare of Ex-servicemen and their dependents in Himachal Pradesh for 2011-12 has been received in Kendriya Sainik Board (KSB). The proposal is under process in KSB and funds will be released in accordance with the rules and procedures governing release of funds in due course.

#### Minor Ports

4252. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small/minor ports in the country, State-wise/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number and names of such small ports where loading and unloading of cargo from large ships is done;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the promotion and upgradation of such ports; and

(d) the success achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN) (a) As per the records available with the Ministry of Shipping, State-wise break-up of Non-Major Ports (Minor Ports) are as follows:—

Gujarat	—	41
Maharashtra	—	48
Karnataka	—	10
Andhra Pradesh	—	12
Odisha	—	13
Kerala	—	17
West Bengal	—	1
Lakshadweep	—	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	23
Tamil Nadu	—	15
Goa	—	5
Daman and Diu	—	2
Puducherry	—	2

(b) The Union Government is responsible for development of 12 Major Ports wherein loading and unloading of cargo from large ships is done.

(c) and (d) As per Indian Ports Act, 1908, the responsibility for development and promotion of such ports vests with the respective State Governments.

[English]

#### Hostages by Pirates

4253. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indians taken hostage particularly from Lakshadweep in 2010 and 2011 by the pirates and are still not released; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government for their safety and release?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):  
(a) 333 Indians were taken hostage in 2010 and 2011. Of these 63 Indians are still not released by pirates. As per information available none of Indians taken hostage by pirates are from Lakshadweep.

(b) Following initiatives have been taken by Government to safeguard and to release the hostage:—

(i) An Inter-Ministerial Group of Officers (IMGO) has been set up to deal with hostage situation arising out of the hijacking of merchant vessels with Indian crew on board.

(ii) The owners and flag administration of the hijacked vessels have been contacted through Indian Missions abroad to ensure that they take suitable steps for the safety and early release of the hostages.

#### Task Force for Export Promotion

4254. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a high level task force for promoting greater coordination among the various agencies and resolve various tax problems related to the exporters;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the task force;

(c) whether the Federation of Indian Exports Organisation has also proposed to declare the gateway ports as sleepless ports, similar to the Shanghai Port in China, for expediting clearance of cargo round the clock;

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

(e) whether the exporters have also suggested to create a separate fund for greater market access and a single nodal agency for export; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Federation of Indian Export Organization (FIEO) has suggested for the need for port reforms including provisions for expediting export consignments with the help of the introduction of large scale container scanning equipment and round the clock supervision and control at check points. The committee on reduction of transaction cost had made its recommendations on various issues confronting the exporters, including the issues related to ports. Rationalization of port charges was one of their recommendations.

(e) and (f) As Per the information provided by FIEO, a representation to department related Parliament Standing Committee on Commerce was submitted suggesting to create an Export Development Fund for greater market **access** and a single nodal agency for export. Ministry of Commerce and Industry provides financial assistance for market **access** in various measures under Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme.

#### **Separate Tribunal for Ecological Damages**

4255. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:  
DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government has proposed to set up separate tribunals to get justice and compensation to the affected people for the ecological damages caused by various production units including 'Coca-Cola' in the country;

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

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d) The 5 places of sitting of the National Green Tribunal are at Delhi, Principal Place – Northern Zone, Bhopal – Central Zone, Pune – Western Zone, Kolkata – Eastern Zone and Chennai – Southern Zone.

#### **Ban on use of Plastic**

4256. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:  
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:  
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:  
SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN:  
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to impose a complete ban on the use of plastic bags in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) whether the Government has noticed the impact on tobacco industry after the banning of use of plastics in package for packing gutkha, pan masala and tobacco in all forms; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has notified the Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 (amended on 02.07.2011). Under these Rules, sachets using plastic material cannot be used for storing, packing or selling gutkha, tobacco and pan masala. Further, plastic material, in any form, shall not be used for packing gutkha, pan masala and tobacco. No proposal for a complete ban on the use of plastic bags is under consideration of the Central Government.

Under these Rules, the State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees are responsible for enforcement of provisions related to registration, manufacture and recycling and the municipal authorities are responsible for enforcement of provisions related to use, collection, segregation, transportation and disposal of plastic waste. This Ministry has requested the State Governments to review the enforcement of these Rules and take necessary action for putting in place the required implementation and monitoring arrangements for the purpose.

#### **Panchayat Van Yojana Scheme**

4257. SHRI ARUN YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new scheme "Gram/Panchayat Van Yojana" in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the salient feature thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the socio-environmental fall-out due to its non-implementation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) No, Madam. However, the draft document of National Mission for a Green India was prepared and finalized in series of consultations with State Forest Departments, member of civil society and other stakeholders. The Green India Mission has been approved by the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change which aims to increase forest and tree cover on 5 million ha. and to improve forest cover on another 5 million ha. area by involving local level institutions of Gram Sabha like Joint Forest Management Committees, Van Panchayats etc. The preparatory activities like workshops, brainstorming session for implementation of Green India Mission has been initiated. The Mission period is for 10 years from 2012-13 and the year 2011-12 is a preparatory year for which Rs. 200 crore has been announced in the Budget speech for the year 2011-12.

#### **Declaration of Roads/SHs into NHs**

4258. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

SHRI RAJU SHETTI:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals regarding declaration of some roads and State Highways into new National Highways connecting Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar of Odisha, Bundi and Kota of Rajasthan, Deoria, Pratapgarh and Sultanpur of Uttar Pradesh and Kolhapur to Solapur of Maharashtra;

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

(c) the time by which said proposals are likely to be approved by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Government has received proposals for declaration of some roads and State Highways into new National Highways from the States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.

The details of the stretches are as follows:—

- (i) Bundi (NH-12)—Bijolia-Ladpura-Bhilwara-Gangapur-Rajsamand (NH-8).
- (ii) Jagdishpur-Gauriganj-Amethi-Pratapgarh road.
- (iii) Padarauna-Kasia-Deoria-Doharighat-Azamgarh road.
- (iv) Kolhapur-Solapur-Latur-Nanded-Yantol-Wardha-Nagpur.
- (v) Kharabi (NH-6)—Govari-Rajola-Pechkhedi-Pardi-Umrer-Wardha-Arni-Umarkhed-Waranga-Nanded-Loha-Ausa-Solapur-Sangola-Kolhapur (MSH-6).

No proposal from the Government of Odisha has been received for declaring the road/state highway into new National Highway connecting Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar of Odisha.

Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highway is taken up from time to time depending upon, requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

#### Trade Negotiations at Doha

4259. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:  
SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that South African Trade Minister has stated that there will be no conclusion to the Doha Round Trade Talks in 2011;

(b) whether this will adversely affect the decade long negotiations;

(c) whether huge differences between developing countries have bedeviled the talks aimed at liberalising global trade;

(d) whether there is a huge pressure from the developed nations to agree to the present form of Chairman's texts on Agreement on Agriculture;

(e) the details of the adverse effect on the Indian agriculture if the Chairman's text is agreed upon; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government in liberalising global trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) According to news reports, the South African Trade Minister has said that there would be no conclusion of the Doha Round of trade negotiations in 2011.

(b) The delay in concluding the Doha Round can undermine the progress achieved in ten years of negotiations and delay the development outcomes of the Round. India has consistently urged the other members of the WTO to work towards an early, balanced and development-oriented conclusion of the Round.

(c) The differences between some of the developed and developing countries on many key issues, including market access for non-agricultural goods and the extent to which developed countries would cut their farm subsidies, have come in the way of progress in the talks.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) The current version of the draft text on agriculture was brought out by the Chairman of the agriculture negotiating group on 6 December 2008. It contains proposals for cuts in customs duties; and limits and other disciplines on domestic and export subsidies,

for liberalizing agricultural trade. India will have to reduce its ceiling rates of customs duties on some products but the flexibilities that will be available to developing countries, as to the extent of reduction in tariffs and subsidies, and the period over which they will have to implement these reductions, can be used to avoid any adverse effects of the liberalisation of trade in agricultural products. Some issues in the draft text that are of interest to developing countries remain unresolved.

(f) India's position and strategy in the negotiations are guided by its concerns relating to the food, income and livelihood security of its farmers and the need to secure additional markets for agricultural products. India has been working closely with other developing countries to ensure substantial and effective reductions in farm subsidies and tariffs for greater access into developed country markets, while enabling developing countries to protect and promote the interests of their low income and resource poor farmers.

#### **Cashew Board Centre**

4260. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to start Cashew Board Centre in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Presently, the production related issues in respect of raw cashew nuts are looked after by the Directorate of Cashew nuts and Cocoa Development under Department of Agriculture and Cooperation whereas export related issues are looked after by the Cashew Export Promotion Council of India under Department of Commerce. The Planning Commission, who was asked by the Government to discuss with stakeholders the issues relating to formation of a Cashew Board, has in its meeting held on 14th June, 2011, took a view that formation of a Cashew Board would provide the much

needed platform for the future growth of cashew industry. The Planning Commission has been asked to outline the further steps involved in the formation of a Cashew Board.

#### **Growth Rate of Employment**

4261. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

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

(a) whether the rate of growth of employment has decelerated including employment in rural areas during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any National Employment Policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of funds provided during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(e) whether the annual compound growth rate of employment opportunities in public sector is negative in almost all the States; and

(f) if so, the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per most recent two surveys, rate of growth of employment on usual status has decelerated from 2.95 per cent per annum during 1999-2000 to

2004-05 to 0.28 per cent per annum during 2004-05 to 2009-10 in the country.

(b) The details of rate of growth of employment per year in rural and urban areas are given below:—

*Annual rate of growth of employment (%)*

Period	2004-05/ 1999-2000	2009-10/ 2004-05
Rural	2.70	(-)0.19
Urban	3.71	1.61
Total	2.95	0.28

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

(c) A draft National Employment Policy (NEP) has been prepared by Ministry of Labour and Employment in consultation with various Central Ministries/Departments and other stakeholders which is at advanced stage of finalization.

(d) The objective of the National Employment Policy is to provide a holistic framework towards achieving the goal of remunerative and decent employment for all women and men in the labour force in a sustainable manner. It aims at accelerating employment growth, particularly in the organized sector, and improving the quality of jobs in terms of productivity, average earnings, and protection of workers, especially in the unorganized sector. The National Employment Policy has not yet been finalized, therefore, no fund has been allocated in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(e) Yes, Madam. State-wise details of annual compound growth rate of employment opportunities in

public sector during 2005-2009 based on information collected under Employment Market Information Programme of Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India are enclosed as Statement.

(f) The Eleventh Plan aims at increasing private organized sector employment ambitiously, by at least 10 million. Along with the public sector, organized sector jobs would then expand by over 15 million, a growth rate of about 9% per annum.

**Statement**

*State-wise compound annual growth rate of employment opportunities in public sector during 2005-2009*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Compound Annual Growth Rate
1	2	3
<b>I. North Zone</b>		
1.	Haryana	-0.71
2.	Punjab	-3.23
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00
4.	Chandigarh	-1.27
5.	Delhi	-0.95
6.	Rajasthan	0.72
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00
<b>II. Central Zone</b>		
8.	Madhya Pradesh	-1.51
9.	Uttar Pradesh	-0.53
10.	Uttarakhand	-2.43



1	2	3
11.	Chhattisgarh	0.16
<b>III.</b>	<b>North Eastern Zone</b>	-0.28
12.	Assam	-0.24
13.	Meghalaya	-16.20
14.	Manipur	-0.65
15.	Mizoram	0.00
16.	Nagaland	1.44
17.	Tripura	6.02
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Eastern Zone</b>	0.63
18.	Bihar	-4.95
19.	Odisha	-1.91
20.	West Bengal	-2.52
21.	Jharkhand	8.65
<b>V.</b>	<b>Western Zone</b>	-0.35
22.	Gujarat	-1.04
23.	Maharashtra	-0.22
24.	Goa	3.72
25.	Daman and Diu	-15.91
<b>VI.</b>	<b>Southern Zone</b>	-0.37
26.	Andhra Pradesh	-0.80
27.	Karnataka	-0.17
28.	Kerala	-0.08
29.	Puducherry	0.62
30.	Tamil Nadu	-0.27

1	2	3
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.71
Total		-0.30

#### Induction of Ex-servicemen in PMF

4262. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce lateral induction of Ex-servicemen in Para-Military Forces (PMF); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) No, Madam.

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

#### Handloom Marketing Scheme

4263. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds sanctioned/released under the Handloom Marketing Scheme in the country including Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the number of exhibitions showcasing textiles designs organised in the country during the last three years and the current year and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the details of export orders received and foreign exchange earned through such exhibitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details of funds released under the Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme to various States including Andhra

Pradesh during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The details of number of marketing events showcasing textiles designs organised/sanctioned during the last three years and the current year and the outcome in the form of sales generated through these events are given below:—

Year	No. of domestic events organised/sanctioned	Sales generated (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
2008-09	399	221
2009-10	561	340

1	2	3
2010-11	680	410
2011-12 (upto 23rd August' 11)	618	**

\*\*Most of the events are organised during the period from September to February.

(c) To facilitate the handloom exporters for participation in International Exhibitions both in India and abroad, the Government of India provides financial assistance through Handloom Export Promotion Council. The details of number of events participated, spot orders booked and enquiries generated through these exhibitions for the last 3 years and the current year is given below:—

Sl. No.	Year	No. of fairs participated	Spot Orders Booked (Rs. in crore)	Enquiries generated (Rs. in crore)	Total (Rs. in crore)
1.	2008-09	16	27.39	76.00	103.39
2.	2009-10	17	24.04	59.68	83.72
3.	2010-11	23	25.36	69.68	95.04
4.	2011-12 (upto July 2011)	05	06.07	15.99	22.06

#### Statement

*Details of funds released to States during the last 3 years and in the current year under the Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme*

Sl.No.	State	Amount released (Rs. in crore)			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (as on 19.08.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.87	2.10	2.04	1.22

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.02	0.00	1.75	0.00
3.	Assam	2.10	4.11	5.73	1.59
4.	Bihar	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.17	0.37	1.12	0.65
6.	Delhi	0.37	0.61	0.16	0.03
7.	Gujarat	0.26	0.76	0.27	0.55
8.	Haryana	0.37	0.28	0.33	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.26	0.51	0.61	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.19
11.	Jharkhand	0.04	0.02	0.18	0.00
12.	Karnataka	1.44	1.20	1.37	0.67
13.	Kerala	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.02
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.13	0.68	0.93	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	1.89	1.37	0.99	0.45
16.	Manipur	0.35	0.47	1.64	0.08
17.	Meghalaya	0.06	0.89	0.42	0.13
18.	Mizoram	0.34	0.00	0.05	0.00
19.	Nagaland	2.06	3.73	2.33	1.69
20.	Odisha	1.07	0.74	1.09	0.11
21.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	0.44	0.73	0.38	0.00
23.	Sikkim	0.03	0.04	0.13	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	1.54	0.80	1.44	0.50
25.	Tripura	0.09	0.36	0.44	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2.36	1.73	2.09	0.58
27.	Uttarakhand	0.46	0.45	0.43	0.13
28.	West Bengal	1.06	0.60	1.80	0.13
Total		19.03	22.60	28.04	8.72

### Overloaded Vehicles

4264. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) the details of damage caused to National Highways due to various overloaded vehicles plying thereon;

(b) whether there is any proposal to ban overloaded vehicles from entering and plying on NHs;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has identified the entry points on NHs where checks will be put up to stop the entry of overloaded/errant vehicles;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Union Government to protect public property and book offenders under the damage to public property Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Overloading of vehicles on National Highways causes distress such as raveling, pot holes, cracks in pavement, edge breaking etc. leading to reduction in overall life of pavement.

(b) to (e) There are adequate provisions in the Motor

Vehicles Act, 1988 to check overloading of motor vehicles. Enforcement of these provisions rests with the State Governments. Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 9.11.2005 in the matter of Shri Paramjit Bhasin and Others Vs Union of India and Others (W.P. No. 136/2003) held that in case a vehicle is found to be overloaded, the excess load needs to be offloaded besides levy of penalty in terms of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. The State Governments/UTs have been advised from time to time to implement the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and ensure compliance of the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court to check overloading of motor vehicles.

(f) The Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984 deals with the offences pertaining to damage caused to the public property. "Public Order" being State subject, as per the Constitution, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to register and investigate cases involving offences relating to damage to public property.

### Aside Scheme

4265. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:  
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:  
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) whether a Centrally Sponsored Export Promotion Industrial Parks (EPIP) Scheme has been formulated by the Government to assist State Governments in

establishing infrastructural facilities for export oriented production and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the assistance granted to State Governments so far, State-wise during the last three years;

(c) whether results have been achieved in establishing infrastructural facilities for export oriented production and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there are proposal to review the criteria for allocation of funds to States especially the land locked and backward region States and if so, the details thereof and the time likely to be taken in the matter;

(e) the details of the fresh proposals received and being considered by the Government; and

(f) whether any time limit has been fixed for the disposal of such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Department of Commerce is currently implementing Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) Scheme to provide financial assistance to States for developing

infrastructure critical for exports. The erstwhile EPIP scheme has been merged in the ASIDE Scheme w.e.f. 13.3.2002.

(b) The details of financial assistance provided to States/UTs under ASIDE Scheme during last three years are enclosed as Statement.

(c) Under the State Component of ASIDE, 1385 projects amounting to Rs. 20,580.80 crore have been approved by the State Level Export Promotion Committees (SLEPCs) since 2002-03 to 2011-12 (as on date). Under Central Component of ASIDE, 398 projects amounting to Rs. 2171.09 crore have been approved so far.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) As per guidelines governing ASIDE scheme SLEPC headed by the Chief Secretary of the concerned State is competent to approve projects from the State Component. The Central Component projects are approved by the Empowered Committee on ASIDE headed by the Commerce Secretary.

(f) ASIDE guidelines prescribe that except in exceptional cases no new projects may have a gestation period of more than 2 years.

### Statement

*Year-wise funds released made to the States/UTs Scheme under State Component of ASIDE Scheme*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (as on 24.8.11)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1920.00	2041.00	3121.475	4082.00
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	120.00	57.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Chandigarh	250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	522.00	522.00	333.00
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Daman and Diu	0.00	242.00	242.00	0.00
8.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Goa	570.00	541.00	541.00	713.00
10.	Gujarat	5835.00	5957.00	5957.00	0.00
11.	Haryana	1545.00	1468.00	3468.00	2085.00
12.	Himachal Pradesh	600.00	570.00	570.00	0.00
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	580.00	551.00	551.00	0.00
14.	Jharkhand	550.00	522.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Karnataka	4162.00	3954.00	7034.475	2619.50
16.	Kerala	975.00	926.00	926.00	926.00
17.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	101.73	0.00
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1480.00	1406.00	1406.00	1108.00
19.	Maharashtra	8000.00	8122.00	8122.00	6800.00
20.	Odisha	792.00	914.00	1414.00	895.00
21.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Punjab	1340.00	1273.00	1273.00	813.00
23.	Rajasthan	1353.00	1285.00	2939.07	1221.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	4788.00	4910.00	4910.00	3363.50
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2210.00	2099.00	2099.00	2099.00
26.	Uttarakhand	580.00	0.00	551.00	301.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	West Bengal	2010.00	1909.00	2989.475	1795.50
Total		39660.00	39269.00	48738.225	29154.5

#### North Eastern Region

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	138.00	0.00
2.	Assam	1383.00	1383.00	1383.00	1383.00
3.	Manipur	227.00	227.00	227.00	227.00
4.	Mizoram	356.00	356.00	356.00	0.00
5.	Meghalaya	917.00	917.00	917.00	580.50
6.	Nagaland	220.00	220.00	220.00	181.50
7.	Sikkim	220.00	220.00	220.00	134.50
8.	Tripura	801.00	801.00	801.00	1004.00
Total		4124.00	4124.00	4262.00	3510.50
Grand Total		43784.00	43393.00	53000.225	32665.00

#### Demand and Supply of Crude Steel

4266. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of crude steel in the country during each of the last three years;

(b) total amount of crude Steel imported during the said period, year-wise;

(c) total amount of crude steel that was domestically produced during the said period;

(d) the likely impact of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order to suspend iron ore mining in Bellary district of Karnataka on India's domestic production of crude steel and in terms of job losses;

(e) with the current suspension of iron ore mining in Bellary District and the estimated crude steel that India is expected to import to meet its requirements; and

(f) its effect on the country's current crude steel import bill?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (c) Data on production, import, export and consumption of crude steel in India during the last three years, year-wise, is given below:—

Item	Crude Steel (Million tonnes)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
1	2	3	4
Production	58.44	65.84	69.57

1	2	3	4
Import (Semis)	0.60	0.44	0.34
Export (Semis)	0.75	0.63	0.35
Consumption	58.33	65.61	69.59

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC).

\*Provisional.

(d) Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its Order dated 29th July, 2011 had directed to suspend all mining operations in Bellary District of Karnataka. Subsequently, the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 5th August, 2011 has allowed NMDC Ltd. a public sector undertaking, to operate its iron ore mines in Bellary District to the extent of one Million Tonne per month commencing from 6 August, 2011 till further order. The suspension of mining operations in remaining iron ore mines of Bellary District may affect production of crude steel to some extent of steel industry located in Karnataka and neighbouring areas which were sourcing iron ore mainly from mines located in the State of Karnataka including Bellary District.

(e) and (f) Crude steel import will depend on the domestic demand and production in future.

#### Conversion of National Park

4267. DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to convert Kudremukh National Park into a Tiger Reserve;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The "in-principle" approval has

been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority on 10th May, 2011 for constituting the Kudremukh Tiger Reserve in Karnataka. The State has been requested to send a detailed proposal in this regard, as required under section 38V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

#### Cleaning of Water Bodies

4268. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering any schemes to clean over-ground and underground water bodies polluted due to the discharge of industrial effluents;

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

(c) whether the Government is also considering a baseline survey to identify villages where all sources of potable water are polluted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As informed by the Central Pollution Control Board and Central Ground Water Board, there is no scheme for cleaning of over-ground water or underground bodies due to discharge of industrial effluents. However, the discharge of industrial effluents is regulated as per Section 25 and 26 of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. As per these provisions, concerned industry or establishment has to meet the prescribed standards stipulated by respective State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees.

(c) and (d) As informed by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDWS), the Rural drinking water is a State subject. The Ministry supports the State Governments technically and financially through the Centrally Sponsored National Rural Drinking Water



Programme (NRDWP) for provision of safe water supply to rural areas. As part of NRDWP, State Governments have been advised to conduct regular testing of all drinking water sources in the rural areas and report the status through the on-line Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) developed by the Ministry. As

reported by the State Governments in the on-line IMIS, as on 1.4.2011, there are about 1.21 lakh rural habitations which have excess chemical contamination in some of their drinking water sources. The State-wise information on water quality affected habitations is enclosed as Statement.

**Statement**

*List of Water Quality affected Habitations as on 1.4.2011*

Sl. No.	State Name	Total habitations	Type of contamination				
			Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	585	459	0	0	126	0
2.	Assam	18683	192	2089	16402	0	0
3.	Bihar	18427	3338	1111	13978	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	7845	188	0	7534	123	0
5.	Gujarat	323	111	0	0	65	147
6.	Haryana	30	27	0	0	3	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	26	2	0	1	23	0
8.	Jharkhand	808	93	5	709	0	1
9.	Karnataka	7599	3114	42	1813	861	1769
10.	Kerala	969	109	0	623	191	46
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2917	2651	0	4	261	1
12.	Maharashtra	2696	860	1	591	482	762
13.	Manipur	4	0	0	4	0	0
14.	Meghalaya	102	0	0	102	0	0
15.	Nagaland	166	0	0	166	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Odisha	14810	475	0	13190	1117	28
17.	Punjab	55	22	0	2	31	0
18.	Rajasthan	31698	10319	8	54	20211	1106
19.	Tamil Nadu	509	3	0	428	75	3
20.	Tripura	6196	0	0	6196	0	0
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1038	204	331	53	449	1
22.	Uttarakhand	14	1	0	11	0	2
23.	West Bengal	5546	939	1752	2351	504	0
Total		121046	23107	5339	64212	24522	3866

**Affect on Mangroves and Fishermen  
due to Oil Spilling**

4269. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

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

(a) whether oil spill from the sunken MV RAK has polluted fragile coastal ecology and bio-diversity of mangroves;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the ecological and environmental impacts thereof and steps taken to clean up the damaged coast;

(c) whether oil spillage will also affect mangroves and the fishermen;

(d) if so, whether there is need to seek compensation from the ship owner and provide the compensation to affected fishermen;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether there is urgent need to update the existing protocols to ensure better coordination among various agencies for on and off-shore impacts of oil spills; and

(g) if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (g) As per the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan, Director General, Indian Coast Guard under the Ministry of Defence is the Central Coordinating Authority for oil spill response and marine pollution response.

An operation "Paryavaran Suraksha 02/11" was launched by the Coast Guard for oil spill response and to prevent damage to marine environment due to the sinking of MV Rak Carrier. As reported by the Coast Guard Headquarters, the oil spilled from MV Rak Carrier was initially at the rate of 1.5 to 2 tonnes per hour which later reduced to 0.5 tonnes per hour. As on

21st August, 2011, there is no oil spill from the sunken ship. No mangroves have been affected by oil spill from MV Rak Carrier. The Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai in co-ordination with the Coast Guard and the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board has cleaned up the shore. Aerial monitoring is being continued in the area for oil spill response action as necessary.

As per the information provided by the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, there was an existing fishing ban upto 15th August, 2011. However, as a precaution, an advisory was issued to fishermen not to venture into that area where MV Rak Carrier has sunk.

The Directorate General of Shipping has initiated action against the owner of the ship under the relevant provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

[Translation]

#### Evaluation of Natural Resources

4270. SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced any important programme for evaluation of their natural resources and bio-diversity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to assess the adverse effect on the natural resources and bio-diversity of the country in the name of development; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and percentage of total forest reserve in the country out of the total forest reserve in the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In order to assess

the feasibility of developing sector-wise uniform methodology for Natural Resource Accounting (NRA), the Central Statistical Organization, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation commissioned eight studies on NRA by various specialised institutes covering the sectors of land and forests, air, water and mining in eight States.

(c) The Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) has been made mandatory for various Projects and activities under EIA Notification, 2006. The appraisal of projects is undertaken based on EIA/Environmental Management Plan (EMP) reports which cover the impacts of the projects and necessary safeguard measures.

(d) India's forest cover is 69.09 million ha as per India State of Forest Report 2009. India's Forest cover is 1.713% of the World's Forest as per Global Forest Resources Assessment (GFRA) 2010 report published by Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

#### Mumbai-Agra NH-3

4271. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted with regard to vehicles plying daily on Mumbai-Agra road on NH-3;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to convert this four-lane road into six-lane highway as per the survey assessment;

(d) if so, whether any time-limit has been fixed for the conversion of said road; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Traffic studies have been

conducted at 14 locations by NHAI on Gwalior-Dewas Section (km. 34 to km. 560) of NH-3 as per details enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) No, Madam. However, certain stretches have been proposed for upgradation to 6-lane as per details at Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

**Statement-I**

*Detail of traffic studies on Gwalior-Dewas section of NH-3*

Sl. No.	Location km.	Traffic in Passenger Car Units (PCU)
1	2	3
1.	34 km.	11030
2.	84 km.	14201

1	2	3
3.	136 km.	17413
4.	196 km.	12890
5.	258 km.	21089
6.	295 km.	17394
7.	331.8 km.	13017
8.	365 km.	17394
9.	400 km.	17301
10.	430 km.	15317
11.	465 km.	13438
12.	495 km.	16897
13.	524 km.	18344
14.	560 km.	18575

**Statement-II**

*Stretches of NH-3 identified/being six laned*

Sl.No.	Stretch	Length (km.)	Present Status
1.	Agra-Gwalior	85	Agra-Gwalior section is identified for 6 laning under NHDP Phase-V.
2.	Dewas-Indore	45	This section is 4 lane and has been taken up for 6 laning and work has started.
3.	Pimpalgaon-Nasik Gonde	60	Being 6 laned and anticipated to be completed in July, 2012.

[English]

**Coronation Bridge**

4272. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of West Bengal with regard to sanctioning funds for the repair and rehabilitation works of the coronation bridge at Sevoke on NH-31C over river Teesta;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of West Bengal has also submitted another proposal to the Union Government for construction of a new bridge over the river Teesta to replace coronation bridge; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. However, work of carrying out feasibility study for a bridge at Km. 595 near Sevoke at Teesta river has been included in the current Annual Plan of this Ministry.

#### Investment Activities by MECON

4273. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand the

activities of MECON in new sectors such as power, infrastructure, oil and gas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the investments made by MECON in each of these sectors during the last three years and the current year;

(d) the year-wise details of the financial targets of the company and their actual achievement during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken by MECON to improve their performance during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) MECON Ltd. has been rendering engineering consultancy services in sectors like Power, Oil and Gas, and Infrastructure Projects. A reference list of major assignments carried out by MECON in these sectors in the recent past is enclosed as enclosed.

(c) MECON Ltd. being an Engineering Consultancy Organization does not deal in project investments.

(d) The year-wise details of financial performance of MECON Ltd. against the targets of the company are as under:—

(In Rs. crore)

Particulars	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	MoU Target	Actual	MoU Target	Actual	MoU Target	Actual	MoU Target	Actual (upto June, 2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Turnover	405.00	552.44	470.00	604.78	550.00	641.38	632.00	113.13
Total Income	443.04	614.66	515.00	668.86	608.00	689.42	693.00	126.38
Total Expenditure	388.04	528.46	439.10	533.36	513.00	539.94	570.00	105.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gross Margin	55.00	86.20	76.00	135.50	95.00	149.48	123.00	20.74
Net Profit Before Tax	35.62	74.76	64.50	124.69	84.08	140.93	114.32	18.63
Net Profit After Tax	30.62	65.88	55.00	82.62	55.49	93.68	76.34	12.59

(e) In order to improve its performance during the current financial year, MECON is making concerted (marketing) efforts for securing more assignments and is in constant touch with prospective clients in various sectors of its operation through Expression of Interest, presentation of MECON's capabilities and personal contacts besides promptly responding to the enquiries directly from the clients.

Moreover, MECON has association with reputed technology providers for the engineering of higher size units of thermal power plant, as well as for Hydel Power Plant and Nuclear Power Plant. Efforts are on for entering into technological tie-up with world leaders in other identified fields.

#### Statement

##### Major Ongoing Consultancy Assignments — Power

Sl. No.	Description
1.	2 × 500 MW Thermal Power Project of NLC Tamil Nadu Power Ltd. (NTPL) at Tuticorin
2.	2 × 120 MW Expansion of CPP for National Aluminium Company, Angul, Odisha
3.	1 × 250 MW Thermal Power Project for NLC at Bithnok
4.	1 × 500 MW Captive TPP for JSW Steel Ltd., Toranagallu (post award services)
5.	CPPs of SAIL plants, NALCO, BPSCL, etc.

##### Major Ongoing Consultancy Assignments — Oil and Gas

Sl. No.	Description
1.	Project management and consultancy for different projects like Sawana tap off for Nangal pipeline project (500 km.), Kochi-Koottanad-Bengaluru-Mangalore pipeline project (1115 km.), Karanpur-Moradabad-Kashipur-Rudrapur pipeline project (160 km), spurlines for Bawana-Nangal pipeline project (270 km.) and others for GAIL Ltd.
2.	Engineering and PMC services for different projects like city gas distribution and CNG project for Pune-Pimpri-Chinchwad-Hyderabad-Kakinada for MNGL
3.	Detailed engineering and consultancy services for construction of oil terminal at Ennore for HPCL, Mumbai

##### Major Ongoing Consultancy Assignments — Infrastructure

Sl. No.	Description
1.	COD at Agra, Jabalpur and Kanpur
2.	Project Seabird at Karwar
3.	100 MLD SW-RO Desalination Plant at Nemmeli, Chennai
4.	BARC — Rare Earth Material Plant

### Purchase Cases during Kargil War

4274. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of defence purchase cases during Kargil War investigated by the Government;
- (b) whether out of 35 cases, 29 cases have been closed by the Government;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the number of cases where corruption was found and are still under investigation;
- (e) the number of persons booked for corruption in purchases during the War; and
- (f) the time by which all the purchases are likely to be investigated?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) to (f) There were 35 cases for which special audit were carried out by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG). The report of the C&AG, No. 7A of 2001 is the subject matter of a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) WP(C) No. 270 of 2004 titled K.G. Dhananjay Chauhan vs. UOI and others in the Supreme Court of India. The matter is sub-judice.

[Translation]

### Road Connectivity Programme

4275. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for road connectivity in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Rajasthan;

(c) whether the Government has identified roads under the Road Connectivity Programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise/Union Territory-wise including Rajasthan alongwith the names of the roads identified under the said programme;

(e) whether Pali and Jodhpur districts of Rajasthan are also included under the said road connectivity programme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the funds spent so far, road-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways (NH) network in the country, which run through the length and breadth of the country, thus providing connectivity to the National Capital with State Capital, among the State Capitals, major ports, large industrial centres/tourist centres and neighbouring countries. NH network also, serve strategic purposes and economic advancement of the country. Total length of NH network in the country is 71772 km., which includes 6373 km. length of NH network in the State of Rajasthan. The State-wise detail of various NHs including the State of Rajasthan is enclosed as Statement. Development and maintenance of NH is a continuous process and depends on the inter se priority and availability of funds. Development and Maintenance are undertaken through General Budgetary Support and different phases of National Highways Development Project (NHDP), Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in the North East (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Pradesh Package, Special Programme for development of roads in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas, Special Programme for development of NHs to 2-lane NH standards, etc. Out of these programmes, SARDP-NE including Arunachal Pradesh Package and Special Programme for development of roads in the LWE affected areas also include development of some State roads. Apart from this, the

Ministry also allocates funds to the State Governments/ Union Territories for development of State Roads (excluding rural roads) under Central Road Fund (CRF) schemes and Economic Importance (EI) and Inter-State Connectivity (ISC) schemes as per the provisions of the CRF Act, 2000.

(e) The NHs passing through the district of Pali and Jodhpur are NH-14, NH-65, NH-112 and NH-15, NH-65, NH-112 and NH-114 respectively.

(f) Allocation of funds are made State-wise, not district-wise or NH-wise. Allocation and expenditure for

the State of Rajasthan during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Plan (Rs. in crore)		Non-plan (Rs. in crore)	
	Allotment	Expenditure	Allotment	Expenditure
2008-09	214.35	216.54	72.35	75.06
2009-10	140.23	140.23	76.53	48.39
2010-11	176.25	147.30	127.39	77.33

### Statement

#### State-wise list of various National Highways in the Country

Sl. No.	Name of State	National Highway No.	Total length (in km.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4, 5, 7, 9, 16, 18, 18A, 43, 63,202, 205, 214, 214A, 219, 221, 222 and 234	4537
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52, 52A, 153, 229, 52B Ext. and 37 Ext.	1992
3.	Assam	31, 31B, 31C, 36, 37, 37A, 38, 39, 44, 51, 52, 52A, 52B, 53, 54, 61, 62, 151, 152, 153 and 154	2836
4.	Bihar	2, 2C, 19, 28, 28A, 28B, 30, 30A, 31, 57, 57A, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 98,99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107 and 110	3642
5.	Chandigarh	21	24
6.	Chhattisgarh	6, 12A, 16, 43, 78, 200, 202, 216, 217, 111, and 221	2184
7.	Delhi	1, 2, 8, 10, 24 and 236	80
8.	Goa	4A, 17, 17A and 17B	269
9.	Gujarat	NE-I, 6, 8, 8A, 8B, 8C, 8D, 8E, 14, 15, 59, 76A, 113 and 228	3281



1	2	3	4
10.	Haryana	1, 2, 8, 10, 21A, 22, 64, 65, 71, 71A, 72, 73, 73A, 71B, 236 and NE-II	1518
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1A, 20, 20A, 21, 21A, 22, 70, 72, 72B, 88 and 73A	1409
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1A, 1B, 1C and 1D	1245
13.	Jharkhand	2, 6, 23, 31, 32, 33, 75, 78, 80, 98, 99 and 100	1805
14.	Karnataka	4, 4A, 7, 9, 13, 17, 48, 63, 67, 206, 207, 209, 212, 218 and 234	4396
15.	Kerala	17, 47, 47A, 47C, 49, 208, 212, 213 and 220	1457
16.	Madhya Pradesh	3, 7, 12, 12A, 25, 26, 26A, 26B, 27, 59, 59A, 69, 69A, 75, 76, 78, 86 and 92	5027
17.	Maharashtra	3,4, 4B, 4C, 6, 7, 8, 9,13, 16, 17, 26B, 50, 69, 204, 211 and 222	4191
18.	Manipur	39, 53, 150 and 155	959
19.	Meghalaya	40, 44, 51 and 62	810
20.	Mizoram	44A, 54, 54A, 54B, 150 and 154	927
21.	Nagaland	36, 39, 61, 150 and 155	494
22.	Odisha	5, 5A, 6, 23, 42, 43, 60, 75, 200, 201, 203, 203A, 215, 217 and 224	3704
23.	Puducherry	45A and 66	53
24.	Punjab	1, 1A, 10, 15, 20, 21, 22, 64, 70, 71, 72 and 95	1557
25.	Rajasthan	3, 3A, 8, 11, 11A, 11B, 11C, 12, 14, 15, 65, 65A, 71B, 76, 76A, 76B, 79, 79A, 89, 90, 113, 112, 114, 116 and 116A	6373
26.	Sikkim	31A	62
27.	Tamil Nadu	4, 5, 7, 7A, 45, 45A, 45B, 45C, 46, 47, 47B, 49, 66, 67, 68, 205, 207, 208, 209, 210, 219, 220, 226, 226E, 227, 230 and 234	4832
28.	Tripura	44 and 44A	400

1	2	3	4
29.	Uttarakhand	58, 72, 72A, 72B, 73, 74, 87, 94, 108, 109, 123, 119, 121, 87 Ext. and 125	2042
30.	Uttar Pradesh	2, 2A, 3, 3A, 7, 11, 12A, 19, 24, 24A, 24B, 25, 25A, 26, 27, 28, 28B, 28C, 29, 56, 56A, 56B, 58, 72A, 73, 74, 75, 76, 86, 87, 91, 91A, 92, 93, 96, 97, 119, 231, 232, 232A, 233, 235 and NE-II	6788
31.	West Bengal	2, 2B, 2B Ext., 6, 31, 31A, 31C, 31D, 32, 34, 35, 41, 55, 60, 60A, 80, 81 and 117	2578
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	223	300
Total			71772

#### Identity Cards to Weavers

4276. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of male and female weavers in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether identity cards have been issued to all of them and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether all the benefits of the schemes meant for the weavers are being extended to them especially the identity card holders;

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

(e) the details of carpets exported during the last three years and the current year, country-wise and foreign exchange earned thereto;

(f) whether new markets are being explored for

export of tufted, silk and synthetic carpets and if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government proposes to set up raw material bank for providing the raw material for silk carpets and upliftment of carpet weavers in the country; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) As per the report of Third Handloom Census (2009-10), there are total 8.48 lakh male and 29.98 female handloom weavers and allied workers across the country. 31.13 lakh Photo Identity Cards of eligible handloom weavers has been prepared and distributed to concerned State Government. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) During the XI Plan, five schemes are being implemented by the Office of Development Commissioner for Handlooms across the country such as (i) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme, (ii) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme, (iii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, (iv) Mill Gate

Price Scheme and (v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme. Issuance of Photo Identity Cards will ensure that benefits of schemes are being extended to the genuine handloom weavers.

(e) The exports of Handmade Carpets and other floor covering during the last three years and the current year upto July, 2011 is as under:—

Year	US \$ (in million)
1	2
2008-09	600.06
2009-10	525.87
2010-11	653.86

1	2
2011-12 (upto July, 2011)	214.02

Country-wise exports of Handmade Carpets and other floor covering are at enclosed Statement-II.

(f) Yes, Carpet Export Promotion Council is exploring new markets such as Middle East, CIS, China etc.

(g) and (h) Under "Comprehensive Handicrafts (Carpet) Cluster Development Scheme" for Srinagar Carpet Mega Cluster, Government proposes to set up 5 new Raw Material Banks (2 at Budgam, 2 at Baramullah and 1 at Srinagar) for Handmade Carpets including Silk Carpets.

#### Statement-I

*Adult Handloom Weavers and allied Workers as per Handloom Census of India (2009-10)*

Sl. No.	Names of State(s)	Male Workers	Female Workers	Total Workers	No. of Cards distributed to State Governments
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	149896	156569	306465	268940
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	291	29275	29566	14794
3.	Assam	15411	1468453	1483864	1274310
4.	Bihar	14997	22728	37725	31738
5.	Chhattisgarh	2673	2218	4891	4356
6.	Delhi	1541	976	2517	2285
7.	Gujarat	4443	5053	9496	8147
8.	Haryana	6239	1625	7864	7591

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2424	5306	7730	6214
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5776	14973	20749	13207
11.	Jharkhand	10360	8081	18441	16476
12.	Karnataka	35377	41472	76849	69302
13.	Kerala	3732	10786	14518	15471
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5985	7196	13181	11347
15.	Maharashtra	1850	1483	3333	2191
16.	Manipur	1577	202742	204319	0
17.	Meghalaya	97	12828	12925	11798
18.	Mizoram	1935	39254	41189	26287
19.	Nagaland	7881	57422	65303	54119
20.	Odisha	51154	52004	103158	92244
21.	Puducherry	1122	1584	2706	2578
22.	Punjab	1551	967	2518	2396
23.	Rajasthan	5745	24357	30102	22783
24.	Sikkim	16	535	551	291
25.	Tamil Nadu	149373	169139	318512	296397
26.	Tripura	1573	130169	131742	95534
27.	Uttar Pradesh	109340	107675	217015	169610
28.	Uttarakhand	6415	8185	14600	12875
29.	West Bengal	249699	415307	665006	579631
	All India	848473	2998362	3846835	3112912

**Statement-II***Country-wise Exports of Handmade Carpets and Other Floor Coverings*

Sl.No.	Country	2008-09		2009-10 (Prov.)	
		Rupees Crores	U.S. \$ Million	Rupees Crores	U.S. \$ Million
1.	Argentina	10.52	2.33	8.93	1.87
2.	Australia	68.81	15.2	63.65	13.35
3.	Austria	23.7	1 5.25	25.72	5.39
4.	Belgium	11.56	2.56	10.56	2.22
5.	Brazil	4.69	1.04	12.91	2.70
6.	Canada	40.27	8.92	30.72	6.45
7.	Denmark	18.82	4.17	16.02	3.35
8.	Finland	14.67	3.25	10.5	2.20
9.	France	48.84	10.82	40.55	8.50
10.	Germany	613.24	135.85	551.42	115.75
11.	Italy	25.5	5.65	10.51	2.21
12.	Japan	48.75	10.8	45.75	9.60
13.	Netherlands	19.09	4.23	15.05	3.15
14.	Norway	6.41	1.42	4.09	0.86
15.	Sweden	18.28	4.05	10.51	2.20
16.	Switzerland	26.86	5.95	20.51	4.30
17.	Spain	24.38	5.4	15.01	3.15
18.	U.S.A.	1,359.29	301.12	1,149.95	241.43
19.	U.K.	112.18	24.85	80.22	16.84
20.	Others	212.87	47.2	382.75	80.35
Total		2,708.73	600.06	2,505.33	525.87

*Note:* Country-wise data for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto July, 2011) has not been updated so far.

[English]

### **Encroachment on National Park**

4277. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN:

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY:

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

(a) whether the Government has noticed the large scale encroachment of land of the Kaziranga National Park in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to evacuate the encroachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) As reported by the State, there are no encroachments on forest land of the Kaziranga National Park.

### **Preservation of Ecology**

4278. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

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

(a) whether the exploitation of minerals like iron-ore, coal and others has posed a grave threat to ecology by way of endangering wildlife and forest reserves in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has made any study regarding the impact of mining, industrial and other developmental activities on wildlife and forests;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to preserve ecology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Exploitation of minerals like iron-ore, coal and others does adversely affect wildlife and forest reserves in country. However, to minimize adverse impacts of mining on environment and ecology, permission accorded by the Ministry of Environment and Forests under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for mining is subject to compliance of appropriate safeguards.

(b) to (d) Comprehensive study to assess impact of mining, industrial and other developmental activities on wildlife and forests reserves in the country has not been undertaken by the Ministry. However, to obtain the Environment Clearance under the EIA Notification, 2006 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, projects, including mining and industrial projects, covered in the Schedule to the EIA Notification 2006 are required to undertake Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study to assess impact of the project on biological aspects likely to be caused by the project. On the basis of the EIA study, the Ministry of Environment and Forests while according environment clearance stipulates appropriate mitigative measures to minimize adverse impacts of such project to preserve ecology.

### **Automatic Clearance to Coal Mining**

4279. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:

SHRI PREMDAS:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:

SHRI KAILASH JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has proposed to constitute a new authority to regulate all environment related norms for automatic clearance to various projects especially coal mining on the lines of U.S. Environmental Protection Authority;

- (b) if so, the salient features of the said authority;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (d) the time by which it is likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) The Ministry proposes to establish a National Environment Assessment and Monitoring Authority (NEAMA) with domain expertise, technological finesse and field outreach in order to strengthen and professionalize the regimes of environment impact assessment and coastal zone management under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The details and the time schedule for setting up the Authority have not yet been finalised.

[Translation]

#### Environmental Clearances to Dams

4280. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:  
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received requests from the various State Governments including Maharashtra regarding giving environmental clearance to the proposals for construction of dams in the State;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, as on date;
- (c) the latest position of this proposal; and
- (d) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken alongwith the reasons for the delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per the Environment Impact

Assessment Notification, 2006, all River Valley and Hydro Power Projects of more than 50 MW hydroelectric power generation and having more than 10,000 ha. of culturable command area require prior environment clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

(c) The State Government of Maharashtra has submitted project proposals for the Upper Penganga (Sapli Dam) at Hingoli District and the Kanhan River (Kochi Barrage) Project at Nagpur for environment clearance to the Ministry.

(d) The EIA Notification, 2006 provides for a time limit of 105 days for taking decision after receipt of complete information from the Project Proponents.

#### Scholarship to Students under Pre-Matric/ Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme

4281. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:  
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

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

- (a) the number of proposals for scholarship received from State Governments during the last three years and the current year alongwith amount involved therein;
- (b) the reasons for which the proposals received from the State Governments are still pending;
- (c) whether any time-frame has been fixed for clearance of the proposals; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MASTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Central Assistance is released to State Governments/UT Administrations for providing scholarships to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes

and Other Backward Classes under following Centrally Sponsored Schemes:—

- (i) Post Matric Scholarship for Students belonging to Scheduled Castes;
- (ii) Pre-Matric Scholarship for the Children of those who are engaged in 'unclean' occupations;
- (iii) Post Matric Scholarship for students belonging to other Backward Classes;
- (iv) Pre-matric Scholarship for Students belonging to Other Backward Classes.

The State/Union Territory-wise position of central assistance released under above schemes, based on their proposals during last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I to IV.

- (b) Non-release of Central assistance to States/

UTs under the scheme, is broadly attributed to following reasons:—

- (i) Non-receipt of audited figures of expenditure/ Utilization Certificates/details of expenditure incurred in respect of Central Assistance released during the previous financial years.
- (ii) Non-receipt of complete proposals in time.

(c) and (d) Central assistance is released under above schemes every year, based on receipt of proposals, complete in all respects, from State Governments/UT administrations. Release of central assistance is also subject to availability of adequate budgetary provisions under the relevant scheme.

Since these proposals are for a particular financial year, all the complete proposals are processed during the same year.

#### **Statement-I**

*Central Assistance released to States/UTs under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for SC students during last 03 years and current year*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (till 25.08.11)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23978.11	21182.31	57023.48	16830.00
2.	Assam	0.00	1014.99	504.99	250.00
3.	Bihar	2692.70	1000.00	3472.07	1730.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	100.00	0.00	1207.79	450.00
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	18.05	6.00
6.	Gujarat	1556.29	2741.34	5560.09	2500.00
7.	Haryana	369.52	6962.57	3600.00	0.00



1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	378.47	150.00	100.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	514.74	100.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	3267.91	11819.35	15718.32	7370.00
12.	Kerala	8132.43	3200.00	2400.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1699.21	3653.86	6721.19	3360.00
14.	Maharashtra	1000.00	13400.00	28161.01	21649.90
15.	Manipur	163.76	185.70	100.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Odisha	500.00	0.00	2697.51	1030.00
18.	Punjab	200.00	0.00	5814.58	1680.00
19.	Rajasthan	10340.11	5397.72	3900.00	4.88
20.	Sikkim	3.44	1.00	16.56	6.00
21.	Tamil Nadu	500.00	5369.97	17847.60	8230.00
22.	Tripura	410.98	410.16	498.25	240.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	4916.98	19967.13	49804.19	21420.00
24.	Uttarakhand	1089.36	789.70	2155.15	850.00
25.	West Bengal	3250.23	3835.67	2200.00	0.00
26.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	100.00	50.00
Total		64549.5	101596.21	209720.83	87656.78

**Statement-II**

*Central assistance released to the States/UTs during the last 3 years and current year under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-Matric scholarship to the children of those engaged in 'unclean' occupations*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (as on 25.08.11)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	2171.50	880.00	
2.	Assam	92.38	52.17	0.00	
3.	Bihar	0.00	0	117.59	58.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	110.79	192.08	170.73	85.00
5.	Delhi	0.00	0	0.00	
6.	Goa	0.00	0.89	0.50	
7.	Gujarat	2820.60	3639.90	3658.5	1550.00
8.	Haryana	0.00	0	0.00	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.05	24.59	0.00	
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0	0.00	
12.	Karnataka	0.00	0	0.00	
13.	Kerala	0.00	6.11	15.00	3.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	296.41	232.59	0.00	
15.	Maharashtra	691.12	0	0.00	
16.	Odisha	35.72	0	0.00	
17.	Puducherry	2.24	7.71	6.00	
18.	Punjab	0.00	0	112.07	34.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Rajasthan	1042.42	598.95	568.76	284.00
20.	Sikkim	0.00	0	0.00	
21.	Tamil Nadu	678.08	971.88	236.00	
22.	Tripura	86.02	47.83	41.70	20.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	
24.	Uttarakhand	14.72	1.55	1.00	
25.	West Bengal	41.73	26.27	39.90	9.00
Total		5927.28	7974.02	5847.77	2043.00

**Statement-III**

*Statement of release of central assistance under the Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC students*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (till 25.08.11)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1676.89	2035.00	1693.00	1063.00
2.	Bihar	1977.72	1752.00	4861.88	1303.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	—		0	0.00
4.	Goa	38.44	16.00	41.00	19.00
5.	Gujarat	288.69	568.31	745.19	758.00
6.	Haryana	491.00	563.00	71.56	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	22.00		0.00	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	188.77		359.00	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	444.78	282.00	1385.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Kerala	161.67		0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	454.43	445.57	1000.00	767.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1425.34	1612.00	3534.87	91 1.00
13.	Maharashtra	2307.08	2587.00	5677.11	1411.00
14.	Odisha	441.00	0	0	0
15.	Punjab	552.00	0	391.00	0
16.	Rajasthan	754.49	833.00	1982.00	861.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	1485.45	1140.32	2344.68	905.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3962.88	4436.00	9742.02	5012.00
19.	Uttarakhand	189.58	104.00	504.54	127.00
20.	West Bengal	740.00	0	380.55	0
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.23	0.00	0
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.00	0
23.	Daman and Diu	5.28	0	1.89	0
24.	Chandigarh	1.09 1.03	0.00	0	
25.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
26.	Puducherry	41.39		0.00	0
27.	Assam	0	659.19	253.43	0.00
28.	Manipur	120.00	25.00	140.49	1.15.00
29.	Tripura	193.18	230.10	202.00	153.00
30.	Sikkim	5.78	7.20	12.36	0.00
Total		17968.93	17296.95	35323.57	13405.00

**Statement-IV***Statement of release of central assistance under Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC students*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (till 25.08.11)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	407.90	533.00	0	0
2.	Bihar	446.43	0	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
4.	Goa	7.68	0	0	0.00
5.	Gujarat	267.24	290.00	227.00	114.00
6.	Haryana	0	79.00	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	27.58	28.00	25.25	13.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	30.55	0	31.45	0
10.	Kerala	0.00	0	0	0
11.	Karnataka	50.00	50.00	238.00	115.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0	158.00	0	0
13.	Maharashtra	518.30	0	0	0
14.	Odisha	0.00	96.00	140.00	0
15.	Punjab	124.35	0	100.00	0
16.	Rajasthan	0.00	0	245.00	0
17.	Tamil Nadu	100.00	320.00	846.00	135.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	894.41	1159.00	2241.00	375.00
19.	Uttarakhand	0.00	135.00	117.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	West Bengal	42.56	0	88.64	0
21.	Andaman Nicobar	0	4.40	0	0
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0
23.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	21.69	0
24.	Chandigarh	0	1.36	0	0
25.	Delhi	0	3.69	0	0
26.	Puducherry	0	0.00	0	0
27.	Assam	40.81	51.33	32.65	0
28.	Manipur	125.00	108.36	68.36	17.00
29.	Tripura	127.34	146.00	49.00	23.00
30.	Sikkim	6.79	0.00	0	0
Total		3216.94	3163.14	4471.04	792.00

### Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana

4282. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

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

(a) whether Below Poverty Line (BPL) workers and those engaged in the unorganised sector are fully utilising the medical facilities provided under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY); and

(b) the funds allocated and utilised for the same during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) About 23.55 lakh beneficiaries have availed benefits as on 24.08.2011. The State Governments have been advised to conduct awareness generation campaigns and organize health camps so that maximum number of beneficiaries can avail benefits under the scheme.

(b) During the current year, an amount of Rs. 313.42 crore has been allocated and an amount of about Rs. 257.92 crore has been utilized so far.

### Powerloom Sector

4283. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:

SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of weavers and entrepreneurs in Powerloom sector is worsening due to increasing foreign investment, imbalanced market and absence of suitable export policy and as a result of it certain units are on the verge of closure;

(b) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the number of Powerlooms set up/closed in the country and the number of employed people who have lost their job, State-wise;

(c) the details and salient features of the schemes/ incentives given by the Government to promote the Powerloom sector in the country;

(d) the details and nature of products manufactured by the Powerloom sector during the last three years;

(e) whether the Government proposes to grant permission to Handloom sector for setting up semi-powerlooms for promotion of Handloom sector and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to increase the wages of workers engaged in the Handloom/ Powerloom sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Madam, Government has not received any representation that condition of weavers and entrepreneurs in Powerloom sector is worsening due to increasing foreign investment, imbalanced market and absence of suitable export policy and that Powerloom units are on the verge of closure. Fabric production has increased from 33648 sq. meters in 2008-09 to 36997 sq. meters in 2009-10 to 37517 sq. meters in 2010-11 indicating robust growth of the Powerloom sector. The offtake on Government schemes for development of Powerloom sector has also been showing increasing trends.

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

(c) The important schemes implemented by Government for development of Powerloom sector are (i) Technology upgradation Funds scheme (ii) Group Workshed Scheme (iii) Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development (iv) Comprehensive Powerloom Cluster Development Scheme and (v) Group Insurance Scheme for welfare of Powerloom weavers. The schemes aim at technology upgradation and modernization of powerloom units, marketing development, skill upgradation and welfare of powerloom weavers.

(d) The powerloom sector produces a variety of fabrics for domestic as well as export sector.

(e) Government is not implementing any schemes for conversion of handloom units into powerloom units.

(f) Wages in handlooms/powerlooms sectors are governed by market fundamentals.

[English]

#### **Dumping of Goods by Foreign Countries**

4284. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cases being investigated by the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has taken any action in such cases;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to safeguard the indigenous industries against dumping of goods by foreign units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) The details regarding investigations

initiated by the DGAD and action taken by the Government during the last three years and the current year (1.4.2008-23.8.2011) are given in the following Table:—

Year	No. of cases initiated	Anti-Dumping Duties (Provisional/Definitive) imposed by Central Government	Anti Dumping Duties not imposed by Central Government	Reason
2008-09	21	17 and 4 cases terminated	Nil	
2009-10	15	12 and 2 cases terminated	1	Owing to the adverse impact that the proposed anti dumping duty are likely to have on the larger public interest in general and the prices of basic antibiotic drugs and formulations in particular, it was decided by the Government not to accept the recommendation for the imposition of anti dumping duty on Pencillin-G Potassium and 6-APA.
2010-11	15	2 (1 provisional duty) (1 case is closed and in 11 cases Preliminary Findings/Final Findings are to be issued. In 2 cases duty imposition is awaited)	Nil	
2011-till 23.8.2011	03	Preliminary Findings/Final Findings are to be issued	Nil	

(e) Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied duties (DGAD), an attached office of the Department of Commerce, is an investigating agency set up for conducting anti-dumping investigations which acts on the applications filed by the domestic industry with prima-facie evidence of dumping of goods in the country, injury to the domestic industry and causal link between the dumped goods and injury to the domestic

industry. Such petitions submitted by domestic industry are processed as per the procedures and within the time limits specified under the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 as amended in 1995 and the rules made thereunder. DGAD conducts investigations and recommends imposition of duty, wherever appropriate, to the Department of Revenue by issuing its preliminary/final findings. Acting upon such recommendations of the DGAD, the



Department of Revenue may impose the provisional or definitive duties.

#### Funds for Afforestation Work

4285. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

SHRI C.R. PATIL:

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

(a) whether the project relating to State Forest Development Agency from the State of Gujarat, the Government has not sanctioned any amount towards the advance action work for taking up afforestation during the year 2010-11;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of proposals related to State Forest Development Agency pending with Union Government and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the proposals are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) A consolidated proposal under the National Afforestation Programme Scheme was submitted by the State Forest Development Agency (SFDA), Gujarat for the year 2010-11 which has been sanctioned for Rs. 2955.57 lakhs including the cost of advance work for 1760 ha.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### Free Trade Agreement

4286. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of impact of Free Trade Agreements

on domestic industries entered into with the neighbouring countries;

(b) whether the Government has kept any provision for protecting and promoting the domestic industries in FTAs;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any mechanism for reviewing these FTAs from time to time to ensure the protection of domestic industry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) India has entered into the following 4 Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with its neighbouring countries:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement and participating countries
1.	India – Sri Lanka FTA
2.	Agreement on SAFTA (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives and Afghanistan)
3.	Revised Agreement of Cooperation between Government of India and Nepal to control unauthorized trade
4.	India – Bhutan Agreement on Trade Commerce and Transit

India's trade and economic relations with its neighbouring FTA partners have increased substantially. India's exports to South Asian countries have grown at the annual growth rate of 14.8% while imports have grown at the rate of 5.5% during 2005-06 and 2009-10.

*India's Trade with neighbouring countries-US\$ Million*

Sl.No.	Country	India's exports			India's Imports		
		2005-06	2009-10	% Annual Growth	2005-06	2009-10	% Annual Growth
1.	Afghanistan TIS	143	464	48.1	58.42	125.19	28.9
2.	Bangladesh PR	1664	2434	13.5	127.03	254.66	26.1
3.	Bhutan	99	119	6.2	88.77	153.11	19.9
4.	Maldives	68	80	5.7	1.98	3.63	22.4
5.	Nepal	860	1533	21.3	379.85	452.61	6.0
6.	Pakistan IR	689	1573	31.7	179.56	275.94	15.4
7.	Sri Lanka DSR	2025	2188	2.6	577.70	392.19	-12.1
Total		5548	8391	14.8	1413.31	1657.34	5.5

During 2010-11 (April-December), India's exports to the South Asian countries were US\$ 8525.57 million and imports from these countries were US\$ 1470.50 million.

Impact evaluation 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 industry and agriculture sector. Consultations are also held with the domestic stakeholders including the Apex Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Industry Associations as well as the Administrative Ministries and Departments. In order to protect and promote the interest of the domestic industry and agriculture 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 the measures such as anti-dumping and safeguards.

(d) and (e) Every FTA has a provision for Joint Review Mechanism which monitors the implementation of the FTA. During the review process, negotiations are held to improve market access as well as to address concerns that may arise in the implementation of FTA.

#### **Capacity Expansion of Ports**

4287. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's port capacity expansion plan is facing difficulties in conceptualising policy frameworks;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission's recommendations in order to awarding projects stands against the Model Concession Agreement (MCA);

(c) whether there has been any changes sug-

gested and submitted by the Planning Commission regarding the Model Concession Agreement; and

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

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission recommended certain amendments in the MCA to improve upon the Model Concession Agreement. Ministry has accepted the recommendations.

#### Production of Natural Rubber

4288. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has taken a decision to import duty free natural rubber and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the total production and consumption of natural rubber in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that the rubber producing States and farmers have been protesting against any import of natural rubber which may affect their economy adversely;

(d) if so, the reasons for going ahead with the decision to import natural rubber;

(e) the total area which has been brought under rubber plantation during the last three years alongwith the details of the subsidies/grants provided by the Rubber Board for this purpose to the rubber planters; and

(f) whether the Government is considering to formulate a permanent export quota for rubber and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) The total production and consumption of Natural Rubber in the country during the last three years, year-wise is given hereunder:—

Year	Production (tonne)	Consumption (tonne)
2008-09	864500	871720
2009-10	831400	930565
2010-11	861950	947715

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Government had only allowed import of a limited/quantity of 40,000 MT of rubber at a reduced duty of 7.5% during the last financial year, the validity of which has further been extended upto 31.03.2012.

(e) The total area brought under rubber plantations during the last three years is given hereunder:—

Year	New Planting (ha.)	Replanting (ha.)	Total (ha.)
2008-09	30200	10000	40200
2009-10	25500	11000	36500
2010-11	25000	11000	36000

Subsidy @ Rs. 19500 per ha. for growers having area upto 5 ha with financial assistance limited to 2 ha. only was/is being provided for new planting and replanting in traditional regions of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Subsidy @ Rs. 22000 per ha. for growers having areas

upto 20 ha. was/is being provided for new planting and replanting in non-traditional regions including North-East. Reimbursement of cost of planting materials @ Rs. 8.00 per plant limited to cost of 500 plants per ha, that is, Rs. 4000 per ha. and transportation grant of Rs. 4000 per ha. for transporting plantation inputs to the site are also provided.

(f) No, Madam.

[Translation]

#### Depletion of Ecological Balance

4289. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ecological balance is rapidly depleting in the metros cities in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to maintain ecological balance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Construction activities and in particular vehicular exhaust emissions have affected the air quality in metro cities. The ambient air quality deterioration is attributable to higher concentration of Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM). Water pollution is mainly from non-point domestic sewage which comes within the jurisdiction of urban local Authority. Out of the total discharge of about 38,000 Million Litres per Day (MLD) of sewage, treatment capacity is limited for about 11,000 MLD for the schemes through out India. The depletion of ecology in terms of flora and fauna has not been studied in Metro cities of India.

(c) The steps initiated for restoration of environment quality include:—

- Notification of Ambient Air Quality Standards

with respect to twelve pollutants and preparation of Action Plans to meet these standards;

- Implementation of the Auto Fuel Policy for ensuring compliance at manufacturing stage to meet the norms of Bharat Stage-III and IV as well as to meet the fuel quality specifications;
- Emphasis on preparation of Master Plan/ Development Plan of Metro Cities and preparation of compatible land Use Plan including not permitting industries in non-conforming areas;
- Environmental clearance has been made mandatory for establishment of certain categories of polluting industries, building construction and infrastructure projects; and
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) Programme of the Urban local body is designed to address the water pollution problems in cities in a phased manner. The Ministry is also tackling the problem through City Sewage Management Scheme along major rivers and lakes.

#### PSU Units

4290. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the location-wise details of the number of Public Sector Undertakings units set up during the last three years in the country; and

(b) the details of the employment likely to be generated by these industries both directly as well as indirectly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The location-wise detail of the Public Sector Undertakings set up during the last three years in the country is as follows:—

Year		Name of the CPSE	Location
2009-10	1.	HPCL Biofuels Ltd. (under construction)	Bihar
	2.	IRCON Infrastructure and Services Ltd. (under construction)	Delhi
	3.	Power System Operation Corporation Ltd. (under construction)	Delhi
	4.	Odisha Mineral Development Co. Ltd.	West Bengal
	5.	Eastern Investment Ltd.	West Bengal
	6.	Bisra Stone Lime Ltd.	West Bengal
2008-09	1.	MJSJ Coal Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
	2.	MNH Shakti Ltd. (under construction)	Odisha
2007-08	1.	CREDA HPCL Biofuel Ltd. (under construction)	Chandigarh
	2.	GAIL Gas Ltd.	Delhi
	3.	PFC Consulting Ltd.	Delhi
	4.	Jagdishpur Paper Mills Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh

(b) The number of employment generated both direct and indirect (contract workers) by the above industries as on 31.3.2010 is as follows:—

Year	No. of direct employees	No. of indirect employees
2009-10	1248	Nil
2008-09	36	5
2007-08	62	Nil

[English]

#### Updation of EPF Accounts

4291. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

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

(a) whether Employees Provident Fund (EPF) accounts are not updated;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken for updation of these accounts;

(c) the number of member's accounts and establishments covered under the EPF Act; and

(d) the number of accounts with huge negative balances and erroneous credit balances alongwith the details of action proposed to be taken for fixing responsibility in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The Employees' Provident Fund accounts are updated on the basis of the following:—

(i) Deposit of contribution by employers; and

(ii) On receipt of annual statutory returns in the prescribed formats.

Updation of accounts is a continuous process. But at times delay/pendency in updation of accounts occur because of the following reasons:—

1. Non-deposit of contribution by the employers in time;
2. Short-remittance of contribution by the employers; and
3. Delay as well as non-submission of statutory returns in prescribed formats.

To overcome the problems standing in the way of updation of accounts, special drives are carried out periodically for collection of contribution which are defaulted by the employers and also for collection of statutory returns. Appropriate penal actions are regularly taken against defaulting employers in accordance with the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 to ensure deposit of contribution/arrear contributions and submission of statutory returns.

(c) As per Annual Report of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, 6,13,152 establishments and 539,33 Lakh members are covered under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 as on 31.03.2010.

(d) Negative Balances and erroneous credit balances are available establishment-wise/member-wise in the field offices and constantly keep changing on updation of members' accounts. These are due to various reasons like wrong debit, short credit by the establishment, wrong payment, over payment etc.

Since most of the members' accounts have been updated, most of the cases are likely to be removed by reconciliation. In case of over payment, recovery is made from:—

- (i) Establishment
- (ii) Beneficiary

- (iii) Officer/staff responsible as the case may be.

#### De-addiction Centres

4292. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:  
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:  
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:

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

(a) the names of schemes being run by the Government for de-addiction in the country;

(b) whether any financial assistance is provided by the Government for setting up and running the de-addiction-cum-rehabilitation centres;

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

(d) the details of proposals submitted to the Union Government by the State Governments including Madhya Pradesh for setting up and running the de-addiction-cum-rehabilitation centre during the current year;

(e) the number of proposals lying pending at present; and

(f) the reasons for not according approval to them till-date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse" under which financial assistance is provided, inter-alia, to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for running Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCA) to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of addicts.

(c) Statement-I indicating grant-in-aid released to eligible organizations, State-wise during 2010-11 under the Scheme is enclosed.

(d) Statement-II indicating the details of proposals submitted by the State Governments including Madhya Pradesh for release of grants to NGOs for running of de-addiction-cum-rehabilitation centre during the current year is enclosed.

(e) Out of 158 proposals received during the current year, grant-in-aid has been released in 5 ongoing proposals so far.

(f) Last date for receipt of proposals in the current year was 31st July 2011; however, most of the proposals have been received from the State Governments in the month of August only. Secondly, out of 158 proposals 60 proposals are for new projects and have to be processed through the Screening Committee. Thirdly, in 24 ongoing proposals documentation was incomplete.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise grant-in-aid released under the Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) abuse during 2010-11*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of Projects assisted	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	133.63
2.	Bihar	10	105.37
3.	Chhattisgarh	2	7.80
4.	Goa	1	7.50
5.	Gujarat	3	22.66

1	2	3	4
6.	Haryana	13	98.34
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	4.35
8.	Jharkhand	1	1.40
9.	Karnataka	27	246.50
10.	Kerala	21	190.73
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5	38.60
12.	Maharashtra	45	398.35
13.	Odisha	27	226.18
14.	Punjab	14	283.12
15.	Rajasthan	13	124.65
16.	Tamil Nadu	23	253.12
17.	Uttar Pradesh	22	188.85
18.	Uttarakhand	4	43.38
19.	West Bengal	6	62.42
20.	Delhi	9	80.91
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	9.78
22.	Assam	5	33.55
23.	Manipur	19	238.76
24.	Meghalaya	1	11.25
25.	Mizoram	7	65.75
26.	Nagaland	5	48.97
27.	Sikkim	1	4.98
Grand Total		302	2930.88

**Statement-II**

*Details of proposals submitted by the State Governments including Madhya Pradesh for running of de-addiction-cum-rehabilitation centre during the year 2011-12 (upto 25.08.11)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of new proposals received	No. of proposals for which GIA released during 2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	—
2.	Chhattisgarh	7	2
3.	Gujarat	8	—
4.	Jharkhand	1	—
5.	Kerala	12	—
6.	Madhya Pradesh	34	—
7.	Maharashtra	16	—
8.	Rajasthan	37	—
9.	Sikkim	1	—
10.	Tamil Nadu	29	—
11.	Uttar Pradesh	10	3
12.	West Bengal	1	—
Total		158	5

**Fatal Accidents Act, 1855**

4293. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR:  
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to review the Fatal Accidents Act, 1855;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any recommendations/suggestions for changes in the legislation of Fatal Accidents Act, 1855; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Damage Caused to NHs due to Floods**

4294. SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted/proposes to conduct any survey with regard to the damages caused to the National Highways (NHs) due to recent floods in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) the estimated loss to NHs due to these floods in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;

(d) the steps taken by the Government for repairing of these damaged NHs; and

(e) the details of the amount allocated/sanctioned and utilized by these State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) Development and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process. Every year, after rains, damages are assessed and funds allocated depending upon the damages, inter-se priority of works and availability of funds.



(e) Details of funds allocated/utilized for maintenance and repairs of National Highways in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, in the last three years, is given below:—

Year	Funds allocated/utilised (in Rs. crore)	
	Bihar	Uttar Pradesh
2008-09	19.81	10.24
2009-10	17.29	6.80
2010-11	37.225	22.89
2011-12	Nil	Nil

#### Poor Quality of Items in Canteens

4295. DR. K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints from the armed forces personnel regarding poor quality of food items and other goods being made available in the Canteen Stores Department (CSD) canteens;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to ensure quality of the goods;

(c) whether some suppliers have been blacklisted/penalized for supplying inferior quality material to the canteens; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Two specific complaints have been received through Unit Run Canteens during the year 2010-11 regarding deviation of quality of two food items, namely:—

(i) Kashmir khus walnuts valued at Rs. 25,591; and

(ii) Sharbat RoohAfza valued at Rs. 8,23,975.

Total amount: Rs. 8,49,566/-.

Mechanisms are in place to test and verify the quality of products being sold through Canteen Stores Department. In the event of a product not meeting the laid down standards, penalty as per departmental policy is imposed on the supplier firms. In the case of the above two complaints, based on the Central Food Laboratory's report, a total amount of Rs. 8,49,566/- has been recovered from the suppliers.

#### Check on Environmental Clearance

4296. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to impose a ban on environmental clearance for the production of 'Asbestos' in the factories due to its serious health related problems 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) and (b) As per the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, dated 14th September, 2006, prior environmental clearance is mandatory from the Ministry of Environment and Forests for the projects of the Asbestos milling and Asbestos based products. Environmental clearance is accorded to such projects after following the due procedure laid in the EIA Notification and subject to compliance to the environmental safeguards which inter alia include: BIS standards and laws regarding the use and handling of asbestos, emissions limits prescribed for the asbestos manufacturing units under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

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

### Pollution in Rivers

4297. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether water of most of the major rivers has become black after getting polluted despite spending crores of rupees;

(b) if so, whether all efforts to deal with the said problem have proved infructuous;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government is considering to formulate any National Policy to protect rivers from getting polluted;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the funds allocated to States for clearing major rivers during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (f) Pollution load on rivers has increased over the years due to rapid urbanisation and industrialization. Abstraction of water for irrigation, drinking, industrial use, power etc. compounds the challenge. Discharge of untreated wastewater from towns along the rivers constitutes the major source of pollution load in rivers. According to a recent report of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), against an estimated sewage generation of about 38254 million litres per day (mld) from the Class-I cities and Class-II towns of the country, the available treatment capacity is for 11787 mld.

Interception and diversion of raw sewage and setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants, have been among the

main components of pollution abatement works undertaken in the River Conservation Plan. The National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) presently covers 39 rivers in 185 towns in 20 States. An expenditure of Rs. 4729 crore has been incurred and Sewage treatment capacity of 4417 million litres per day (mld) has been created so far under the Plan. Details of funds released under NRCP for cleaning major rivers during the last three years 3 State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

With the pollution abatement works completed so far, despite significant increase in urbanization, industrialization and growth in population in cities along the banks of river, the water quality in terms of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) values for major rivers is reported to have improved as compared to the water quality before taking up pollution abatement works under NRCP, based on independent monitoring undertaken by reputed institutions.

The Central Government has constituted the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) in February, 2009 as an empowered authority for conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic approach. The Authority has decided that under 'Mission Clean Ganga', it will be ensured that by year 2020, no untreated municipal sewage and industrial effluents flow into Ganga. A project with World Bank assistance for abatement of pollution of river Ganga at an estimated cost of Rs. 7000 crore has been approved in April, 2011.

Conservation of rivers is a collective effort of Central and State Governments and the Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in river conservation through the Central Plans. Creation of infrastructure for sewage management and disposal is also being undertaken through other Central schemes, such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, as well as under State schemes.

**Statement**

*Details of funds released during last three years  
under National River Conservation Plan*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Funds Released by the Gol		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.38	36.89	0.00
2.	Bihar	0.00	15.37	20.00
3.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Gujarat	1.49	0.00	0.39
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Karnataka	2.25	0.00	0.96
7.	Maharashtra	0.35	7.38	11.82
8.	Madhya Pradesh	3.35 <sup>^</sup>	0.90	0.00
9.	Odisha	16.44	0.00	0.00
10.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	45.75
11.	Rajasthan	0.00	20.00	0.00
12.	Tamil Nadu	9.52	3.10	0.00
13.	Delhi	45.85	66.50	83.29
14.	Haryana	20.80	14.90	4.10
15.	Uttar Pradesh	105.60	112.80	238.59
16.	Uttarakhand	2.50	17.94	31.88
17.	West Bengal	29.60	57.08	194.13
18.	Kerala	1.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Sikkim	5.00	15.00	26.14
20.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>269.13</b>	<b>367.86</b>	<b>657.05</b>

**Agreement with EU**

4298. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bilateral trade and investment agreements between Indian and the European Union has been signed recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a joint study group has been constituted by these two groups for a free trade pact for common market in Eastern and Southern Africa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Government of India is negotiating a bilateral Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) with the European Union (EU). So far thirteen rounds of negotiations have been held. The 13th round of negotiations was held in March-April, 2011. Negotiations are at an advanced and delicate stage with both sides are moving towards finding a common landing zone which meets the objective of a balanced and fair agreement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

**Ban on Mining of Limestone**

4299. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

SHRI C.R. PATIL:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA :

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

(a) whether the mining of Limestone and other

similar minerals is prohibited within the Coastal Regulatory Zone (CRZ) areas as it was prohibited as per earlier CRZ notification, 1991;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any scientific study/base for prohibiting limestone and other such mineral mining in CRZ areas;

(c) whether mining of lime stone and other similar minerals can be permitted, where there is an elevated coastal area as well as cliff kind of structure;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether some State Governments have taken up the issue of allowing the mining activities in the CRZ areas subject to strict compliance of environmental protection measures and also based on the technical studies for above mentioned areas; 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 Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 1991 and the recently issued CRZ Notification, 2011, prohibits the mining of sand, rocks and other substrata material including limestone except rare minerals like, monazite, rutile etc., and exploitation of oil and natural gas. All activities which are permissible under these Notifications are required to obtain clearance under these Notifications. Mining of the sand, rocks and other substrata material is expected to cause damage to the Coastal environment including the Sea water intrusion.

(c) and (d) The CRZ Notification indicated in parts (a) and (b) above are uniformly applicable in CRZ areas including elevated coastal areas.

(e) and (f) The CRZ Notification 2011 supercedes the CRZ Notification, 1991. While finalising the CRZ Notification, 2011, the inputs from various Stakeholders including the State Governments were examined for suitable incorporation.

[Translation]

### Wildlife Sanctuary

4300. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received from the State Government of Uttarakhand regarding violation of rule in Govind Wildlife Sanctuary;

(b) if so, the number of cases have been registered and the action taken against the guilty persons; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) As informed by the State Government of Uttarakhand, two cases of tree felling and encroachment in Govind Pasu Vihar Wildlife Sanctuary have been registered and action taken under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

[English]

### Toll Barriers

4301. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:  
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

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

(a) the total number of toll barriers on NHs in the country and the revenue collected by these barrier during the last three years;

(b) the norms/guidelines to regulate the flow of traffic at toll tax barriers across the country;

(c) whether the Government has received com-

plaints regarding the frequent traffic jams and undue harassment of commuters at toll tax barriers;

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

(e) the norms/guidelines to set up toll tax barrier on highways including the mandatory distance to be followed between two barriers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) There are 268 toll barriers on National Highways in the country and the revenue collection on these toll barriers during the last three years is Rs. 2699.83 crore (2008-2009); Rs. 4151.31 crore (2009-2010) and Rs. 5516.05 crore (2010-2011) respectively.

(b) Traffic flow across toll barriers is regulated by way of clear demarcation of lanes approaching the toll plaza, provision of traffic marshals, provision of tag lanes for rapid clearance of vehicles, reduction of processing time by toll collectors etc.

(c) and (d) Complaints of general nature are received from time to time in various offices of NHAI across the country. As and when complaints are received, prompt action is taken to investigate the same and take corrective action, if required.

(e) As per National Highways (Fees for the use of National Highways Section and Permanent Bridge — Public Funded Project) Rules 1997 applicable for Public Funded Projects "Toll collection shall be done only at one place within a distance of 80 Kms. from a point at the beginning of first National Highways Section or approach of entry of the first permanent bridge to be crossed under the jurisdiction of the same executing agency, regardless of number of projects falling within the length in order to facilitate free and unhindered movement of traffic. Where it is not feasible to do so, the number of collection point shall be kept minimum and shall be decided with the approval of Central Government.

As per 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, applicable for BOT projects, there is no such condition regarding distance between two fee plazas.

As per National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 any other toll plaza on the same section of National Highway and in the same direction shall not be established within a distance of sixty Kms.

Provided that where the executing authority deems necessary, it may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, establish or allow the concessionaire to establish another toll plaza within a distance of sixty Kms.

Provided further that a toll plaza may be established within a distance of sixty Kms. from another toll plaza if such toll plaza is for collection of fee for a permanent bridge, bypass or tunnel".

### ESI Hospitals

4302. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:  
SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:  
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) the number of ESI hospitals in the country including Karnataka and Jharkhand alongwith the details of the speciality treatment facilities and specialist doctors;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more ESI hospitals and also to upgrade the existing hospitals;

(c) whether the Government is working out any scheme to develop ESI hospitals as modern treatment centres with state-of-the-art equipment;

(d) if so, the details thereof with regard to the latest available equipment and treatment facilities;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the number of labourers/workers benefited from these hospitals and dispensaries, State-wise during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The number of ESI Hospitals in the country including Karnataka and Jharkhand is 149 as on date. Speciality treatment is provided in ESI Hospitals in Medicines, ENT, Skin, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Orthopaedics, Ophthalmology, Paediatric, Tuberculosis, Radiology, Pathology, Leprosy and Dental. Specialists are provided in the ESI Hospitals.

(b) Setting up of new hospitals and up gradation of existing hospitals is an ongoing process in the ESI Corporation.

(c) Development of ESI Hospitals as modern treatment centres, with State of the Art equipments, is an ongoing process.

(d) ESI Hospitals are being upgraded regularly and continuously with respect to facilities and equipments.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to part (d) above.

(f) Details are given in enclosed Statement.

### Statement

*State-wise No. of Labourers/Workers benefited from ESI Hospital and Dispensaries*

Sl. No.	Name of States	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1720339	2030811	3886279

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Assam	35622	—	—
3.	Bihar	51153	54518	42218
4.	Chandigarh (Adm.)	93798	96450	100376
0.	Chhattisgarh	145428	132456	119733
6.	Delhi	1877749	195811	2002740
7.	Goa	147974	118842	141762
8.	Gujarat	1322899	134987	1220236
3.	Haryana	843320	930082	1031165
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2059	1940	2448
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	47299	36048	37246
12.	Jharkhand	104777	106886	—
13.	Karnataka	1034086	1090668	1071001
14.	Kerala	1960078	2118343	2358285
15.	Madhya Pradesh	512943	660123	668997
16.	Mumbai (Mah.)	133411	124958	193305
17.	Pune	292943	276498	258966
18.	Nagpur	363641	306758	284759
19.	Meghalaya	1179	1419	1828
20.	Odisha	366832	358427	309196
21.	Puducherry	167573	156964	172080
22.	Punjab	641101	512870	363780
23.	Rajasthan	977255	1015504	1160187
24.	Tamil Nadu	3258596	3295499	3100353

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Tripura	—	—	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	650515	280462	767271
27.	Uttarakhand	39687	—	54729
28.	West Bengal	1032616	—	1151749

[Translation]

### Corruption in RSBY

4303. YOGI ADITYA NATH:

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR:

SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints about the prevailing irregularities and corruption in the National Health Insurance Scheme or Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the funds released to the insurance companies under this scheme during the last three years;

(d) whether the insurance companies appointed

unqualified doctors and also have not paid the amount due to the hospitals; and

(e) if so, the effective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The Government have been receiving some complaints of irregularities in some hospitals and their alleged involvement in fraudulent claims under RSBY. The Government has constituted a Grievance Redressal Committee consisting of senior officers. The Committee is assisted by technical experts. On the Basis of the report of the Committee, appropriate action including de-empanelment of hospital is taken. The State Nodal Agencies have also been advised to constitute such Committees at State level. The Central Government has also issued an advisory to the State Nodal Agencies/Insurance Companies for de-empanelment of hospitals engaged in irregularities and malpractices.

(c) Statement showing the centre share of premium released during the last three years and current year is enclosed.

(d) and (e) The insurance companies are required to settle the claims of the hospitals on the basis of electronic data received from the hospitals, in case the insurance companies find some discrepancy in the case, they can depute professionally qualified persons to the hospital to inspect the records. The Government has issued instructions to the insurance companies to settle the claims of hospitals within 21 days.

### Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State	Amount of Central Share Released			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 upto 31.07.2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gujarat	225643646	87713545	343142968	448588775

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Punjab	16045480	59448426	58851448	8172802
3.	Tamil Nadu	16108518	26874987		
4.	Himachal Pradesh	17531335	16424305	68137697	
5.	Haryana	134264136	270959665	180955446	90186849
6.	Bihar	47514027	319840734	558609116	467830505
7.	Kerala	137109248	183391322	526891880	
8.	West Bengal	25150320	200796334	506335682	742458806
9.	Maharashtra	8944299	371772336	339225072	
10.	Uttarakhand		24325476	36686084	25318392
11.	Uttar Pradesh	297289638	690965169	1623383206	246166312
12.	Jharkhand	52392456	89129799	114855777	221529392
13.	Chandigarh		2044616	2085200	
14.	Delhi	21506857	14662950	74651575	
15.	Chhattisgarh		160628600	225204806	283550437
16.	Assam		7670286	74309260	34784501
17.	Nagaland		23982349	22908242	
18.	Tripura		66789826	68098618	
19.	Meghalaya		7713085	12420030	
20.	Goa			1517920	
21.	Karnataka			49107797	
22.	Odisha			204357326	
23.	Manipur				10610305
Total		999499960	2625133810	5091735150	2579197076



[English]

### India Bangladesh Trade

4304. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether bilateral trade has increased between India and Bangladesh during the last three years and if so, the details thereof, year-wise;

(b) whether Bangladesh has sought greater assistance to improve the rail and road link to facilitate trade between the two countries and if so, the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether India is likely to sign the border agreement with Bangladesh to set up makeshift bazaars at their common borders to boost bilateral trade and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any such border haat has been set up at Kalaichar on the Bangladesh Border and to what extent such border haats would facilitate the growth of the trade between the two countries; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check illegal trade on the border with Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Madam. The requisite details are as below:—

(In US\$ million)

Year	Exports	Imports	Total
2008-09	2497.87	313.11	2810.98
2009-10	2433.77	254.66	2688.43
2010-11	3571.43	412.72	3984.15

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata.

(b) The projects on infrastructure development and upgradation of rail and roads capacity in Bangladesh are being funded under the Indian line of credit of US 1 million \$. This includes supply of rail rolling stock, including locomotives and tank wagons, construction of rail lines, bridges, roads and development of port facilities. This will improve trade between the two countries.

(c) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on establishment of Border Haats at Balamari (Bangladesh)-Kalaichar (Meghalaya, India) and at Lauwaghar (Bangladesh)-Balat (Meghalaya, India) was signed on 23.10.2010. The commodities allowed to be traded are locally produced vegetables, food items, fruits, spices; minor local forest produce. The commodities sold in the designated Border Haats are exempted from the payment of customs duties.

(d) The Border Haat at Kalaichar has been inaugurated on 23.7.2011. Border Haats aim at promoting the well being of the people dwelling in remote areas across the borders of India and Bangladesh by encouraging local trade of local produce. It is estimated that annually 20 million US\$ trade will take place from the Border Haats.

(e) By liberalising trade between the two countries, it is expected that the tendency for illegal trade on the border with Bangladesh shall diminish. The Border Security Forces are tasked to check illegal trade between the two countries.

[Translation]

### Survey on Condition of Ganga

4305. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether no meeting of the National Ganga River Basin Authority has been held so far;

(b) if so, the decision taken therein;

(c) whether IIT, Kanpur has conducted a survey on the condition of the Ganga;

(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 Central Government has constituted the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) in February, 2009 as an Authority empowered under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga. Two meetings of the Authority have been held so far on 5th October, 2009 and 1st November, 2010 respectively. The decisions taken by the Authority in the meetings include; (i) Under *Mission Clean Ganga* it will be ensured that by the year 2020 no untreated municipal sewage and industrial effluents flow into Ganga (ii) taking up implementation of initial portfolio of priority schemes, preparation of a comprehensive river basin management plan and speedy implementation of ongoing projects (iii) sharing of Operation and Maintenance (O&M) costs between Centre and States for five years and; (iv) setting up of dedicated agencies for implementation of projects.

(c) to (e) A Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) has been signed on 6th July, 2010 by the Ministry of Environment and Forests with a consortium of seven IITs namely; IIT Kanpur, IIT Delhi, IIT Madras, IIT Bombay, IIT Kharagpur, IIT Guwahati and IIT Roorkee for development of Ganga River Basin Management Plan. The objective of the Plan is to enable taking comprehensive measures for restoration of the wholesomeness of the river system and improvement of its ecological health, with due regard to the issue of competing water uses in the river basin. The Plan would identify projects to be undertaken, policy interventions required and non-project investments. The Plan would include identification and estimation of present and prospective pollution loads from domestic, industrial and non-point sources, measures for maintaining water quality by providing a road map for control and

prevention of pollution into the river and its tributaries, measures necessary for augmentation of river flow, catchment area treatment, public participation and awareness and assessment of technical and financial resources required for a time bound action programme.

#### Conducting of Wildlife Census

4306. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to conduct wildlife census at certain interval at national level;

(b) if so, the details of the wildlife census carried out in the country so far/till date;

(c) whether the number of wild animals has witnessed a fall in some States;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

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

(f) whether the Government proposes to provide additional security and budget for those sanctuaries where number of wild animals is increasing continuously;

(g) if so, whether the Government has received proposals from the State Governments in this regard; and

(h) if so, 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) While census of tiger is done at the National level once in every four years, census of other major flagship species is conducted at the State level by the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The details of census carried out for the flagship species

during the last decade, as available in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, are as follows:—

Tiger	2006	2010		
Elephant	2002	2007-08		
Lion	2001	2001-02	2005	2010
Rhino	2006	2009		

(c) and (d) There has been an increase in the population of flagship species like elephant, tiger, lion and rhino. The details are as under:—

Name of Species	Population/Year	
Tiger	1411 (2006)	1706(2010)
Elephant	26413 (2002)	27694 (2007-08)
Lion	359+30 (2005)	411(2010)
Rhino	1855 (2006)	2048 (2009)

Steps taken for protection of endangered species of wild animals includes:—

1. Threatened species, of wildlife are included in the Schedules of the Wildlife (Protection), Act, 1972, thereby according them the highest degree of protection.
2. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 has been amended from time to time and made more stringent against wildlife related offences.
3. A network of Protected Areas has been established to conserve wildlife and their habitats including rare animals.
4. Recovery programmes of certain identified species have been initiated.
5. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up

to check illegal trade in wildlife and its products.

6. Financial and technical assistance is extended to the State/UT Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz, 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection and conservation of wildlife.
7. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme — 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', a new component has been added for initiating 'Recovery Programme for critically endangered species and their habitats' during the 11th Five Year plan period.

(f) to (h) The release of funds to the State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally sponsored Schemes is based on the size of wildlife habitats, population of the species, biodiversity richness of the area and other ecological parameters. The State/Union Territory Governments submit proposals for financial assistance annually for conservation and protection of wildlife and its habitats. Financial assistance is released to the State/Union Territory Governments after scrutiny of the proposals and based on availability of funds and subject to the fulfillment of the procedural requirements.

#### Death of Animals in Zoos

4307. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of animals have recently died in Zoos in the country;

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

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government against the guilty persons and the steps taken by the Government to avoid such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes, Madam. Most of the death of animals occurred in the zoos in the country are natural/old age compounded by various diseases like septicaemia, pneumonia etc.

(b) State-wise details on death of animals and reasons thereof are annexed at enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II.

(c) The Central Zoo Authority had laid standards and norms regarding upkeep and healthcare of animals under Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009, which is mandatory for all the zoos to follow. Necessary steps are being taken up by the respective zoo operator to avoid such situation in future also if any person found guilty for negligence etc., action is taken by respective zoo operator/State Government.

Protocol for the veterinary care and safety of wild animals during transportation of wild animals with special reference to deer species have been prepared after conducting workshop in Tamil Nadu at Department of Wildlife Science, Madras Veterinary College, Chennai during 24th – 28th January, 2011.

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2010-2011
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	188
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5
4.	Assam	42
5.	Bihar	19
6.	Chhattisgarh	41
7.	Delhi	109

1	2	3
8.	Goa	7
9.	Gujarat	380
10.	Haryana	88
11.	Himachal Pradesh	51
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
13.	Jharkhand	80
14.	Karnataka	354
15.	Kerala	162
16.	Madhya Pradesh	77
17.	Maharashtra	242
18.	Manipur	25
19.	Meghalaya	6
20.	Mizoram	3
21.	Nagaland	5
22.	Odisha	179
23.	Punjab	111
24.	Rajasthan	123
25.	Sikkim	6
26.	Tamil Nadu	233
27.	Tripura	61
28.	Uttar Pradesh	147
29.	Uttarakhand	27
30.	West Bengal	132
Grand Total		2910
Total number of animals		45878
Percentage mortality		5.63%

**Statement-II**

*Major Reasons of Deaths of Animals in  
recognized Zoos (State-wise)*

Reason	State Name
1	2
Old age	Andhra Pradesh
	Bihar
	Chhattisgarh
	Gujarat
	Haryana
	Jharkhand
	Karnataka
	Madhya Pradesh
	Maharashtra
	Uttar Pradesh
	Uttarakhand
	West Bengal
Old age Total	
Shock	Andhra Pradesh
	Delhi
	Gujarat
	Haryana
	Himachal Pradesh
	Jammu and Kashmir
	Jharkhand

1	2
	Karnataka
	Maharashtra
	Meghalaya
	Punjab
	Rajasthan
	Tamil Nadu
	Tripura
	Uttar Pradesh
Shock Total	
Pneumonia	Andhra Pradesh
	Bihar
	Delhi
	Haryana
	Jharkhand
	Maharashtra
	Mizoram
	Odisha
	Punjab
	Rajasthan
	Tamil Nadu
	Uttar Pradesh
	Uttarakhand
	West Bengal
Pneumonia Total	

1	2
Senility	Andhra Pradesh
	Bihar
	Gujarat
	Madhya Pradesh
	Maharashtra
	Odisha
	Tamil Nadu
	Tripura
	West Bengal
<hr/>	
Senility Total	
<hr/>	
Enteritis	Delhi
	Gujarat
	Karnataka
	Maharashtra
	Manipur
	Tamil Nadu
	Tripura
<hr/>	
Enteritis Total	
<hr/>	
Respiratory failure	Assam
	Gujarat
	Karnataka
	Madhya Pradesh
	Maharashtra

1	2
	Punjab
	Uttar Pradesh
	West Bengal
<hr/>	
Respiratory failure Total	
<hr/>	
Infighting	Andhra Pradesh
	Delhi
	Gujarat
	Haryana
	Karnataka
	Madhya Pradesh
	Punjab
	Tamil Nadu
	Uttar Pradesh
	West Bengal
<hr/>	
Infighting Total	
<hr/>	
Septicemia	Gujarat
	Himachal Pradesh
	Karnataka
	Maharashtra
	Odisha
	Tamil Nadu
	Tripura
	Uttarakhand
<hr/>	
Septicemia Total	
<hr/>	

1	2
Cardiac failure	Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra Rajasthan West Bengal
Cardiac failure Total	
Cardiac arrest	Maharashtra Rajasthan Uttarakhand
Cardiac arrest Total	
Heat stroke	Gujarat Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra Uttar Pradesh
Heat stroke Total	
Injury	Arunachal Pradesh Karnataka Tripura Uttar Pradesh
Injury Total	
P.M. awaited	Karnataka Kerala Maharashtra

1	2
	Punjab Tamil Nadu West Bengal
P.M. awaited Total	
Renal failure	Chhattisgarh Karnataka Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh
Renal failure Total	
Multi-organ failure	Andhra Pradesh Jharkhand Karnataka Punjab
Multi-organ failure Total	
Septicaemia	Gujarat Karnataka Meghalaya Tripura
Septicaemia Total	
Hepatitis	Andhra Pradesh Uttar Pradesh
Hepatitis Total	

1	2
Unknown	Maharashtra Tamil Nadu
Unknown Total	
Bacterial infection	Assam Karnataka
Bacterial infection Total	
Asphyxia	Chhattisgarh Haryana Madhya Pradesh Rajasthan
Asphyxia Total	
Illness	Kerala Tamil Nadu
Illness Total	
Toxemia	Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra
Toxemia Total	
Cardio respiratory failure	Jharkhand Uttar Pradesh
Cardio respiratory failure Total	
Pneumonitis	Delhi
Pneumonitis Total	

1	2
Internal injury	Bihar Uttar Pradesh
Internal injury Total	
Acute infection	Gujarat
Acute infection Total	
Hepatic Tumor	Odisha
Hepatic Tumor Total	
Bloat	Delhi
Bloat Total	
Respiratory infection	Gujarat
Respiratory infection Total	
Dehydration	Maharashtra West Bengal
Dehydration Total	
Tuberculosis	Bihar Uttar Pradesh
Tuberculosis Total	
Cardio respiratory failure	Uttar Pradesh West Bengal
Cardio respiratory failure Total	
Renal Ischaemia	Rajasthan
Renal Ischaemia Total	



1	2
Infection	Karnataka
	Punjab
Infection Total	
P.M. not done	Uttar Pradesh
P.M. not done Total	
Snake bite	Gujarat
	Karnataka
Snake bite Total	
Nephritis	Tamil Nadu
Nephritis Total	
Multi-organ failure	Maharashtra
Multi-organ failure Total	
Viral infection	Karnataka
Viral infection Total	
Premature birth	Tripura
Premature birth Total	
Hepatic dysfunction	Punjab
Hepatic dysfunction Total	
Tumor in rectum	Odisha
Tumor in rectum Total	
Pasturellosis	Andhra Pradesh
Pasturellosis Total	

1	2
Haemorrhagic Gastritis	Tripura
Haemorrhagic Gastritis Total	
Septiceamia	Tamil Nadu
Septiceamia Total	
Ceptisemia	West Bengal
Ceptisemia Total	
Tumerous growth below Gizzard	Chhattisgarh
Tumerous growth below Gizzard Total	
Hepato-renal failure	Maharashtra
Hepato-renal failure Total	
Osteoporosis	Gujarat
Osteoporosis Total	
Squamous Cell Carcinoma	Punjab
Squamous Cell Carcinoma Total	
Oral Fibrosarcoma	Jharkhand
Oral Fibrosarcoma Total	
Haemonchosis	Andhra Pradesh
Haemonchosis Total	
Toxaemia	Gujarat
Toxaemia Total	

1	2
Circulatory failure	Himachal Pradesh
Circulatory failure Total	
Obstruction of Stomach	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Obstruction of Stomach Total	
Inbreeding defects	Jharkhand
Inbreeding defects Total	
Nothing specific diagnosis	Uttar Pradesh
Nothing specific diagnosis Total	
Hind quarter Paralysis	Delhi
Hind quarter Paralysis Total	
Neurological disorder	Gujarat
Neurological disorder Total	
Stomach problem	Rajasthan
Stomach problem Total	
Nephtits	Tamil Nadu
Nephtits Total	
Hemorrhagic	Odisha
Hemorrhagic Total	
Salpingitis and Oophoritis	Himachal Pradesh
Salpingitis and Oophoritis Total	

1	2
Heart failure	Uttar Pradesh
Heart failure Total	
Neck got stuck in tree	Delhi
Neck got stuck in tree Total	
Hemorrhagic Bladder	Delhi
Hemorrhagic Bladder Total	
Nasal Carcinoma	Odisha
Nasal Carcinoma Total	
Esophageal constriction	Odisha
Esophageal constriction Total	
Myocardial failure	West Bengal
Myocardial failure Total	
Septicemia	Chhattisgarh
Septicemia Total	
Salinity	Tripura
Salinity Total	
Chronic Lucuituin	Punjab
Chronic Lucuituin Total	
Torsion of intestine	Karnataka
Torsion of intestine Total	
Protozol infection	Chhattisgarh
Protozol infection Total	

1	2
Lymph Adentis	Uttar Pradesh
Lymph Adentis Total	
Impaction	West Bengal
Impaction Total	
Lungs Tumor	Madhya Pradesh
Lungs Tumor Total	
Hypothermia	Himachal Pradesh
Hypothermia Total	
Lung infection	Uttar Pradesh
Lung infection Total	
Heptic Tumor	Karnataka
Heptic Tumor Total	
Lung Empyema	Meghalaya
Lung Empyema Total	
Hepatocellular Carcinoma	Rajasthan
Hepatocellular Carcinoma Total	
Aspiratory Pneumonitis	Punjab
Aspiratory Pneumonitis Total	
Prolapse of Uterus	West Bengal
Prolapse of Uterus Total	

1	2
Asphxia	Uttar Pradesh
Asphxia Total	
Hepatic Carcinoma	Kerala
Hepatic Carcinoma Total	
Acute Tympany	West Bengal
Acute Tympany Total	
Hemorrhage	Odisha
Hemorrhage Total	
Acute Pneumonia	Manipur
Acute Pneumonia Total	
Heat	Maharashtra
Heat Total	
Trypanosomiasis	Tamil Nadu
Trypanosomiasis Total	
Haemorrhagic Gastroenteritis	Odisha
Haemorrhagic Gastroenteritis Total	
Acute Cardiac failure	Gujarat
Acute Cardiac failure Total	
Haemorrhagic Enteritis	West Bengal
Haemorrhagic Enteritis Total	

1	2
Acute bloat	Delhi
Acute bloat Total	
Haemorrhage	Tamil Nadu
Haemorrhage Total	
Pulmonary Oedema	Kerala
Pulmonary Oedema Total	
Extreme heat	West Bengal
Extreme heat Total	
Septecimia	Maharashtra
Septecimia Total	
Entritis	Tamil Nadu
Entritis Total	
Unknown infection	Tripura
Unknown infection Total	
Dystokia	Karnataka
Dystokia Total	
Cancerous Tumor	Andhra Pradesh
Cancerous Tumor Total	
Congestive Cardiac failure	Maharashtra
Congestive Cardiac failure Total	

1	2
Pulmonary Lesions	Punjab
Pulmonary Lesions Total	
Chronic Nephritis	Assam
Chronic Nephritis Total	
Septecaemia	Karnataka
Septecaemia Total	
Chronic Hepatic Dysfunction	Punjab
Chronic Hepatic Dysfunction Total	
Inflammation of Liver	Mizoram
Inflammation of Liver Total	
Traumatic injury	Tripura
Traumatic injury Total	
Sunstroke	Jharkhand
Sunstroke Total	
Cardiac failure	Maharashtra
Cardiac failure Total	
Internal obstruction	Punjab
Internal obstruction Total	
Severe impaction	Punjab
Severe impaction Total	

1	2
Septisemia	Maharashtra
Septisemia Total	
Canabolised	Bihar
Canabolised Total	
Tumor in the lungs	Odisha
Tumor in the lungs Total	
Bite injury	Meghalaya
Bite injury Total	
Internal bleeding	Uttar Pradesh
Internal bleeding Total	
Syncope	Rajasthan
Syncope Total	
Internal Haemorrhage	Andhra Pradesh
Internal Haemorrhage Total	
Lung and Liver failure	Maharashtra
Lung and Liver failure Total	
Adinocarcinoma	Uttar Pradesh
Adinocarcinoma Total	
Liver Cirrhosis	Tripura
Liver Cirrhosis Total	
Acute Shock	Karnataka
Acute Shock Total	

1	2
Leptospirosis	Tamil Nadu
Leptospirosis Total	
Acute Peritonitis	Karnataka
Acute Peritonitis Total	
Kidney failure	Karnataka
Kidney failure Total	
Acute Diuluer	Gujarat
Acute Diuluer Total	
Kidney disfunction	Madhya Pradesh
Kidney disfunction Total	
Acute bloat due to indigestion	Gujarat
Acute bloat due to indigestion Total	
Kidney and Liver failure	Karnataka
Kidney And Liver failure Total	
Abcess	Delhi
Abcess Total	
Jaundice	Gujarat
Jaundice Total	
Intestinal obstruction	Kerala
Intestinal obstruction Total	

### Investment by MNCs

4308. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the Multinational Companies (MNCs) functioning in India and the capital investment made by them; and

(b) the name of the MNCs who have shut down their business in India but their offices are still functioning here?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) As per section 591 of the Companies Act, 1956, as on 31st March, 2010, there were 3050 foreign companies incorporated outside India, which established a place of business within India. The country-wise distribution of such companies as on 31.3.2009 and 31.3.2010 is indicate in the enclosed Statement. The information with regard to the investment of these companies is not centrally maintained.

#### Statement

*Distribution of Foreign Companies defined Under Section 591 of the Companies Act, 1956 by their country of incorporation as on 31.3.2009 and 31.3.2010*

Sl. No.	Country of incorporation of Foreign Companies	Number of Companies as on 31.03.2009 (Revised)	Number of Companies as on 31.03.2010
1	2	3	4
1.	United States of America	402	444
2.	Singapore	292	311

1	2	3	4
3.	United Kingdom	215	235
4.	Japan	173	185
5.	Germany	110	127
6.	Hong Kong	96	104
7.	France	83	88
8.	Republic of Korea	73	79
9.	Australia	60	61
10.	Netherlands	55	59
11.	Italy	50	54
12.	Malaysia	40	46
13.	Switzerland	36	40
14.	China	33	36
15.	Canada	32	35
16.	Spain	28	34
17.	Thailand	27	30
18.	UAE	18	28
19.	Belgium	23	25
20.	Others	1004	1029
Total		2850	3050

[English]

#### Srinagar-Uri Highway

4309. SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Srinagar-Uri Highway is being up-graded into four lane;

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

(c) whether there is any time-bound programme for the completion of Srinagar-Uri and Srinagar-Gul Marg Highways;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of roads taken up for development/upgradation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(f) whether the bridge over river Jhelum is under construction on Sopore, Kupwada road and if so, the present status thereof alongwith the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Srinagar-Uri Highway in Km. 6.75 to Km. 14.20 is being upgraded to four lane. The likely date of completion of work is December, 2013.

(c) and (d) The target date of completion of development of Srinagar-Uri Highway is December, 2013. The work on the road section namely Narabal-Tangmarg Road falling within Srinagar-Gulmarg Highway is under progress and likely date of completion of work is November, 2011.

(e) Following work of development/up gradation are in progress in the State of Jammu and Kashmir:—

(i) NH-1A in a length of 273 Kms. by NHAI

(ii) NH-1A in a length of 94 Kms. by BRO

(iii) NH-1B and NH-1D in a length of 687 Kms. and other roads in Km. 329 is under progress by BRO

(iv) 38 nos. of works under Central Road Fund (CRF) and 1 no. of work under in Inter-State Connectivity (ISC) scheme by State PWD.

(f) Yes, Madam. A bridge of 216m length is under construction over River Jhelum on Sopore Bypass, in which 136.59m length has already been completed as on 20 August, 2011 and target date of completion for remaining portion of the bridge is 31 December, 2012.

### Water Pollution

4310. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether rising nitrate pollution in water is causing cancer in the country;

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

(c) whether use of nitrate fertilizers by farmers and industrial sector are responsible for this problem;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action plan of the Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is monitoring the surface and ground water quality under their National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWQMP). As informed by the CPCB, the water quality assessment of surface water carried out under NWQMP indicates that by and large the level of nitrate does not exceed the desirable limit (45 mg/l) for drinking water. The CPCB is also conducting monitoring of ground water quality at 595 locations in the country. The samples collected are analyzed as per notified protocol, the State-wise details of ground water quality monitored under NWQMS are given in the enclosed Statement. The CPCB has not undertaken any study on nitrate pollution causing cancer.

(c) and (d) As informed by CPCB, the Use of nitrogenous fertilizers is one of the causes for build up of nitrates in water. The States with large scale use of nitrogen fertilizers for agriculture have higher concentration of nitrates in water. The run-off from catchment area brings significant amount of nitrate. The cause of nitrate in water bodies is also on account of disposal of sewage and nitrogenous bearing effluents from industry.

(e) The options for reducing the level of nitrate in water bodies include optimal utilization of fertilizers, organic farming and crop rotation, regarding which farmers are being educated. Other measures taken to check pollution from municipal sewage and industries are:—

- Implementation of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 by the Central and the State Pollution Control Boards to restore the water quality.
- Special Drive under Environment Surveillance Scheme for 17 categories of industries discharging into rivers and lakes.
- Identification of 41 problem areas as per Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI).
- Common Effluent Treatment Plants for clusters of small scale industries.
- Identified urban centres are being considered under various River Action Plans for interception, diversion and development of treatment facilities.
- The depletion of flow in the rivers is one of the major factors for water quality degradation. Steps are being taken to augment flow in rivers for ecological consideration and the respective ministries concerned such as Water Resources and Power are being persuaded to provide adequate flow in the rivers so that

rivers can attain its ecological balance including desired water quality for various beneficial uses.

- Health impacts from industrial pollution are considered while fixing the emission and effluent standards. MINAS (Minimal National Standards) for water bodies are fixed with due consideration to see the effects of industrial pollution on water, human health and environment

### **Statement**

#### *State-wise details of Ground Water Quality under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme*

Sl. No.	State	Range of Nitrate (in mg/l)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.1-55.5
2.	Assam	0.1-1.1
3.	Meghalaya	0.1-1.1
4.	Mizoram	0.1-1.1
5.	Tripura	0.1-1.1
6.	Chhattisgarh	0.46-8.04
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0.46-8.04
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.07-12.60
9.	Chandigarh	0.07-12.60
10.	Punjab	0.07-12.60
11.	Kerala	0.03-8.79
12.	Odisha	0.36-34.37
13.	Puducherry	0.05-22.5



1	2	3
14.	Tamil Nadu	0.05-22.5
15.	Daman	0.37-6.34
16.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.37-6.34
17.	Maharashtra	0.09-30.3
18.	Gujarat	0.07-1.40
19.	Rajasthan	0.47-21.31
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0.15-21.80
21.	Uttarakhand	0.15-21.80
22.	Bihar	0.06-1.66
23.	West Bengal	0.1-11.1

**Reduction in Green House Gas  
Emissions**

4311. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any decrease of major Green House Gas emission in metro cities during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India has published a report on India's Green House Gas (GHG) emissions by sources and removals by sinks for the year 2007 such as Carbon dioxide, Methane and Nitrous Oxide for energy, industry, agriculture waste and Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry sectors at national level. However, no specific studies have been conducted to assess the reduction of GHG emissions in metro cities.

[Translation]

**Check on Bio-Medical Waste**

4312. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:  
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:  
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) the estimated generation of biomedical waste in the country every year, State-wise;

(b) the quantum of bio-medical waste being disposed of every year in the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make any infrastructure for disposal of bio-medical waste;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether a large number of Government as well private hospitals across the country are violating norms of bio-medical waste disposal;

(f) if so, the number of hospitals found violating norms of bio-medical waste disposal during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government alongwith the directions given to the State Pollution Control Boards to deal with those hospitals who are violating norms of biomedical waste disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (g) The State-wise details of generation and treatment of bio-medical waste and the number of hospitals found violating the Bio-Medical Waste Rules in the country during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

As per the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998, it is the duty of the Health Care Facilities generating Bio-Medical Waste (BMW) to take all necessary steps to ensure that such waste is handled without any adverse effect to human health and environment. It can do so either in its own treatment facilities or ensure requisite treatment through a common bio-medical waste treatment and disposal facility. However, in order to facilitate setting up of such common treatment facilities on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis, the Government is implementing a Central Sector Scheme (CSS) for providing financial assistance. Under the Scheme, 25% of the total cost of the project is provided as Central Government assistance subject to the availability of matching grant from the State Government.

The State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution

Control Committees (PCCs) of Union Territories are the Prescribed Authorities for implementation of the BMW Rules. They are required to ensure effective implementation of the Rules and take action against the health care facilities for violation of the provisions, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (EP Act).

As per the information provided by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), defaulting health care facilities are issued show cause notices or directions under the E(P) Act, 1986 by the SPCBs and PCCs, for violation of the provisions of BMW Rules.

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) also inspects health care facilities/common treatment and disposal facilities from time to time and issues notices/directions under Section 5 of the E(P) Act, 1986, against the defaulting units.

### Statement

#### Status of Bio-Medical Waste Management in the country for the last three years

State	Bio-Medical Waste Generation and Disposal (Kg./day)						No. of Health Care Facilities violated BMW Rules		
	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
	BMW Generation	BMW Disposal	BMW Generation	BMW Disposal	BMW Generation	BMW Disposal			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	518.41	518.41	963.67	963.67	407	407	–	Nil	–
Andhra Pradesh	13000	12100	14200	13000	14500	13018	567	343	173
Arunachal Pradesh	–	–	1368.54	1368.54	60	60	–	–	0
Assam	3973.9	1019.2	5130	1129	4595	2599	54	–	208
Bihar	3280	2336	3384	2403	3572	3095	1327	1247	1221
Chandigarh	1640	1640	1029	1029	1201	1201	–	384	32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chhattisgarh	2608.87	2608.87	4386.87	4386.87	5852	5701	57	27	20
Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	90	9700	4000	65	65	Nil	Nil	0
Delhi	8879.5	8879.5	8522.93	8522.93	9859	9859	527	64	165
Goa	1074.11	1074.11	1179.55	1179.55	2438	2438	0	1	1
Gujarat	25747	10000	25765	15000	16565	16565	552	274	224
Haryana	6110.38	6041.38	6067	5994	7069	6868	88	201	143
Himachal Pradesh	922	922	1128	1128	1278	1278#	20	38	15
Jharkhand	10733.5	6189.8	28975.26	11724.12	5415	4763	256	202	192
Jammu and Kashmir	1281	436	6646.5	NA	4827	2634	229	778	332
Karnataka	40796	29163	60018	42462	62241	43971	1293	2292	344
Kerala	165444	52726	55425	47806	32884	29438	—	932	1547
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	40	40	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	4682.214	4449.034	4072.8	3654.9	65231	4713	738	409	510
Maharashtra	31996.1	30298	42860.8	42860.8	40197	40197	3171	4019	4667
Manipur	30558.7	30558.7	503.24	503.24	412	412	531	531	40
Meghalaya	372.76	359.86	1000.5	1000.5	578	578	2	—	0
Mizoram	315.8	180.1	821.47	798.27	631	560	6	Nil	0
Nagaland	—	—	NA	NA	0	0	—	Nil	0
Odisha	4382.42	3090.7	4240.56	3344.47	5089	3542	98	146	105
Puducherry	3923 kg. and 3350 liters	3923 kg. and 3350 liters	3755	3755	2394	2394	10	23	23
Punjab	5507.86	4865.76	5941.49	5547.57	6903	6903	94	147	170

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rajasthan	31399	18620	32779.51	30448.21	19591	11816	1558	1106	946
Sikkim	620.86 kg. and 436 litres	620.86 kg. and 436 litres	821.47	798.27	—	—	—	Nil	—
Tamil Nadu	44478	27279	16516	16041	21418	21418	1329	499	507
Tripura	483	Not Assessed	478	NA	553	Not assessed	Not assessed	NA	Not assessed
Uttarakhand	2211.85	1191.3	2200	1176	1872	740	85	72	288
Uttar Pradesh	35222	13500	35763	14000	44392	42237	2457	2710	532
West Bengal	24582.75	13523.25	23498.25	9256	23571	12472	4041	1695	632
Total	506745	288203.8	409114.4	295271.88	405702	291983	19090	18140	13037

[English]

#### NHDP in Tamil Nadu

4313. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- whether the National Highways Development Project (NHDP) is under implementation in Tamil Nadu;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the number of National Highways passing

through Tamil Nadu which are being converted into four lanes, six lanes and eight lanes alongwith their present status; and

- the time by which the said works are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes, Madam.

- to (d) Details are enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

##### 4/6 laning of NHDP projects under implementation in Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Stretch	NH No.	Total Project Cost (Rs. in crore)	Anticipated date of completion
1	2	3	4	5
1.	4 laning of Tuticorin Port	7A	182.25	April-2012

1	2	3	4	5
2.	4 laning of Thanjarur-Trichy	67	280	December-2011
3.	4 laning of Madurai-Arupukottai-Tuticorin	45B	629	October-2011
4.	4 laning of Puducherry-Tindivanam	66	285	October-2011
5.	4 laning of Trichy-Karur	67	516	January-2012
6.	4 laning of Trichy-Dindigul	45	576	October-2011
7.	4 laning of Salem-Ulundrupet (BOT-1/TN-06)	68	941	December-2011
8.	6 laning of Chennai-Tada	5	353.37	October-2011
9.	6 laning of Krishnagiri-Walajhapet Section	46	1250	December-2013
10.	6 laning of Hosur-Krishnagiri	7	535	December-2013
11.	New 4-Lane Elevated Road from Chennai Port-Maduravoyal	4	1655	September-2013
12.	4 laning of Chengapalli to Coimbatore Bypass and End of Coimbatore Bypass to Tamil Nadu/Kerala Border	47	852	March-2013
13.	4 laning Tirupati-Tiruthani-Chennai (Approved Length 125.5 Km.) Tamil Nadu [61.47]/Andhra Pradesh [63.23]	205	571	March-2013
14.	4 laning of Development of Adequate Road Connectivity to Chennai-Ennore Port Connectivity	SR	600	June-2013
15.	2 laning of Dindigul-Perigulam-Theni-Kumili	220	485	December-2013
16.	2 laning of Trichy-Karaikudi and Trichy Bypass (Approved length 100 Km.)	210 and 67	374	December-2013
17.	2 laning of Krishnagiri-Tindivanam (Approved Length 170 Km.)	66	624	December-2014

### Advanced Landing Grounds

4314. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the advanced landing grounds/

airfields lying unused and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government proposes to reactivate several such landing grounds in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which all the advanced landing grounds are likely to be revived?

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

(a) Two ALGs and 51 airfields are lying unused due to terrain and operational constraints.

(b) to (d) Development/re-activation of advanced landing grounds/airfields are undertaken based on the operational and strategic requirement of the Services, which is reviewed from time to time. This is a continuous process.

[Translation]

### Construction Workers

4315. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

SHRI JAYWANTRAO GANGARAM AWALE:

SRI P.K. BIJU:

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

(a) the number of construction workers in the country as on date;

(b) whether deaths at construction sites are increasing in the country;

(c) the details of guidelines issued to private and public construction majors on the safety and security of construction labourers at construction sites; and

(d) the various social security schemes implemented for the construction labourers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The data regarding number of construction workers in the country as on date is not available. However as per estimate of National Sample Survey (2004-05), about 25.71 million building and other construction workers are estimated in India.

(b) As per the information available in respect of construction sites falling under the central sphere, during

the last three years the number of deaths at construction sites do not show increasing trend.

(c) The Government has enacted the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 to regulate the employment and conditions of service of building and other construction workers and to provide for their safety, health and welfare measures. The Act has to be implemented by State and Centre Government depending upon appropriate Government as per Section 2(a) of the Act. The Central Government has framed Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Central Rules 1998 which contains provisions and specifications for adequate safety and health of workers employed in construction industry.

(d) Under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, every State has to constitute a Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board. The functions of the Board include providing welfare and social security measure such as immediate assistance to a beneficiary in case of accident, payment of pension to the beneficiaries who have completed the age of 60 years, loan and advances for construction of a house, paying amount in connection with premia for Group Insurance Scheme etc.

The Government has also enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 for the social security and welfare of unorganized workers which includes building and other construction workers.

[English]

### Six Laning in Gujarat

4316. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Gujarat for six laning of Ahmedabad-Bamanbore section of NH-8A;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be approved/cleared by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The proposal received from the State Government has been examined and certain information has been called for from the State Government.

*[Translation]*

#### **Assessment in Caving of Land**

4317. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government has got ascertained reasons by geologists in regard to formulation of grassland into spongy land;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the incident of Hamirpur of Uttar Pradesh and Jabalpur area of Madhya Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to improve the land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No information is available with the Ministry of Environment and Forests on formulation of grassland into spongy land in forest areas of the Country.

(c) to (e) As per information received from State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, no

incident of formulation of grassland into spongy land has been reported from forest areas of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

#### **Preparing of NH-76**

4318. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NH-76 is in a poor condition;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for repairing of the said NH alongwith the details of funds allocated for the purpose; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be repaired alongwith its conversion into two-lane?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) No, Madam. The stretch from km. 177.00 to 192.00 of NH-76 was not in good condition and the same is being repaired. Funds for repairs of NHs are not allocated stretch-wise. Moreover, proposal for two laning and strengthening of NH-76 from km. 162.56 to 196.00 is included in Annual Plan 2011-12 of the Ministry and necessary action will be taken depending upon inter se-priority and availability of funds.

*[English]*

#### **Offshore Container Terminal**

4319. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project of construction of offshore container terminals has been completed;

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

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

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

(a) No, Madam. The project of construction of Offshore container terminal has not been completed in Mumbai Port.

(b) The construction of Offshore Container Terminal has been taken up in Mumbai Port in the State of Maharashtra.

(c) The work for construction of Offshore Container Terminal at Mumbai Port has been awarded to the BOT operator. The work is in progress by the BOT operator. The work is likely to be completed by September, 2012.

[Translation]

#### Collection of Water Cess

4320. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of water-tax collected by various States including Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board is deposited with the Union Government, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal for returning eighty per cent amount from water tax collection to the Pollution Control Board of the concerned State; and

(c) if so, the amount yet to be returned to States including Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The total amount of water cess collected and deposited into consolidated fund of India by 26 (twenty six) State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) of the States/ Union Territories during the last 3 financial years is as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the State PCBs/PCCs	Water Cess Collected (in Rs.)		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	342953000	293311000	292400000
2.	Assam	3623770	—	3825012
3.	Bihar	7150000	5400000	11200000
4.	Chandigarh	3548332	9791801	4021165
5.	Chhattisgarh	41850000	41100000	57200000
6.	Daman and Diu	77436	82582	415837
7.	Delhi	52659802	74031294	101879604
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	206103	198976	224992
9.	Goa	3971581	5164830	4671326



1	2	3	4	5
10.	Gujarat	305687127	176169525	132276810
11.	Haryana	68589980	52154949	75459565
12.	Himachal Pradesh	5314169	10826639	8567619
13.	Jharkhand	24900000	15000000	40000000
14.	Karnataka	35828000	36033743	55007771
15.	Kerala	7228916	11357222	10551037
16.	Madhya Pradesh	41526000	43165435	43324000
17.	Maharashtra	418076289	316348088	274094191
18.	Meghalaya	67447	202149	306858
19.	Odisha	—	70100000	68000000
20.	Puducherry	—	1368011	155868
21.	Punjab	158245882	130953642	122687708
22.	Rajasthan	78827319	42900159	270177217
23.	Tamil Nadu	82203707	86439811	85550258
24.	Uttarakhand	27740433	26770327	51983254
25.	Uttar Pradesh	366396145	435563993	454479749
26.	West Bengal	213261998	171320599	190990505
Total		2289933436	2055754775	2359450346

(b) upto 80% of the water cess amount collected by the Pollution Control Boards (PCBs) in the States and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in the Union Territories is disbursed to SPCBs/PCCs in accordance with section 8 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977. As and when budgetary allocations are made by the Ministry of Finance for

disbursement of water cess, appropriate amounts are released to the State Boards, including UPPCB.

(c) As per the records, an amount of **Rs. 261.00 Crores** is the outstanding balance of various SPCBs and PCCs till 31.03.2011, the break-up of which is given as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the State PCBs/PCCs	Outstanding Balance Payable (80% of total deposits) (in Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27922400
2.	Assam	3059994
3.	Bihar	3040000
4.	Chandigarh	10953034
5.	Chhattisgarh	5840000
6.	Daman and Diu	478178
7.	Delhi	233498
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	521602
9.	Goa	540
10.	Gujarat	9572963
11.	Haryana	4949985
12.	Himachal Pradesh	18559539
13.	Karnataka	104955290
14.	Kerala	13421582
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3999652
16.	Maharashtra	794110199
17.	Meghalaya	328406
18.	Odisha	110480000
19.	Puducherry	1276794
20.	Punjab	22800086
21.	Rajasthan	50604919
22.	Tamil Nadu	9468698

1	2	3
23.	Uttarakhand	2886405
24.	Uttar Pradesh	990744489
25.	West Bengal	418984491
Total		2609192744

[English]

#### Clearance to Nuclear Plants

4321. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether the Government has granted permission for setting up of some nuclear plants in the country including Jaitapur nuclear power project;

(b) if so, whether before granting permission Government assessed the impact on marine animals, displacement fishermen's problem etc.;

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

(d) whether the clearance was based only on political and strategic consideration and not on environmental basis;

(e) if so, whether the Government proposes to reconsider the project from the security, environmental and ecological angle; and

(f) 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) to (c) Ministry of Environment and

Forests has granted environmental clearance to various nuclear power projects which inter-alia include the Nuclear Power Park (6×1650 MWe) at village Madban, Taluka Rajapur, District Ratnagiri, Maharashtra by M/s Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) on 26.11.2010 under the provisions of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006. The appraisal was made by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) on the basis of the EIA report covering the impacts on different components of environment including marine biodiversity and fisheries.

(d) The environmental clearance to the said project was granted based on the environmental considerations and by providing the requisite environmental safeguards.

(e) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has no proposal to reconsider the project.

(f) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (e) above.

[Translation]

#### Bridge at Pachpedi Ghat

4322. SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government has submitted any proposal to the Union Government for construction of a bridge at Pachpedi Ghat across the river Sharda on National Highway No. 21;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the likely expenditure to be incurred thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Ministry is primarily

responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. The matter pertains to State Government of Uttar Pradesh as the bridge at Pachpedi Ghat across the river Sharda falls on State Highway-21 and not on National Highway. No proposal for construction of this bridge has been received from State Government of Uttar Pradesh

#### Employment Opportunities

4323. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether liberalisation policy of the Government and also the global economic crisis specially in the USA has led to decline in employment avenues or job retrenchment;

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

(c) the State-wise increase or decrease in employment opportunities due to the above mentioned reasons during the last three years;

(d) the manner in which the said crisis is likely to have impact on India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Labour Bureau under Ministry of Labour and Employment has been conducting "Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys" starting from October, 2008 to assess the impact of economic slowdown in India. The last such survey for which the results are available, was conducted during January — March, 2011. The results have shown that the employment at overall level has increased by 18.28 lakh during this period. As per results of quinquennial surveys

on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the workforce in 2009-10 has increased by 6.4 million from 459.1 million in 2004-05 to 465.5 million in 2009-10.

(c) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. Worker Population Ratio (WPR) measures the capacity of an economy to generate the level of employment. As per last two most recent surveys, WPR on usual status for rural and urban areas during 2004-05 and 2009-10 are enclosed as Statement.

(d) and (e) Due to globalization and economic liberalization, some employment opportunities in the older type of enterprises might have been reduced due to declining efficiency but at the same time new employment opportunities are created in a number of new areas, such as, Information Technology, Tourism, Financial Services etc. The GDP growth rates in India during last five years were 9.7% in 2006-07; 9.0% in 2007-08; 6.7% in 2008-09; 7.4% in 2009-10 and 8.5% in 2010-11. Three stimulus packages were announced on 07.12.2008, 02.01.2009 and 24.02.2009, in the form of developmental assistance, tax concession, etc. to counter economic slowdown and promote growth. Active labour market policies were pursued more vigorously.

### Statement

*State-wise Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status during 2004-05 and 2009-10*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	2004-05		2009-10	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54.4	39.2	52.1	36.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	45.8	31.9	40.4	30.2
3.	Assam	39.1	33.6	36.8	32.2
4.	Bihar	31.6	27.2	28.3	25.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	50.9	36.4	44.2	31.3
6.	Delhi	31.1	33.4	30.1	33.3
7.	Goa	34.2	36.3	33.9	33.2
8.	Gujarat	51.3	37.7	45.9	37.0
9.	Haryana	42.4	33.9	39.6	36.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	53.0	45.6	51.2	35.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	41.6	33.1	43.1	34.7
12.	Jharkhand	42.7	31.1	33.3	29.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Karnataka	54.2	38.6	49.7	38.2
14.	Kerala	40.0	37.1	38.3	36.3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	45.9	34.7	42.6	32.6
16.	Maharashtra	52.1	38.4	48.8	38.0
17.	Manipur	44.0	33.8	36.1	31.5
18.	Meghalaya	52.5	37.3	48.0	33.3
19.	Mizoram	52.1	38.3	50.6	40.3
20.	Nagaland	52.7	36.4	41.1	29.3
21.	Odisha	45.2	33.4	41.0	35.0
22.	Punjab	44.0	36.5	39.1	36.5
23.	Rajasthan	45.9	34.9	43.6	32.3
24.	Sikkim	44.3	36.9	44.2	39.8
25.	Tamil Nadu	52.8	41.8	50.1	38.3
26.	Tripura	32.3	29.8	39.0	32.7
27.	Uttarakhand	47.4	33.2	43.1	33.6
28.	Uttar Pradesh	37.1	33.1	34.4	30.0
29.	West Bengal	37.9	38.4	39.2	37.0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	44.2	37.9	40.4	39.2
31.	Chandigarh	38.8	34.3	30.1	35.2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	51.6	45.2	31.1	33.9
33.	Daman and Diu	40.2	41.5	41.6	34.4
34.	Lakshadweep	37.9	27.4	45.6	37.8
35.	Puducherry	46.1	34.3	48.1	38.1
Total		43.9	36.5	40.8	35.0

**Casual Workers**

4324. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:  
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

- (a) whether the number of casual workers has increased in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;
- (c) whether the Government has any proposal to impart the requisite training to this section of workers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the various schemes specially implemented for casual workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The casual labourers/workers are engaged by various Ministries/Departments and their Attached and Subordinate Offices for work of casual or seasonal or intermittent nature. They are engaged according to the requirement of different Ministries/Departments/Attached and Subordinate Offices and no centralized data regarding their engagement is maintained.

(c) and (d) The Government has no such proposal exclusively for causal workers. However, the Government runs vocational training programmes under various schemes such as Craftsmen Training Scheme, Apprenticeship Training Scheme and Modular Employable Skills under Skill Development Initiative for everybody including causal workers. 1259 modules have been developed under Skills Development Initiative.

[English]

**Conservation of Elephants**

4325. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched the nation-wide 'Haathi Mere Saathi' Campaign to improve conservation and welfare prospects of the elephants in the country;
- (b) if so, the details and the salient feature thereof;
- (c) the name of other agencies assisting the Government for the success of the said campaign in various States;
- (d) the extent to which said campaign will be helpful for the welfare and conservation of the elephants in the country; and
- (e) the details of the expenditure likely to be incurred in the said campaign?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) The Ministry had constituted a "Task Force on Project Elephant" to recommend measures for a more effective conservation and management regime for elephants in India. The Task Force submitted its report in 2010.

One of the recommendations of Task Force is to reach out to the people to improve conservation and welfare prospects of the elephants. In this direction, the Ministry, in partnership with the Wildlife Trust of India; (WTI) has launched the nationwide 'Haathi Mere Saathi' campaign by unveiling the campaign mascot, logo and website of the campaign during the Elephant-8 Ministerial Meeting held in New Delhi on 24th May, 2011. Other details of the campaign have not been finalized. No amount has been allocated for this campaign and the Government has not incurred any expenditure so far.

### Approval of Regional Developmental Plan

4326. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any request from the Government of Maharashtra for the approval of regional developmental plant of Mahabaleshwar-Panchgani;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of the said plan; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Government has approved the Mahabaleshwar-Panchgani Regional Development Plan (2002 — 2022) prepared by the Government of Maharashtra subject to the condition that the green zones shall not be converted into the non-green uses and the tourism Master Plan which is part of the Regional Plan should also be subsequently notified as part-II of the Regional Plan. These plans are to be notified by the Government of Maharashtra under the relevant act for information to the public.

[Translation]

### Shortage of Staff in NHAI

4327. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of staff in the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI);

(b) if so, whether the work and quality have got affected due to the said shortage;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the likely time by which the vacant posts will be filled in NHAI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (e) Due to shift in execution mode from erstwhile Engineering Procurement Construction mode to Public Private Partnership mode in which projects are awarded predominantly on BOT (Toll) basis, and the evolving work program, the manpower requirements of NHAI are constantly changing and are being addressed accordingly on a continual basis.

The basic functioning of NHAI is modeled on a lean and thin organization which operates on business principles and out-sources its activities for efficient functioning.

### Check on Pollution in Yamuna River

4328. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pollution Control Research Institute has conducted or proposes to conduct any in-depth study on the growing pollution in the Yamuna river;

(b) if so, the outcome of the above study and recommendations made therein;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the effective steps being taken by the Government to check the pollution?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) To supplement the efforts of State Governments in addressing the problem of pollution of river Yamuna, Government of India is implementing Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) with assistance from JICA in a phased manner. YAP-I which commenced in April, 1993 in the three States of Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Haryana covering 15 towns was completed in Feb, 2003 at a total cost of Rs. 682 crore. 269 schemes of pollution abatement were completed, including 38 STPs of total 753.25 million litres per day (mld) capacity, YAP-II was approved in 2003 at an estimated cost of Rs. 624 crores. Major items of work being implemented under this phase include rehabilitation of sewerage network and STPs and construction of new STPs.

[English]

#### Beautification of NHs

4329. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently proposed any programme for the beautification of National Highways (NHs) and State Highways;

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

(c) the time by which such programme is likely to be started by the Government?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Setting up of ITIs

4330. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI:

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

(a) the number of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and IT centres operational at present in the country, State-wise including Bihar, Kerala, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government has any plan to upgrade/modernise ITIs being run all over the country;

(c) if so, the number of ITIs covered under this scheme including Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;

(d) the amount earmarked and spent for this purpose till date;

(e) whether the Government has devised some cluster-based skill development initiatives; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the status of implementation, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Yes, Madam. There are 2228 State Government run Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and 6797 private run Industrial Training Centres (ITCs) in the country including those in Bihar, Kerala, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. State-wise detail is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) Yes, Madam. The Union Government has formulated the following three schemes for the purpose of upgrading the Government ITIs all over the country:—

(i) Upgradation of 100 ITIs into Centers of Excellence (CoE) through domestic funding.

(ii) Upgradation of 400 ITIs through Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) with World Bank Assistance.

(iii) Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership.



(c) A total of 1583 ITIs are covered throughout the country under these Schemes including 91 ITIs of Andhra Pradesh and 106 ITIs of Uttar Pradesh. The State-wise break-up of ITIs covered under various Schemes is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) Rs. 4541.24 crore has been earmarked and Rs. 3601.37 crore has been spent for the purpose till date. The State-wise detail is enclosed as Statement-III.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

**Statement-I**

*Number of Government and Private ITIs/ITCs in various States/Union Territories as on 30.06.2011*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Number of Government ITIs	Number of Pvt. ITCs	Total ITIs/ITCs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	0	1
2.	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>655</b>
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	1	6
4.	Assam	30	4	34
5.	<b>Bihar</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>427</b>
6.	Chandigarh	2	0	2
7.	Chhattisgarh	90	46	136
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1
9.	Daman and Diu	2	0	2
10.	Delhi	16	59	75
11.	Goa	10	4	14

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Gujarat	155	377	532
13.	Haryana	85	96	181
14.	Himachal Pradesh	71	116	187
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	1	38
16.	Jharkhand	20	119	139
17.	Karnataka	168	1185	1353
18.	<b>Kerala</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>527</b>
19.	Lakshadweep	1	0	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	173	98	271
21.	Maharashtra	390	339	729
22.	Manipur	7	0	7
23.	Meghalaya	5	2	7
24.	Mizoram	1	0	1
25.	Nagaland	8	0	8
26.	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>595</b>
27.	Puducherry	8	9	17
28.	Punjab	95	208	303
29.	Rajasthan	114	682	796
30.	Sikkim	4	0	4
31.	Tamil Nadu	60	638	698
32.	Tripura	8	0	8
33.	Uttar Pradesh	314	785	1099
34.	Uttarakhand	59	32	91
35.	West Bengal	51	29	80
Grand Total		2228	6797	9025

**Statement-II**

*Number of ITIs covered under the scheme Upgradation of 100 ITIs into Centers of Excellence (CoE) through domestic funding, Upgradation of 400 ITIs through Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) with World Bank Assistance and Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP*

Sl. No.	State	Upgradation of 100 ITIs into Centers of Excellence (CoE) through domestic funding	Upgradation of 400 ITIs through Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) with World Bank Assistance	Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP	Total Number of ITIs covered
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	1	0	1
2.	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>91</b>
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	1	4	5
4.	Assam	—	7	16	23
5.	Bihar	2	8	12	22
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	1		1	2
7.	Chhattisgarh	4	18	41	63
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—		1	1
9.	Daman and Diu	—	1	0	1
10.	Delhi	1	3	8	12
11.	Goa	2	7	1	10
12.	Gujarat	8	29	72	109
13.	Haryana	5	16	48	69
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3	11	32	46

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	10	23	33
16.	Jharkhand	1	3	7	11
17.	Karnataka	6	30	76	112
18.	Kerala	5	7	24	36
19.	Lakshadweep		1	0	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8	28	61	97
21.	Maharashtra	12	87	225	324
22.	Manipur	—	2	0	2
23.	Meghalaya	—	1	1	2
24.	Mizoram	—	1	2	3
25.	Nagaland	—	1	5	6
26.	Odisha	2	9	14	25
27.	Puducherry	1	1	3	5
28.	Punjab	8	27	75	110
29.	Rajasthan	5	10	89	104
30.	Sikkim	—	1	0	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	5	17	32	54
32.	Tripura	—	1	7	8
33.	Uttar Pradesh	10	16	80	106
34.	Uttarakhand	3	10	36	49
35.	West Bengal	3	10	26	39
Total		100	400	1083	1583

**Statement-III**

*Funds earmarked and released under the scheme Upgradation of 100 ITIs into Centers of Excellence (CoE) through domestic funding, Upgradation of 400 ITIs through Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) with World Bank Assistance and Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP*

Sl. No.	State	Upgradation of 100 ITIs into Centers of Excellence (CoE) through domestic funding		Upgradation of 400 ITIs through Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) with World Bank Assistance		Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP		Total Number of ITIs covered and funds released under all the three schemes	
		Funds* earmarked	Fund released (In crore)	Funds* earmarked	Fund released (In crore)	Funds* earmarked	Fund released (In crore)	Funds* earmarked	Fund released (In crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			2.63	0.73	0	0 .00	2.63	0.73
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6.00	5.99	61.05	49..42	152.50	152.50	219.55	207.91
3.	Arunachal Pradesh		—	1.80	1.50	10.00	10.00	11.8	11.5
4.	Assam		—	22.05	15.79	50.00	40.00	72.05	55.79
5.	Bihar	2.40	2.194	21.00	11.58	42.50	30.00	65.9	43.774
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	1.20	0.77		0	2.50	2.50	3.7	3.27
7.	Chhattisgarh	4.80	4.80	37.14	28.92	145.00	102.50	186.94	136.22
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		—			2.50	2.50	2.5	2.5
9.	Daman and Diu	1.20	—	1.50	0.40	0	0.00	2.7	0.4
10.	Delhi		1.13	6.64	4.69	30.00	20.00	36.64	25.82
11.	Goa	2.40	2.40	18.38	15.19	2.50	2.50	23.28	20.09
12.	Gujarat	9.60	9.60	76.13	66.62	247.50	180.00	-333.23	256.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Haryana	6.00	5.93	37.50	30.15	132.50	120.00	176	156.08
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3.60	3,372	24.37	21.80	82.50	80.00	110.47	105.172
15.	Jammu and Kashmir		—	16.13	9.76	87.50	57.50	103.63	67.26
16.	Jharkhand	1.20	1.191	7.64	6.56	32.50	17.50	41.34	25.251
17.	Karnataka	7.20	7.20	78.75	69.12	190.00	190.00	275.95	266.32
18.	Kerala	6.00	5.74	14.88	12.92	65.00	60.00	85.88	78.66
19.	Lakshadweep		—	55.50	00.24	0	0.00	55.5	0.24
20.	Madhya Pradesh	9.60	9.591	55.175	48.81	245.00	152.50	309.775	210.901
21.	Maharashtra	14.40	14.40	208.13	196.92	692.50	562.50	915.03	773.82
22.	Manipur		—	3.60	2.74	5.00	0.00	8.6	2.74
23.	Meghalaya		—	2.70	1.94	7.50	2.50	10.2	4.44
24.	Mizoram		—	2.25	1.66	5.00	5.00	7.25	6.66
25.	Nagaland		—	2.25	2.11	17.50	12.50	19.75	14.61
26.	Odisha	2.40	2.40	18.94	15.04	37.50	35.00	58.84	52.44
27.	Puducherry	1.20	0.74	1.43	1.24	10.00	7.50	12.63	9.48
28.	Punjab	9.60	9.594	68.63	55.43	190.00	187.50	268.23	252.524
29.	Rajasthan	6.00	3.981	18.97	12.36	275.00	222.50	299.97	238.841
30.	Sikkim		—	1.94	1.91	0	0.00	1.94	1.91
31.	Tamil Nadu	6.00	5.982	41.18	26.83	80.00	80.00	127.18	112.812
32.	Tripura		—	3.15	2.98	17.50	17.50	20.65	20.48
33.	Uttar Pradesh	12.00	12.00	36.55	33.71	400.00	200.00	448.55	245.71
34.	Uttarakhand	3.60	1.871	15.42	12.15	157.50	90.00	176.52	104.021
35.	West Bengal	3.60	3.57	22.85	17.99	75.00	65.00	101.45	86.56
Total		120.00	114.67	931.24	779.20	3490.00	2707.50	4541.24	3601.37

[Translation]

### Dredging Works

4331. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian companies are engaged in the dredging work in the sea;

(b) if so, the names of such companies alongwith the number of dredgers in their possession;

(c) whether the Cochin Port Trust is offering more facilities to foreign companies instead of Indian dredging companies;

(d) whether their dredgers have been seized for harassing them by levelling false allegations against them;

(e) if so, the names of such companies and the number of dredgers being seized;

(f) whether the Government is aware of the cases of corruption in Cochin Port Trust; and

(g) if so, the action taken by the Government against the persons involved therein?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) M/s Dredging Corporation of India Limited, a Central Public Sector Undertaking is engaged in the dredging work in the sea. There are 14 dredgers in possession of Dredging Corporation of India Limited. The information in respect of private Indian companies is being collected. No such information is available about foreign dredging companies.

(c) All the dredging projects are awarded through Global tendering process. No preference is being given to foreign companies whereas for deployment of Indian Flag vessels 10% purchase preference is provided as per dredging policy of Government of India.

(d) and (e) No dredger has been seized for harassing by false allegations. In case of one capital dredging work earlier awarded to the Company M/s Jaisu Shipping Co. Pvt. Ltd., their dredgers have been detained by Cochin Port Trust pending Writ Petition in the court for attachment to recover their dues.

(f) and (g) No such instance has come to the notice in this case.

### Pending EPF Cases

4332. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

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

(a) the total number of cases pending for settlement of Employee's Provident Fund all over the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for pendency of such cases;

(c) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take steps for speedy disposal of such claims;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these are likely to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) State-wise data on Employees Provident Fund claims (final withdrawals and partial withdrawals) for the year 2008-2009, 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 and April, 2011 to June 2011 is given at enclosed Statement.

Data for last day i.e., for 31.07.2011 is given at enclosed Statement. It is clarified that the settlement of claim is a continuous process. Claims are required to be settled within 30 days. Pending claims shown in Statement-I and Statement-II include claims received upto

31st March of the respective year and pending for less than 30 days.

(b) The reasons for pendency of claims is due to receipt of higher number of claims over the previous year due to which there is corresponding increase in disposal as well as pendency.

(c) and (d) The following steps have been taken for speedy disposal of claims and reduce pendency:—

(i) By upgradation of existing offices and by opening new offices having regard to the workload.

(ii) Computerization of settlement process and by monitoring by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners in-charge. All the 119 offices have been computerized during the year 2010-2011.

(iii) Recruitment of staff to meet shortage in offices.

(e) Settlement of claims is a continuous process. Claims which are pending in a month are settled in the subsequent cycle of claim settlement.

#### Statement-I

##### EPF Claims Pending (Final Settlement + Partial Withdrawals)

Regions	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (April to June)
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	32079	29737	58741	105905
Haryana	24586	48121	25529	53066
Himachal Pradesh	2523	0	1251	2570
Punjab	5301	2458	5781	13709
Uttar Pradesh	1843	1201	12172	26515
Uttarakhand	1521	4103	1584	7799
North Zone	67853	85620	105058	209564
Bihar	195	45	1444	2367
West Bengal	10530	7361	13634	28688
Jharkhand	1064	1345	728	6040
Odisha	1197	2145	401	5050
North East Region	806	95	1093	3912
East Zone	13792	10991	17300	46057

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	57503	18620	49309	139479
Andhra Pradesh	10472	20406	6483	37050
Kerala	765	1587	5600	11690
Tamil Nadu	31249	43224	28391	78590
South Zone	99989	83837	89783	266809
Chhattisgarh	3	25	30	52
Goa	537	180	4407	3695
Gujarat	5479	19058	17786	36551
Maharashtra	63670	76652	38842	225229
Madhya Pradesh	153	1238	1256	12427
Rajasthan	0	4951	2385	7307
West Zone	69842	102104	64706	285261
Total	251476	282552	276847	807691

\*Data for the years 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 (April to June) is provisional.

**Statement-II**

*Status of Pending Claims (All Claims)*

(As on 31.07.2011)

Regions	Opening Balance	Receipt during the period	Workload	Total Claims	Claims Rejected	Total Settled	Total Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Delhi	124406	253967	378380	378380	26931	88141	263304
Haryana	56054	236555	292883	292883	46327	130551	115901
Himachal Pradesh	2874	31638	34466	34466	8598	20377	5481
Punjab	11670	136734	148711	148711	26146	94116	28275



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uttar Pradesh	27809	184666	211813	211813	50504	108738	52229
Uttarakhand	3683	44485	48251	48251	8399	23593	16248
North Zone	226496	888045	1114504	1114504	166905	465516	481438
Bihar	3782	12777	16558	16558	1540	5187	9820
West Bengal	39107	124732	144321	144321	13958	53041	77103
Jharkhand	3377	35326	38705	38705	7671	17654	13372
Odisha	1730	46067	46744	46744	10931	25388	10418
North East Region	3110	17588	20684	20684	3735	6931	10008
East Zone	51106	236490	267012	267012	37835	108201	120721
Karnataka	131843	561267	693086	693086	75400	229984	387630
Andhra Pradesh	19693	320950	341824	341824	63201	187293	91072
Kerala	13339	114314	127639	127639	28173	72770	26634
Tamil Nadu	72165	526058	538093	598093	89464	288067	220444
South Zone	237040	1522589	1760642	1760642	256238	778114	725780
Chhattisgarh	67	29873	29941	29941	7109	20390	2433
Goa	9643	21667	31302	31302	5421	20038	5841
Gujarat	40156	233510	273680	273680	52108	151511	70037
Maharashtra	99661	980261	1080395	1080395	104385	321863	654053
Madhya Pradesh	3365	92290	95625	95625	20742	55090	19744
Rajasthan	6636	94181	100791	100791	24972	59142	16656
West Zone	159528	1451782	1611734	1611734	214737	628034	768764
Total	674170	4098906	4753892	4753892	675715	1979865	2096703

\*As per EPFO Dashboard in website.

### Labour Court Judgement

4333. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the judgements given by the Labour Courts in favour of the labourers have not been or are not being implemented;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government takes any action on non-implementation of the said judgements;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (e) The orders passed by the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts are notified in the Official Gazette and are binding on the employers. In majority of cases, the employers implement the orders of the Labour Courts in respect of organisations which fall under Central Sphere. In case of non-implementation of award by the employers, there is a provision for prosecution sanctioned under section 29 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

### Rewas-Aware Port

4334. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals for grant of right of way to Rewas-Aware Port for developing an approach channel through Mumbai Port Trust (MbPT) waters;

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

(c) whether the Government has also received any request from the Government of Maharashtra to get the NOC to the Maharashtra Maritime Board/Rewas-Aware Port Development from MbPT for the use of waterways of around 17 kms; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) Yes, Madam. A proposal for grant of right of way to Rewas-Aware Port for developing an approach channel through Mumbai Port Trust (MbPT) waters has been received.

(b) The proposal has been examined and the issue of grant of way to Rewas-Aware Port can be considered only after finalization of mutually acceptable terms and conditions between Mumbai Port and Rewas Aware Port.

(c) Yes, Madam. Government of Maharashtra through Maharashtra Maritime Board (MMB) has requested Mumbai Port for grant of right of way to Rewas Port for developing an Approach Channel through Mumbai Port's waters for around 17 kms.

(d) Mumbai Port has, in principle, agreed to consider the right of way to Rewas Port for development of an approach channel provided that the Terms and Conditions for right of way are mutually agreed to by Mumbai Port and Rewas Port.

[English]

### Road from Ferozpur to Bima Road

4335. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the road from Ferozpur to Bima in Mewat district of Haryana has broken at many places due to the use of sub-standard material;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken against the company that constructed the said road;

(c) whether the Government proposes to conduct any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (e) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in the Country. The road from Ferozpur to Bima in Mewat District of Haryana is not a National Highway.

#### EPF Accounts

4336. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:  
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR:  
SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI:

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

(a) whether the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has updated all the Provident Fund (PF) accounts before declaring the higher rate of interest;

(b) whether the Government has propose to invest EPF in the Equity/share market;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to allow the EPFO to invest in the Government securities only; and

(d) if so, the rate of return of the invested fund?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Updatons of annual accounts are done after receiving contribution and statutory returns from the employers and it is a

continuous process. At times delay/pendency in updation of accounts slows down because of the following reasons:—

1. Non-deposit of contribution by the employers in time;
2. Short-remittance of contribution by the employers;
3. Delay as well as non-submission of statutory returns in prescribed formats; and
4. Delay in declaration of rate of interest by the appropriate Government.

A special drive has been undertaken for updating the members' accounts for the period upto the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11. Due to constant monitoring at Zonal level and Head Office level, sizeable quantum of members' accounts could be updated which includes the updation for the year 2010-11 for which rate of interest i.e. 9.5 per cent was declared.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) The funds of the Employees' Provident Fund Organization are at present being invested as per the Pattern of Investment notified by the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

(d) Rate of return of the invested fund during the past three years is higher than the benchmark rate of earning determined by CRISIL rating agency which is 8.52%.

[Translation]

#### Sea Freight

4337. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether sea freight rates have decreased substantially during each of the last three year;

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

(c) the details of its impact on the sea routes of various countries?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The Baltic Dry Index (BDI) and Baltic Dirty Tanker Index (BDTI) track shipping rates for bulk dry and liquid commodities and are the leading indicators of global economic activity. The details of the BDI (Baltic Dry Index) and BDTI (Baltic Dirty Tanker Index) for the last three years are as under:—

Year	BDTI (Baltic Dirty Tanker Index)	BDI (Baltic Dry Index)
August, 2008	1854	8280
August, 2009	474	3251
August, 2010	715	1977
August, 2011 (as on 24.8.2011)	693	1602

The indices above show the declining trend of the bulk shipping freight market. Besides dry bulk and tankers, the shipping industry is also grappling with falling freight rates in containerized cargoes.

Due to global down turn primarily caused in the world economy since 2008, there has been an uncertainty prevailing in the recovery of economies world over resulting in a dip in the movement of cargo volumes not just from US and western economies but also from countries China, Brazil, etc. Due to excessive Shipping Tonnage supplies i.e. new deliveries, the shipping market is in a depressed State. Depressed freight market may hit the profitability of shipping companies whereas importers and exporters may stand to gain by taking

advantage of prevailing lower freight rates in all world trade routes.

#### Availability of Ammonium Nitrate

4338. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR:

SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

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

(a) whether the ammonium nitrate having explosive characteristics is easily available in the market;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to amend the Explosive Act, 1984 to regulate the use of ammonium nitrate and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to regulate manufacture, storage, transport and sale of explosive items including ammonium nitrate in the country to avoid misuse of such chemical substances by terror groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) At present there is no regulation or control over the availability or use of Ammonium Nitrate in India.

(b) In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 17 of the Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), Ammonium Nitrate has been brought within the purview of Explosives Act, 1884 through a Notification of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion in the Gazette of India vide S.O. No. 1678(E) dated 21st July, 2011.

(c) Draft Ammonium Nitrate Rules to regulate the use of Ammonium Nitrate for bonafide purpose by incorporating provisions relating to its safe transport,

storage, sale, use, import/export etc. are under process of formulation.

### Protection of Forests

4339. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:  
SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN:  
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:  
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

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

(a) whether forest products are being allegedly exploited illegally by the naxalites in the naxal affected areas in the country;

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

(c) whether a number of trees including teak and sandalwood are being felled illegally and allegedly smuggled at a large scale from the bordering areas of naxal-hit States in the country;

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

(e) whether the Government has any proposal for setting up of special task force to check the increasing felling and smuggling of the said trees in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) There are no reports available in the Ministry on illegal exploitation of forest products by naxalites in the naxal affected areas. However, the local forest dwellers including tribals are permitted under various Forest Acts/Rules/Regulations to collect

forest products for their bonafide consumption and sustenance.

(c) and (d) No large scale felling of teak and sandalwood has been reported from naxal-hit States or from bordering areas of naxal-hit States in the country. Stray incidents of felling do occur for which officials of State forest Departments take action as per the provisions of Indian Forest Act, 1927/State Acts.

(e) and (f) No proposal for setting up of special task forces under consideration of the Central Government to check felling and smuggling of teak and sandalwood trees. However, various steps such as regular checking of beats, patrolling of forest areas by field staffs and Special Reserve Police (SRP), checking of vehicles at forest nakas/checking posts, joint patrolling with other agencies, etc., are being taken to check any illegal felling and smuggling.

### Trade with China

4340. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:  
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:  
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) the details of the various commodities exported to China and foreign exchange earned from such exports during the last three years, items-wise;

(b) whether there has been an increase in the import of unbranded Chinese mobile handsets, dairy products, toys and other electronic items, and if so, the details thereof during the above period, year-wise, item-wise, quantum-wise and value-wise;

(c) whether a large number of these mobile handsets do not have the International Mobile Equipment Identity Number and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in the matter; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to amend the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 to ban the import of goods which are hazardous in nature and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to ensure quality restrictions by blocking the import of such inferior quality goods from China and to protect the domestic industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Details of the commodities exported to China and foreign exchange earned during the last three years are at enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The details of import of Mobile Handsets, Dairy Products and Toys from China during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are at enclosed Statement-II. Due to concerns regarding melamine contamination, prohibition on import of milk and milk products from China was imposed from 24th September, 2008 and was extended from time to time. This prohibition has been further

extended for a period of one year from 24th December, 2010. The import of Chinese toys was banned on 23rd January, 2009. Subsequently from 2nd March, 2009 import of Chinese toys was allowed subject to certain conditions. At present import of toys from all sources is subject to the conditions prescribed in DGFT notification dated 27th January, 2010. To curb the import of fake and substandard Mobile Handsets, the import of "Mobile Handsets" without International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) Number or with all Zeroes IMEI was prohibited from 16th June, 2009. From 14th October, 2009 import of "CDMA Mobile Phones" without Electronic Serial Number (ESN)/Mobile Equipment Identifier (MEID) or with all Zeroes as ESN/MEID has also been prohibited. Brand-wise import details of Mobile Phones are not maintained.

(d) There is no proposal to amend the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 to ban the import of goods which are hazardous in nature as they are covered by Hazardous Material Rules of Ministry of Environment and Forest.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *Details of the Commodities Exported to China during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11*

Values in US \$ Million  
(P) Provisional

Sl. No.	Commodity	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11(P)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Non-Ferrous Metals	138.86	584.44	5479.84
2.	Iron Ore	4372.63	5167.89	4319.32
3.	Cotton Raw including Waste	290.25	1112.68	1574.56
4.	Other Ores and Minerals	698.91	643.68	1482.46
5.	Ferro Alloys	238.00	277.44	955.94
6.	Petroleum (Crude and Products)	115.42	97.05	704.31

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Plastic and Linoleum Products	252.81	444.17	517.91
8.	Dyes/Intermediates and Coaltar Chemicals	145.20	217.87	452.68
9.	Processed Minerals	217.47	139.60	365.46
10.	Machinery and Instruments	254.73	337.59	351.07
11.	Cotton Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups etc.	102.74	155.90	328.78
12.	Other Commodities	301.17	142.32	319.84
13.	Marine Products	105.94	231.95	280.42
14.	Electronic Goods	118.76	250.23	272.77
15.	Oil Meals	157.64	101.53	242.55
16.	Inorganic/Organic/Agro Chemicals	173.96	195.25	216.47
17.	Castor Oil	105.06	169.23	213.41
18.	Spices	80.15	103.25	176.34
19.	Primary and Semi-Finished Iron and Steel	118.35	25.80	152.81
20.	Drugs, Pharmaceuticals and Fine Chemicals	123.64	136.76	132.60
21.	Residual Chemicals and Allied Product	55.49	68.04	93.00
22.	Gems and Jewellery	739.50	434.80	83.39
23.	Manufactures of Metals	38.42	37.56	71.74
24.	Glass/Glassware/Ceramics/Refractories/Cement	59.99	65.06	66.18
25.	Finished Leather	46.52	46.10	66.30
26.	Transport Equipments	49.60	37.92	61.92
27.	Cosmetics/Toiletries etc.	19.15	40.06	50.02
28.	Guergum Meal	39.23	25.81	45.48
29.	Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups	19.88	23.12	43.70
30.	Sesame Seeds	15.60	13.72	34.40

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Manmade Staple Fibre	12.26	13.05	25.65
32.	RMG Cotton including Accessories	7.09	13.62	23.29
33.	Groundnut	4.98	3.41	19.24
34.	Mica	14.70	15.13	18.51
35.	Coir and Coir Manufactures	5.72	13.08	18.32
36.	Rubber Manufactured Products Except Footwear	10.26	11.54	16.15
37.	Paints/Enamels/Varnishes etc.	9.59	7.22	12.76
38.	Machine Tools	7.25	9.88	10.62
39.	Aluminium other than Products	11.38	119.86	7.90
40.	Paper/Wood Products	3.72	3.91	6.68
41.	Iron and Steel Bar/Rod etc.	4.68	3.90	5.93
42.	Silk Waste	0.01	4.55	5.77
43.	Residual Engineering Items	3.82	3.71	5.76
44.	Natural Silk Yarn, Fabrics, Madeup	3.13	3.22	5.65
45.	Other Cereals	0.36	0.94	5.64
46.	Tea	0.57	2.08	5.50
47.	Sugar	21.64	0.00	4.48
48.	Misc./ Processed Items	0.52	1.34	4.83
49.	Woolen Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups etc.	2.86	4.56	3.63
50.	Leather Goods	0.49	0.53	3.46
51.	Carpet (Excluding Silk) Handmade	1.81	2.48	3.45
52.	Handcrfs (Excluding Handmade Carpets)	4.21	9.73	3.37
53.	Project Goods	0.68	19.79	2.67
54.	Shellac	0.60	0.50	2.49



1	2	3	4	5
55.	Fresh Fruits	0.74	4.83	2.43
56.	Footwear of Leather	2.50	1.39	2.37
57.	RMG Manmade Fibres	1.50	0.84	1.95
58.	Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	0.97	1.75	1.90
59.	Processed Fruits and Juices	1.09	2.35	1.50
60.	Jute Manufactures Excluding Floor Covering	0.00	0.51	1.51
61.	RMG of Other Textile Materials	0.40	0.87	1.43
62.	Dairy Products	5.80	0.46	1.19
63.	RMG Wool	1.94	0.27	0.76
64.	RMG Silk	0.17	0.23	0.58
65.	Sports Goods	0.32	0.45	0.54
66.	Coffee	0.30	2.04	0.47
67.	Tobacco Unmanufactured	0.42	0.16	0.40
68.	Jute Yarn	0.03	0.04	0.36
69.	Processed Vegetables	0.03	0.45	0.28
70.	Tobacco Manufactured	1.39	0.96	0.22
71.	Leather Garments	0.06	0.26	0.21
72.	Floriculture Products	0.40	0.27	0.19
73.	Saddlery and Harnes	0.19	0.28	0.18
74.	Floor Covering of Jute	0.09	0.13	0.14
75.	Computer Software in Physical form	0.84	0.15	0.13
76.	Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	0.11	0.37	0.12
77.	Leather Footwear Components	0.69	0.07	0.10
78.	Meat and Preparations	1.45	3.24	0.09

1	2	3	4	5
79.	Spirit and Beverages	2.95	0.14	0.07
80.	Pulses	0.02	0.00	0.07
81.	Jute Hessian	0.13	0.00	0.06
82.	Other Jute Manufactures	0.09	0.07	0.05
83.	Rice (Other Than Basmati)	0.00		0.05
84.	Footwear of Rubber/Canvas etc.	0.36	0.07	0.05
85.	Silk Carpet	0.01	0.01	0.01
86.	Fresh Vegetables	0.32	0.03	0.01
87.	Cashew	0.32	0.18	0.01
88.	Rice-Basmati	0.25	0.13	
89.	Mollases	0.22		
Total		9,353.50	11,617.87	19,396.08

Source: DGCI&S

### Statement-II

*Details of the Import of Mobile Handset, Dairy Products and Toys during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (April-January)*

(Value in INR)

Commodity	Qty. Units	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (April-January)	
		Quantity	Value (INR)	Quantity	Value (INR)	Quantity	Value (INR)
Mobile Handset	No.	5,03,27,390	1,28,93,22,55,948	5,49,64,012	1,21,62,18,67,894	10,11,84,129	1,68,48,49,78,571
Dairy Products	Kg.	26,51,951	17,63,24,312	5,88,443	3,18,18,064	22,67,384	16,44,70,696
Toys	No.	39,41,19,598	3,05,72,11,036	38,21,77,559	2,96,19,66,861	45,06,70,083	4,60,73,65,393

Note: 2010-11 figures are purely provisional and subject to change.

Source: DGCI&S

**Initiatives to Boost the Export of  
Cotton/Yarn**

4341. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN  
SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:  
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL  
TIWARI:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:  
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:  
SHRI P. KUMAR:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:  
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:  
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:  
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government consider that there is need to take some incentives to promote export of cotton after removing quantitative restrictions and the recent fall in prices of raw cotton/yarn;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the projected target of the Government to increase cotton production in the country during the next Five Year Plan in view of the rising demand of exports; and

(d) whether there is any proposal for setting up of centres of cotton excellence in the country including Gujarat and if so, the details thereof alongwith the efforts

being made by the Government to promote the textile industry, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Cotton exports have been placed on Open General License (OGL) category without any export cap with effect from August 2, 2011. Government has restored DEPB benefits on cotton from October 1, 2010 and cotton yarn from April 1, 2011 to incentivize cotton and yarn exports addressing the slowdown in the industry. Cotton prices have increased from Rs. 29,500/- candy on August 2, 2011 to Rs. 38,500/- candy on August 25, 2011 since these policy interventions.

(c) The draft National Fibre Policy prepared with a decadal perspective projects for an increase in cotton production in the country from 325 lakh bales in 2010-11 cotton season to 433 lakh bales in 2016-17 with a surplus of 58 lakh bales.

(d) The Technology Mission on Cotton was implemented in the 9th, 10th and 11th Five Year Plan with the vision to increase cotton production by about 50 per cent from an area of 90 lac hectares by producing globally competitive clean high quality cotton for domestic consumption and value added export. During the period of implementation of the Technology Mission on Cotton, cotton production increased from 95.24 lac bales in 2000-01 to 325 lac bales in 2010-11 and area under cultivation in 2011-12 is expected to reach 120 lac hectares with India's cotton exports increasing from 0.84 lac bales in 2000-01 to 80 lac bales in 2010-11. Mini Mission-I on development of short duration, disease and pest resistant varieties, improved water and nutrient practices and development of integrated pest management technology is implemented through a number of premier Institutions in the country like Central Institute for cotton Research (CIRCOT), Mumbai, Central Institute for cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur and a number of Agricultural Universities.

**Manufacturing Policy**

4342. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:  
 SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:  
 SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI:  
 SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
 DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
 SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
 KHATGAONKAR:  
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
 SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:  
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
 SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI:  
 SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
 SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up a Joint Task Force to resolve the issue of National Manufacturing Policy;

(b) if so, the issues/demands of the representatives of the Industry discussed in the meetings of said Task Force; and

(c) the time by which the Government is likely to finalise the said policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam. The Task Force has been set up for regular Government — Industry dialogue on issues related to the industrial development of the country.

(b) The discussions in the meeting of the said Task Force pertained to credit policy; fiscal policy; FDI policy; environmental clearances; land acquisition; free trade agreements, etc.

(c) The proposed National Manufacturing Policy is at draft stage. The elements of the policy have not yet been finalized.

**FDI in Retail**

4343. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
 SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:  
 SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
 SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
 SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:  
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
 SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:  
 SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:  
 SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:  
 SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:  
 SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
 SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:  
 KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN:  
 SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:  
 SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
 SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER:  
 SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
 SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:  
 SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
 SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:  
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
 SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:  
 SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:  
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
 SHRI C. SIVASAMI:  
 SHRI RAJU SHETTI:

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

(a) whether a study conducted by the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on Multi-Brand Retail and its impact on retailers/vendors and various stakeholders has been assessed before opening up the FDI in retail trading;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for delay to open up FDI in Multi-Brand Retail Trading and the steps taken by the Government to resolve the issue at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Government had instituted a study, on the subject of "Impact of Organized Retailing on the Unorganized Sector" through the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER). The report was submitted to Government in 2008.

(b) Main findings of the ICRIER study are enclosed as Statement.

(c) The Government after considering the findings of the ICRIER study, released a discussion paper on 'Foreign Direct Investment in Multi-Brand Retail Trading' with the objective of obtaining the views and comments of various stakeholders, for informed policy making. Comments were received from stakeholders, including trade/industry/retailers' associations; farmers' associations; prominent retailers; consumers; small industries etc. An inter-ministerial committee analyzed the responses. The analysis indicated a mixed response from the different stakeholders to the issues raised in the discussion paper. A Committee of Secretaries (CoS) subsequently considered the matter. The Government has not taken any decision in the matter.

### **Statement**

#### *Findings and Recommendations of the ICRIER Study*

The real GDP is expected to grow at 8-10 per cent per annum in the next five years. As a result, the consuming class with annual household incomes above Rs. 90,000 is expected to rise from about 370 million in 2006-07 to 620 million in 2011-12. Consequently, the retail business in India is estimated to grow at 13 per cent annually from US\$ 322 billion in 2006-07 to US\$ 590 billion in 2011-12. The study shows:—

- The unorganized retail sector is expected to grow at about 10 per cent per annum with sales rising from US\$ 309 billion in 2006-07 to US\$ 496 billion in 2011-12.
- Given the relatively weak financial State of unorganized retailers, and the physical space constraints on their expansion prospects, this sector alone will not be able to meet the growing demand for retail.
- Hence, organized retail which now constitutes a small four per cent of total retail sector is likely to grow at a much faster pace of 45-50 per cent per annum and quadruple its share in total retail trade to 16 per cent by 2011-12.
- This represents a positive sum game in which both unorganized and organized retail not only coexist but also grow substantially in size.
- The majority of unorganized retailers surveyed in this study, indicated their preference to continue in the business and compete rather than exit.

### **Main Findings**

#### ***Impact on Unorganized Retailers***

- Unorganized retailers in the vicinity of organized retailers experienced a decline in their volume of business and profit in the initial years after the entry of large organized retailers.
- The adverse impact on sales and profit weakens over time.
- There was no evidence of a decline in overall employment in the unorganized sector as a result of the entry of organized retailers.
- There is some decline in employment in the North and West regions which, however, also weakens over time.
- The rate of closure of unorganized retail shops in gross terms is found to be 4.2 per cent per annum which is much lower than the international rate of closure of small businesses.

- The rate of closure on account of competition from organized retail is lower still at 1.7 per cent per annum.
- There is competitive response from traditional retailers through improved business practices and technology upgradation.
- A majority of unorganized retailers is keen to stay in the business and compete, while also wanting the next generation to continue likewise.
- Small retailers have been extending more credit to attract and retain customers.
- However, only 12 per cent of unorganized retailers have access to institutional credit and 37 per cent felt the need for better access to commercial bank credit.
- Most unorganized retailers are committed to remaining independent and barely 10 per cent preferred to become franchisees of organized retailers.

#### **Impact on Consumers**

- Consumers have definitely gained from organized retail on multiple counts.
- Overall consumer spending has increased with the entry of the organized retail.
- While all income groups saved through organized retail purchases, the survey revealed that lower income consumers saved more. Thus, organized retail is relatively more beneficial to the less well-off consumers.
- Proximity is a major comparative advantage of unorganized outlets.
- Unorganized retailers have significant competitive strengths that include consumer goodwill, credit sales, amenability to bargaining, ability to sell loose items, convenient timings, and home delivery.

#### **Impact on Intermediaries**

- The study did not find any evidence so far of adverse impact of organized retail on intermediaries.
- There is, however, some adverse impact on turnover and profit of intermediaries dealing in products such as, fruit, vegetables, and apparel.
- Over two-thirds of the intermediaries plan to expand their businesses in response to increased business opportunities opened by the expansion of retail.
- Only 22 per cent do not want the next generation to enter the same business.

#### **Impact on Farmers**

- Farmers benefit significantly from the option of direct sales to organized retailers.
- Average price realization for cauliflower farmers selling directly to organized retail is about 25 per cent higher than their proceeds from sale to regulated Government *mandi*.
- Profit realization for farmers selling directly to organized retailers is about 60 per cent higher than that received from selling in the *mandi*.
- The difference is even larger when the amount charged by the commission agent (usually 10 per cent of sale price) in the *mandi* is taken into account.

#### **Impact on Manufacturers**

- Large manufacturers have started feeling the competitive impact of organized retail through price and payment pressures.
- Manufacturers have responded through building and reinforcing their brand strength, increasing their own retail presence, 'adopting' small retailers, and setting up dedicated teams to deal with modern retailers.

- Entry of organized retail is transforming the logistics industry. This will create significant positive externalities across the economy.
- Small manufacturers did not report any significant impact of organized retail.

### **Policy Recommendations**

On the basis of the results of the surveys and the review of international retail experience, the study makes the following major recommendations:—

1. Modernization of wet markets through public-private partnerships.
2. Facilitate cash-and-carry outlets, like Metro, for sale to unorganized retail and procurement from farmers, as in China.
3. Encourage co-operatives and associations of unorganized retailers for direct procurement from suppliers and farmers.
4. Ensure better credit availability to unorganized retailers from banks and micro-credit institutions through innovative banking solutions.
5. Facilitate the formation of farmers' co-operatives to directly sell to organized retailers.
6. Encourage formulation of "private codes of conduct" by organized retail for dealing with small suppliers. These may then be incorporated into enforceable legislation.
7. Simplification of the licensing and permit regime for organized retail and move towards a nationwide uniform licensing regime in the States to facilitate modern retail.
8. Strengthening the Competition Commission's role for enforcing rules against collusion and predatory pricing.
9. Modernization of APMC markets as modelled on the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) Safal market in Bengaluru.

[English]

### **Upgradation of State Highways under PPP Mode**

4344. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) the details of the proposals received for upgradation/maintenance/development of State Highways/National Highways under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and UT-wise;

(b) the details of the State Highways upgraded/maintained/developed under the PPP mode with the viability gap funding from the Union Government during the said period State-wise and UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details of funds allocated/sanctioned for the purpose; and

(d) the State/UT-wise details of the pending proposals under the said mode alongwith the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared/approved by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in this country and roads other than the National Highways are under the purview of respective State Government. Details of National Highway stretches State-wise taken up for upgradation under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode during the last three years and current year are enclosed as Statement.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Statement**

PPP projects [BOT (Toll) and BOT (Annuity)] awarded during last three years and current year

Sl.No.	Stretch	NH No.	NHDP Phase	PPP mode	State
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>2008-09</b>					
1.	4L Cuddapah-Mydukur-Kurnool	18	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Badarpur Elevated Highways (6 lane)	2	NHDP Phase-V	BOT (Toll)	Delhi/Haryana
3.	4L Gujarat/Maharashtra Border-Surat-Hazira Port Section	6	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Gujarat
4.	Six laning of Vadakkancherry-Thrissuresection	47	NHDP Phase-II	BOT (Toll)	Kerala
5.	4L MP/Maharashtra Border-Dhule	3	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Maharashtra
6.	4L Pune-Sholapur Package-I (Approved Length Package-I and II 170 Km.)	9	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Maharashtra
7.	4L Pimpalgaon-Nasik-Gonde	3	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Maharashtra
8.	New 4-Lane Elevated Road from Chennai Port-Maduravoyal	4	NHDP Phase-VII	BOT (Toll)	Tamil Nadu
<b>2009-10</b>					
1.	4L Armour to Kadloor Yellareddy (NS-2/Andhra Pradesh-1) (Approved Length 60.25)	7	NHDP Phase-II	BOT (Toll)	Andhra Pradesh
2.	4L Hyderabad-Yadgiri (Approved Length 30)	202	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Andhra Pradesh
3.	4L Hyderabad-Vijayawada	9	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Andhra Pradesh
4.	4L Patna-Muzaffarpur	19 and 77	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Annuity)	Bihar



1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	4L Panji-Goa/Karnataka Border	4A	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Goa
6.	4 Laning of Godhara to Gujarat/Madhya Pradesh Border (Approved Length 210 Km.)	59	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Gujarat
7.	4 Laning of Ahmedabad to Godhara (Approved Length 210 Km.)	59	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Gujarat
8.	4L Kandla-Mundra Port (Approved Length 73 Km.)	8A	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Gujarat
9.	6L Samaikhiali-Gandhidham	8A	NHDP Phase-V	BOT (Toll)	Gujarat
10.	4L Rohtak-Bawal (Approved Length 97 Km.)	71	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Haryana
11.	4L Panipat-Rohtak (Approved Length 73 Km.)	71A	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Haryana
12.	4L Hazaribagh-Ranchi	33	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Annuity)	Jharkhand
13.	4L Kundapur-Surathkal and Mangalore-Karnataka/Kerala Border	17	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Karnataka
14.	4L Bijapur-Hungund Section (Approved Length 194 Km.)	13	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Karnataka
15.	4L Hungund-Hospet (Approved Length 194 Km.)	13	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Karnataka
16.	4L Upgradation of Hyderabad-Bengaluru Section	7	NHDP Phase-VII	BOT (Toll)	Karnataka
17.	4 Laning of Kannur Vengalem Kuttipuram (Package-II)	17	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Kerala
18.	4 Laning of Kannur Vengalem Kuttipuram (Package-I)	17	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Kerala
19.	4L Charthalai-Ochira	47	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Kerala
20.	4L Indore-Jhabua-Gujarat/Madhya Pradesh (Approved Length 168)	59	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	6L Indore-Dewas (Approved Length 55 Km.)	3	NHDP Phase-V	BOT (Toll)	Madhya Pradesh
22.	Four laning from MP/Maharashtra Border to Nagpur I/C Kamptee Kanoon and Nagpur Bypass	7	NHDP Phase-II	BOT (Toll)	Maharashtra
23.	4L Talegaon-Amravat (Approved Length 58 Km.)	6	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Maharashtra
24.	4L Pune-Sholapur Package-II (Approved Length-I and II 170 Km.)	9	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Maharashtra
25.	6L Pune-Satara (Approved Length 145 Km.)	4	NHDP Phase-V	BOT (Toll)	Maharashtra
26.	4L Amritsar-Pathankot (Approved Length 101 Km.)	15	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Punjab
27.	4L Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar	8	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Rajasthan
28.	4L Jaipur-Reengus (Approved Length 52.65 Km.)	11	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Rajasthan
29.	4L Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli (Approved Length 148.77 Km.)	12	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Rajasthan
30.	4L Chengapalli to Coimbatore Bypass and end of Coimbatore Bypass to Tamil Nadu/Kerala Border	47	NHDP Phase-II	BOT (Toll)	Tamil Nadu
31.	Six Laning of Krishnagiri-Walajahpet Section	46	NHDP Phase-V	BOT (Toll)	Tamil Nadu
32.	4L Ghaziabad-Aligarh (Approved Length 106 Km.)	91	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Uttar Pradesh
33.	4L Muradabad-Bareilly (Approved Length 112 Km.)	24	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Uttar Pradesh
34.	4L Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar (Approved Length 77 Km.)	58, 72	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Uttar Pradesh/ Uttarakhand
35.	4L Haridwar-Dehradun (Approved Length 69)	72	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Annuity)	Uttarakhand
36.	4 Laning of Brahmapore-Faraka	34	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	West Bengal

1	2	3	4	5	6
37	4 Laning of Faraka-Raiganj	34	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	West Bengal
38	4 Laning of Raiganj-Daikola	34	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	West Bengal
<b>2010-11</b>					
1.	Six Laning of Nellore-Chilikaluripet	5	NHDP Phase-V	BOT (Toll)	Andhra Pradesh
2.	2L Gopalganj-Chappra	85	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Annuity)	Bihar
3.	4 Laning of Chappra-Hajipur (Approved Length 153 Km.)	19	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Annuity)	Bihar
4.	2L Khagaria-Purnea	31	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Annuity)	Bihar
5.	2 Laning of Forbesganj-Jogwani (Approved Length 13 Km.)	57A	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Annuity)	Bihar
6.	2L Mothari-Raxaul (Approved Length 67 Km)	28A	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Bihar
7.	2 Laning of Muzaffarpur-Sonbarsa (Approved Length 89 Km.)	77	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Annuity)	Bihar
8.	2 Laning of Mokama-Munger (Approved Length 70 Km.)	80	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Annuity)	Bihar
9.	4L Patna-Bakhtiarpur	30	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Bihar
10.	6L Varanasi-Aurangabad	2	NHDP Phase-V	BOT (Toll)	Bihar/Uttar Pradesh
11.	4/6 Laning of Maharashtra/Goa Border-Panaji Goa/Karnataka Border	17	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Goa
12.	4 laning of Jetpur-Somnath Section of NH-8D (approved Length 127.6 Km.)	8D	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Gujarat
13.	6L Delhi-Agra (Approved Length 180.3 Km.)	2	NHDP Phase-V	BOT (Toll)	Haryana/Uttar Pradesh
14.	4L Jammu-Udhampur	1A	NHDP Phase-II	BOT (Annuity)	Jammu Kashmir

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	4L Srinagar to Banihal	1A	NHDP Phase-II	BOT (Annuity)	Jammu Kashmir
16.	4L Chenani-Nashri	1A	NHDP Phase-II	BOT (Annuity)	Jammu Kashmir
17.	4L Quazigund-Banihal	1A	NHDP Phase-II	BOT (Annuity)	Jammu Kashmir
18.	4L Ranchi-Rargaon-Jamshedpur	33	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Annuity)	Jharkhand
19.	4 Laning of Barhi-Hazaribagh (Approved Length 40 Km.)	33	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Jharkhand
20.	4 Laning of Belgaum-Khanpur Section (Km. 0.00 to Km. 30.00) and 2 Laning with paved shoulders of Khanpur-Karnataka/Goa Border (Km. 30.00 to Km. 84.120)	4A	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Karnataka
21.	4L Devihalli-Hassan (Approved Length 73 Km.)	48	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Karnataka
22.	4L Belgaum-Dharwad (Approved Length 111 Km.)	4	NHDP Phase-V	BOT (Toll)	Karnataka
23.	6L Chitradurga-Tumkur Bypass (Approved Length 145 Km.)	4	NHDP Phase-V	BOT (Toll)	Karnataka
24.	4L Karnataka/Kerala Border to Kanuur Section (Approved Length 286.3)	17	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Kerala
25.	4L Bhopal-Sanchi (Approved Length 40 Km)	86 Ex.	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Annuity)	Madhya Pradesh
26.	4 Laning of Nagpur Betul	69	NHDP Phase-IV	BOT (Annuity)	Madhya Pradesh/ Maharashtra
27.	4L Panvel-Indapur	17	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Maharashtra
28.	2L Shilong-Bypass	40 and 44	SARDP-NE	BOT (Annuity)	Meghalaya
29.	4L Jorbat-Barapani	40	SARDP-NE	BOT (Annuity)	Meghalaya
30.	4L Bhubaneswar-Puri (Approved Length 59 Km.)	203	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Odisha

1	2	3	4	5	6
31	4L Rimoli-Roxy-Rajamunda (Approved Length 163 Km.)	215	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Odisha
32	4L Sambalpur-Baragarh-Chhattisgarh/Odisha Border	6	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Odisha
33	Six Laning of Chandikhol-Jagatpur-Bhubaneswar (Approved Length 61 Km.)	5	NHDP Phase-V	BOT (Toll)	Odisha
34	Four laning of Ludhiana- Talwandi Section	95	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Punjab
35	4L Deoli-Kota	12	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Rajasthan
36	4L Reengus-Sikar	11	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Annuity)	Rajasthan
37	Two Laning of Trichy-Karaikudi and Trichy Bypass (Approved Length 100 Km.)	210 and 67	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Annuity)	Tamil Nadu
38	2 Laning of Dindigul-Perigulam-Theni-Kumili	220	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Annuity)	Tamil Nadu
39	Six Laning of Hosur-Krishnagiri	7	NHDP Phase-V	BOT (Toll)	Tamil Nadu
40.	4L Tirupati-Tiruthani-Chennai (Approved Length 125.5 Km.)	205	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Tamil Nadu/Andhra Pradesh
41.	4L Bareilly-Sitapur (Approved Length 134 Km.)	24	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Uttar Pradesh
42.	2L Aligarh-Kanpur	91	NHDP Phase-IV	BOT (Toll)	Uttar Pradesh
43.	2L Agra-Aligarh	93	NHDP Phase-IV	BOT (Toll)	Uttar Pradesh
44.	2L Kanpur-Kabrai	86	NHDP Phase-IV	BOT (Toll)	Uttar Pradesh
45.	2L Raibariely to Allahabad	24B	NHDP Phase-IV	BOT (Toll)	Uttar Pradesh
46.	4L Krishnagar-Berhampore	34	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Annuity)	West Bengal

1	2	3	4	5	6
47.	4L Barasat-Krishnanagar	34	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Annuity)	West Bengal
48.	6 Laning of Dhankuni-Khargpur Section	6	NHDP Phase-V	BOT (Toll)	West Bengal
<b>2011-12</b>					
1.	6L Ahmedabad to Vadodara Section	8	NHDP Phase-V	BOT (Toll)	Gujarat
2.	Six-laning of Barwa Adda-Panagarh	2	NHDP Phase-V	BOT (Toll)	Jharkhand/West Bengal
3.	Jabalpur to Lakanadone	7	NHDP Phase-IV	BOT (Toll)	Madhya Pradesh
4.	4L Nagpur-Wainganga Bridge (Approved Length 60 Km.)	6	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Maharashtra
5.	4L Beawar-Pali-Pindwara (Approved Length 246 Km.)	14	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Rajasthan
6.	4L Kola-Jhalawar	12	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Toll)	Rajasthan
7.	2 Laning of Krishnagiri-Tindivanam (Approved Length 170 Km.)	66	NHDP Phase-III	BOT (Annuity)	Tamil Nadu

[Translation]

**Export of Iron Ore**

4345. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been increase in the gap between the demand and supply of iron ore for the steel plants in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

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

(e) the details of the total foreign exchange generated from the export of iron ore during the last three years; and

(f) whether there would be any change in the net foreign exchange earned if instead of iron ore the finished products related to iron ore are exported and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. During the last three years, the production of iron ore in the country has remained about double the consumption of iron ore, as per details given below:—

Year	Iron ore produced@	Domestic iron ore consumption
1	2	3
2008-09	212.96	87.4@
2009-10	218.64	90.6@

1	2	3
2010-11 (Estimated)	208.11	111.4#

@ – Source – IBM, Ministry of Mines.

# – Estimated by Ministry of Steel.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The Government has decided that though conservation of iron ore resources of the country should be achieved not by banning or capping the export of iron ore but by taking recourse to appropriate fiscal measures.

(e) The total value in Rs. Lacs of iron ores and Concentrates exported from the country during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (April-December) is given below:—

(Rs. in Lacs)

Year	Value
2008-09	2,172,519.50
2009-10	2,836,609.31
2010-11 (April-December)	1,739,939.60

Source: Department of Commerce, Government of India's website – <http://docnic/eidb/ecom.asp>.

(f) Yes, Madam, there would be a change in the net foreign exchange earned if, instead of iron ore, the finished products related to iron ore are exported. However, the change in the net foreign exchange earned will depend upon the value addition carried out in the country.

[English]

**Funds for Protection of Birds**

4346. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has been implementing any project for protection of birds including migratory birds in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the projects alongwith the budget allocation for the purpose and the time since it is being implemented alongwith the name of the implementing agencies;

(c) whether an assessment of performance of the said project has been undertaken recently;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Union Government provides financial and technical assistance to the State/ Union Territory Governments for protection of wildlife including birds, both residential and migratory, and its habitats in the country under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant'. The scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' is being implemented since the 7th Five Year Plan. The 'Project Tiger' was launched in 1973 and the 'Project Elephant' was launched in the year 1991-92. Funds released to the State/Union Territory Governments under these schemes during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I to III.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has initiated the Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme — Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats'. So far, the Management Effectiveness Evaluation of 58 PAs has been completed.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of financial assistance released during last three years under Centrally Sponsored Schemes*

**Funds Released under the CSS — "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats" during last three years**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	73.48	85.91	87.872
2.	Andhra Pradesh	92.378	102.02	64.341
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	193.31	193.14	213.197
4.	Assam	161.095	114.79	186.63
5.	Bihar	37.558	42.29	19.889
7.	Chhattisgarh	323.235	851.15	283.966
8.	Chandigarh	00	00	12.29
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15.62	14.88	00
10.	Goa	41.94	71.03	32.879
11.	Gujarat	318.52	426.10	1106.749
12.	Haryana	86.02	17.22	15.114
13.	Himachal Pradesh	241.983	265.92	253.80
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	470.87	375.397	537.336
15.	Jharkhand	99.753	80.267	63.64



1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
16.	Karnataka	625.1501	566.71	412.252	26.	Rajasthan	414.58	496.746	348.068
17.	Kerala	864.96	432.48	366.786	27.	Sikkim	187.73	240.93	183.78
18.	Madhya Pradesh	613.34	541.98	635.366	28.	Tamil Nadu	727.91	518.67	334.449
19.	Maharashtra	390.22	273.679	343.32	29.	Tripura	0.00	13.00	2.84
20.	Manipur	100.095	118.31	88.316	30.	Uttar Pradesh	307.173	274.45	296.179
21.	Meghalaya	58.007	59.75	58.03	31.	Uttarakhand	216.09	145.08	134.90
22.	Mizoram	289.09	186.85	707.763	32.	West Bengal	345.78	381.318	276.385
23.	Nagaland	28.415	34.115	33.595	33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	00
24.	Odisha	576.88	390.95	315.331	34.	Daman and Diu	6.12	6.05	00
25.	Punjab	40.29	36.26	25.12		Total	7947.5921	7357.442	7438.183

**Statement-II**

*Details of funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Project Tiger" during last three years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	Release 2008-09	Release 2009-10	Release 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56.9830	138.2540	155.6450
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	246.1710	64.7100	226.7020
3.	Assam	1,092.3790	194.2900	1,509.4720
4.	Bihar	49.6730	8.8560	158.3550
5.	Chhattisgarh	169.8700	1,383.5020	1,813.7250
6.	Jharkhand	115.3770	117.1386	130.6160
7.	Karnataka	689.8390	657.0620	1,660.0500

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Kerala	267.0900	311.4200	323.4600
9.	Madhya Pradesh	6,998.5420	2,582.4762	3962.730
10.	Maharashtra	411.1250	373.5170	2,789.0600
11.	Mizoram	241.4500	2171.000	187.6900
12.	Odisha	625.9900	221.7400	815.2900
13.	Rajasthan	2,708.9500	10,694.1700	2368.925
14.	Tamil Nadu	690.8060	258.3540	520.9450
15.	Uttarakhand	462.8500	246.2050	339.9450
16.	Uttar Pradesh	417.5130	431.5170	407.4600
17.	West Bengal	228.3940	298.7850	502.4800
Total		15,473.002	20,152.997	17,872.391

**Statement-III**

State-wise funds released under Project Elephant during last three years

(Rs. in lakh)

State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	45.00	17.85	15.00
Arunachal Pradesh	65.00	60.00	10.00
Assam	175.19	160.26	139.55
Chhattisgarh	60.43	111.22	75.00
Haryana	0	0	100.00
Jharkhand	80.00	80.00	80.00

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	249.00	247.16	300.76
Kerala	356.80	286.70	265.39
Maharashtra	77.76	49.18	29.00
Meghalaya	50.00	80.483	103.838
Mizoram	0		0
Nagaland	17.45	50.00	41.30
Odisha	180.60	100.00	113.50
Tamil Nadu	269.163	358.58	226.879
Tripura	28.96	14.80	0
Uttar Pradesh	58.24	38.45	80.15
Uttarakhand	209.45	221.55	206.82

1	2	3	4
West Bengal	176.096	207.06	410.406
Total	2099.139	990.44	2197.593

**Impact of Downgrading of USA  
Sovereign Rating**

4347. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:  
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:  
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) whether there would be an adverse impact on the Indian trade especially on the exports due to the downgrading of the sovereign ratings of United States of America by S&P agency and Looming debt crisis in European Union;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the sectors which are likely to be hit the most and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether USA is the largest importer of Indian merchandise and software exports; and

(e) the counter measures being taken/contemplated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The downgrading of the US credit rating by the rating agency S&P, appears unlikely by itself to have any significant impact on Indian exports. However, the global economic situation is complex and is impacted by several factors. Some of the prevailing risk factors that exist include the medium to long term scenario related to the US debt ceiling and budget and current account deficits, the tendency towards pro-cyclical contractionary fiscal policies envisaged in US and many

countries in Europe and the stability of the Euro-zone in light of the sovereign debt crisis in several Euro-Zone countries, etc. These factors and their consequences will evolve over time. While this will be revealed over time, it is pertinent that efforts are underway across the globe to address these risks and prevent any severe adverse impact. The impact of these factors in the future on the global and Indian economy will depend on the shape events take, given the above context. It is also pertinent that the US share in total Indian exports was 10.59% in 2009-10 and fell to 8.98% in 2010-11. The E.U. countries share in total Indian exports was 16.98% in 2009-10 and increased to 17.11% in 2010-11.

(c) India's main exports to the US are Gems and Jewellery, Drugs, Pharmaceuticals and Fine Chemicals, RMG Cotton inch Accessories, Manufacture of metals and Machinery and instruments. Exports to the EU mainly comprise of Transport Equipments, Machinery and Instruments, Electronic goods, Plastics and Linoleums, Drugs, Pharmaceuticals and Fine Chemicals, RMG Cotton inch accessories and Manufacture of metals. As mentioned above, the future scenario would be revealed over time.

(d) USA is not the largest importer of Indian merchandize. However, USA is the single biggest market for India's computer software and service exports accounting for more than 50% of India's exports.

(e) India's foreign trade policy includes comprehensive measures to safeguard and promote Indian exports including diversification to new markets in Latin America, Africa, Asia and the Oceania region.

**Ultra Mega Steel Projects**

4348. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:  
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up

Ultra Mega Steel Projects and is working on a separate linkage policy through setting up Ultra Mega Mining projects to boost the production of steel in the country;

(b) whether these projects are proposed to be executed both under the Government and Public Private Partnership mode and if so, the details thereof, State-wise, location-wise and company-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any plans to set up Steel Finance Corporation to ensure availability of funds for these Ultra Mega Steel Plants and if so, the details thereof and the time by which such a policy is likely to be adopted;

(d) whether global mining giant companies have evinced interest in setting up Ultra Mega Mining Plants in India and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the concern shown by these companies which are interested in investing in such projects in India and the steps taken by the Government to address those issues?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (e) Based on the representations from Hon'ble Shri C. Ramchandriah, MP, Rajya Sabha and Shri Dhram Pal Sabharwal, MP, Rajya Sabha as well as some of the steel companies, Ministry of Steel has prepared a detailed 'Concept Paper on Ultra Mega Steel Projects', which has been circulated to the concerned Ministries/ Departments of Central Government and State Governments to elicit their response. So far replies have been received only from Ministry of Mines and State Governments of Kerala and Goa. The remaining have been further reminded to respond early. Deliberation of the matter will be taken only after receiving views from the remaining Ministries/Departments and State Governments.

[Translation]

#### Employment in Rural Areas

4349. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:  
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

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

(a) the number and percentage of unemployed person in the rural backward areas and the metropolis including the minorities and people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) separately during the last three years;

(b) the number of industries likely to be opened in rural areas to provide employment opportunities; and

(c) the status of employment programmes being formulated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. Details of number and percentage of rural unemployed persons and number and percentage of rural persons and total persons below the poverty line in the country are given below:—

Period	Rural Unemployed (million)	% of Rural Unemployed to total	Rural Poverty Ratio	Total Poverty Ratio
2009-2010	5.14	54.1	Not Available	Not Available
2004-2005	5.53	51.0	21.8	21.8
1999-2000	4.38	48.5	27.1	26.1

(b) The eleventh five year plan has projected creation of 58 million job opportunities by attempting to shift employment from agriculture sector to non-agriculture. Setting up of cottage and village industries is the responsibility mainly of the State Governments. However, the Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been promoting the setting up of new micro enterprises in non-farm sector by implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation

Programme (PMEGP), a credit-linked subsidy programme since 2008-09 through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) a statutory body under the administrative control of the Ministry.

(c) Government of India have been generating employment through normal growth process and implementing various employment generation programmes such as: Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

[English]

#### Jute Clothing

4350. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:

SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is encouraging the use of jute as a clothing fabric and as an environment friendly packaging material used by various industries;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard for complete ban of plastic to promote jute industry;

(c) the measures/reintroduction of External Market Assistance Scheme to increase the export of jute/hand-crafted/handicrafts goods due to stiff competition from the neighbouring countries like Bangladesh and China;

(d) the details of jute mills closed/gone sick in the country and steps taken/being taken by the Government for revival of these mills;

(e) the details of financial assistance provided to the workers who lost their job under Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS);

(f) the details of the scheme being implemented under Jute Technology Mission (JTM) and benefits extended therein; and

(g) the number of workers engaged in jute industry and details of various welfare schemes extended to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Imposing ban on plastic is a State-subject.

(c) The EMA Scheme has been discontinued w.e.f. 01.04.2007. However, to increase the export of jute various measures like participation in domestic and international exhibitions, market survey, trade events and delegations are being organized through the National Jute Board.

(d) The details of jute mills closed/gone sick in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The Government and BIFR have approved revival package for 3 mills (RBHM in Bihar, Kinnison and Khardah in West Bengal) at a cost of Rs. 1562.98 crore, out of 6 mills of National Jute Manufacturers Corporation Ltd. (NJMC).

(e) Financial assistance under TWRFS is provided as interim relief to the workers rendered jobless as a consequence of permanent closure/liquidation of the textiles unit in the private sector and not applicable to the State/Central Government PSUs and the Textile units in the Co-operative sector of the State/Central Government. The details of financial assistance provided under the TWRFS are enclosed Statement-II.

(f) The Jute Technology Mission (JTM) comprises 4 Mini-Missions namely MM-I, MM-II, MM-III and MM-IV. While MM-I relates to agricultural research and technology, MM-II relates to development/extension in the cultivation of raw jute and transfer of improved technology. MM-III

relates to develop efficient market linkages for raw jute and MM-IV relates to modernization and technology upgradation to improve productivity of jute goods.

(g) 2,01,247 workers are presently engaged in jute industry in the country. Different Workers' Welfare Schemes to provide sanitation, health facilities and working conditions in the mills; incentives under Social Audit and Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana, etc. are under implementation.

**Statement-I**

*Sick/Closed Jute Mills*

Sl. No.	Name of Mills	Remarks
1	2	3
<b>West Bengal</b>		
1.	Agarpara	Sick
2.	Angus	Sick
3.	Baranagore	Sick
4.	Kolkata	Sick
5.	Ganges	Sick
6.	Empire	Sick
7.	Delta	Sick
8.	Kanoria	Closed
9.	Kanknarrah	Sick
10.	Vijay Shree	Sick
11.	Titagaurh#	Sick
12.	North Brook#	Sick
13.	New Central	Sick
14.	Nuddea (not in operation)	Closed

1	2	3
15.	National	On the time of closure of NJMC
16.	Kinnison (At present under trial production)	On the time of closure NJMC
17.	Khardah (At present under trial production)	On the time of closure of NJMC
18.	Alexandra	Sick
19.	Union	Sick
20.	RDB Textiles	Sick
21.	Shree Gourisankar	Sick
22.	Soorah (Not in operation)	Closed
<b>Odisha</b>		
23.	Konark	Sick
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		
24.	Nellimarla	Sick
25.	Chittavalsa	Closed
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		
26.	JK Jute	Closed
27.	Kanpur	Closed
<b>Bihar</b>		
28.	RBHM (At present under trial production)	Under NJMC
<b>Tripura</b>		
29.	Tripura Jute Mill#	SICK
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>		
30.	Mohan	Closed

#Mills not referred to BIFR.

**Statement-II***Financial assistance provided to the workers under TWRFS*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Mills paid relief upto July, 2011	No. of workers on Roll of the Mill	No. of workers paid upto July, 2011 under TWRFS	Amount disbursed upto July, 2011 (Rs. in Lakh)
1.	Gujarat	43	80749	63639	15959.54
2.	Maharashtra	6	9958	7893	2321.22
3.	Madhya Pradesh	5	19800	18663	5227.02
4.	Tamil Nadu	6	5685	4761	744.58
5.	Kerala	1	500	437	247
6.	Karnataka	9	10020	5817	2133.97
7.	Andhra Pradesh	5	2677	1487	618.89
8.	Delhi	1	5187	5170	1193
9.	West Bengal	3	2072	2042	533.49
10.	Punjab	4	6685	2310	895.83
Total		83	143333	112219	29874.54

**Technology Mission for Technical Textile**

4351. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up technology mission for technical textiles in the country on the lines of natural fibre like cotton, jute etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the annual production of cotton yarn and fabric/man-made fibre and synthetic clothes in the country during the last three years;

(d) whether to increase the share of Indian clothes in the world market there is a need for technology upgradation and to enhance the capacity of man-made fibre sector;

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

(f) the steps taken to attract more Foreign Direct Investment under the new Technical Textile Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Government has already launched a Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT) for a period of five years (from 2010-11 to 2014-15) with a fund outlay of Rs. 200 crore. The Scheme has two Mini-Missions. Mini Mission-I is for standardization, creating common testing facilities, indigenous development of prototypes and Resource Centres with I.T. infrastructure in eight Centres of

Excellence (COE). Mini Mission-II focuses on support for domestic and export market development of Technical Textiles through assistance for business start-ups; contract research; assistance for buyer seller meets and participation in international exhibitions/seminars for Technical Textiles.

(c) The production of cotton yarn, cotton fabrics, blended fabrics and 100% Non-cotton fabrics during the last 3 years is given below:—

Items	Unit	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Prov.)
Cotton yarn	Mn. Kg.	2896	3079	3469
Cotton cloth	Mn. Sq. mtr	26898	28914	31204
Blended cloth	Mn. Sq. mtr	6766	7767	8135
100% Non-cotton cloth	Mn. Sq. mtr	20534	22840	21657
Fabrics (excluding Khadi, Wool and Silk)	Mn. Sq. mtr	54198	59521	60996

Source: Textile Commissioner.

(d) and (e) In order to increase the share of Indian clothes in the world market and to enhance capacity of man-made fibre, the Government has launched various schemes/measures like Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) and Common Compliance Code.

(f) To encourage Foreign Direct Investment in Technical Textiles, under the Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT), empanelled associations/institutes/COEs will be eligible for a service fee of 3% of the project cost for FDI projects on successful completion of the projects in Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises sector.

#### Training Programmes for Artisans

4352. SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:  
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:  
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the absence of any customised skill development/training programmes our artisans and craftsmen are unable to compete with the more skilled/trained artisans of other countries;

(b) whether some skill development/training programmes have been undertaken/initiated by the National Centre for Design and Product Development (NCDPD) and Export Promotion Council for Handicraft (EPCH) for the artisans in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of funds allocated for the purpose during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise and number of benefi-



ciaries including women who benefited from such programmes during the said period;

(d) whether the Government provides financial help to Non-Governmental Organisations/Self Help Groups engaged in the handicrafts sector;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the present status of the Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Yojana started in the year 2007 for welfare of the artisans in the country and the total number of artisans covered and actually benefited under the scheme; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to help the handicraft sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) The organization-wise and State-wise funds are not allocated by the Government in the handicrafts sector. However, the details of funds sanctioned to National Centre for Design and Product Development (NCDPD) during the last three years under one of the component of Human Resource and Development (HRD) scheme i.e. capacity building training programmes for skill development of artisans is as under:—

Sl.No.	Year	Amount sanctioned
1.	2008-09	Nil
2.	2009-10	Rs. 4.00 crores
3.	2010-11	Rs. 6.00 crores

Further, the details of beneficiaries including women during 2009-10 and 2010-11, State-wise, is as per enclosed Statement.

No financial assistance have been provided to Export

Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) under the above component of HRD during the last three years.

(d) and (e) The Government provide financial assistance to NGO's and other Implementing Agencies viz. Central/State Handicrafts Corporations/Apex Societies etc., for promotion and development of handicrafts in the country under the scheme of (i) Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY) for integrated development of selected Craft Clusters; (ii) Design and Technological Upgradation; (iii) Marketing Support and Services; (iv) Research and Development; (v) Human Resource Development and (vi) Comprehensive Welfare Scheme for Handicrafts Artisans.

(f) Since 2007, 28,94,814 artisans have been covered and 52,99,264 artisan's families members have benefited under Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana (RGSSBY).

(g) The Government helps the handicraft sector by way of implementation of six generic Schemes viz. (i) Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY); (ii) Design and Technological Upgradation; (iii) Marketing Support and Services; (iv) Research and Development; (v) Human Resource Development and (vi) Comprehensive Welfare Scheme for Handicrafts Artisans.

### Statement

#### Details for the year 2009-10

Sl. No.	State	Number of beneficiary including women
1.	Rajasthan	1200
2.	Uttar Pradesh	2100
3.	Delhi	700
3.	Tripura	1000
Total		5000

*Details for the year 2010-11*

Sl. No.	State	Number of beneficiary including women
1.	Andhra Pradesh	200
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	300
3.	Assam	400
4.	Chhattisgarh	100
5.	Gujarat	200
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	100
7.	Jharkhand	100
8.	Karnataka	200
9.	Kerala	200
10.	Madhya Pradesh	300
11.	Maharashtra	200
12.	Nagaland	300
13.	Odisha	300
14.	Rajasthan	500
15.	Tamil Nadu	300
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1100
17.	Uttarakhand	100
18.	West Bengal	300
19.	Delhi	800
Total		6000

[Translation]

**Facilities to Elders**

4353. DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) whether rapidly growing number of nuclear families amounts to human right violation of the elders as had been reported in the media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the various schemes by the Government to meet the basic needs of the elders in the country;

(d) whether any survey by a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) has proved that basic needs of the elders are overlooked;

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

(f) the time by which the schemes to make the living of the elders well equipped with all the facilities is likely to be formulated by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) There is no authentic data in this regard, even though some cases are reported in the Media from time to time.

(c) The Central Government has implemented the following schemes to cater to the basic needs of the senior citizens in the country:—

Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) has been implemented through Non-Government Organizations, Panchayati Raj/Local Bodies, etc. to cater to the basic needs of destitute senior citizens viz. shelter, food, recreation, health care, etc.

Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) has been implemented under which Central assistance is given towards pension @ Rs. 200/- per month to persons above 60 years and @ Rs. 500/- per month to persons above 80 years belonging to a household below poverty line, which

is meant to be supplemented by at least an equal contribution by the States.

National Programme for Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE) has been implemented to improve health services for the elderly.

Besides, various concessions in income tax rebate; rail and air fare; special medical facilities, etc. are provided to senior citizens by the Central Government.

(d) Studies have been carried out from time to time by various Organizations regarding abuse of senior citizens in the country.

(e) and (f) The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 was enacted in December, 2007 which makes maintenance of parents/senior citizens by children/relatives obligatory and justiciable through tribunals; provides for revocation of transfer of property by senior citizens in case of negligence by relatives, penal provision for abandonment of senior citizens, shelter, medical care facilities and protection of life and property.

The Act has to be brought into force by individual State Governments. So far, 22 States and all Union Territories have done so.

The Government has already provided assistance under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons to cater to the basic needs of destitute senior citizens viz. shelter, food, recreation, health care, etc.

#### **Recruitment Racket in Army**

4354. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of a fake recruitment racket in the army;

(b) if so, the details of investigation conducted in this regard including the number of persons recruited through this process;

(c) whether some army officials have been allegedly involved in this racket;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) to (e) One case had been reported in 2010. Complaints were received alleging the involvement of a serving soldier. A Court of Inquiry has been ordered in the matter.

#### **FDI Inflow**

4355. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:  
SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN:  
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:  
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:  
SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:  
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:  
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:  
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
DR. JYOTI MIRDHA:  
SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:  
SHRI P.K. BIJU:  
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) including investment from Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, sector-wise;

(b) whether the decline in FDI inflow if any, during the above period has affected the ranking of Indian FDI

as compared to that of other countries as per the report of World Investment Report;

(c) if so, the remedial measures taken to fine-tune of FDI norms by the Government to enhance the FDI inflow during the current year;

(d) whether Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) have pulled out considerably during the current year due to slowdown in growth rate, galloping inflation and other allied factors; and

(e) if so, the remedial measures taken by the Government to attract more investment during the current year alongwith the details of number of proposals and projects approved/pending with the Government during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Statement-I on financial year-wise FDI equity inflows (including investment from NRIs), from April, 2008 to June, 2011, as reported by the Regional Offices of RBI, is enclosed. The break-up is as per receipts by the regional offices of the RBI in the country and cannot be fully equated with State-wise inflows, as companies having headquarters in one State may have operations in more than one State. Also some RBI Regional Offices cover more than one State. Statement-II on sector-wise equity inflows, from April, 2008 to June, 2011, is enclosed.

(b) As per UNCTAD World Investment Report 2011, India ranked 14th, in terms of Global FDI inflows during the calendar year 2010.

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

Data relating to inflow/outflow of foreign funds on

account of investment by FIIs in the capital market is given below:—

(USD Million)

Financial Year	Amount of Inward Foreign Fund	Amount of outward Foreign Fund	Net inflow
2008-09	1,27,350	1,42,365	-15,015
2009-10	1,56,569	1,27,521	29,048
2010-11	2,51,125	2,21,704	29,421
2011-12 (April-August 18, 2011)	72,714	70,734	1980

(e) The Government plays an active role in investment promotion, through dissemination of information on the investment climate and opportunities in India and by advising prospective investors about investment policies and procedures and opportunities. International Cooperation for industrial partnerships is solicited both through bilateral and multilateral arrangements. At bilateral level, this is achieved through joint commissions and joint working groups, for promoting industrial, technical and scientific cooperation with select countries. The Government has also set up CEOs' Forums/Business Leaders' Forum with some countries for active business-to-business cooperation and for developing a road map for partnership and industrial cooperation. It also coordinates with apex industry associations, such as FICCI, CII and ASSOCHAM, in their activities relating to promotion of industrial cooperation, both through bilateral and multilateral initiatives intended to stimulate inflow of foreign direct investment into India, besides participating in the Joint Business Councils and other interactive sessions organized by them.

During the current year (up to August 23, 2011), Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) has approved 123 proposals in which FDI to the tune of Rs. 19711.17 crores was involved. As on August 23, 2011( that is up to 168th FIPB meeting held on August 5, 2011), 21 proposals are pending before FIPB.

**Statement-I**

Financial year-wise FDI equity inflows from April, 2008 to June, 2011  
As reported by the Regional Offices of RBI (with States covered)

(Amount of FDI equity inflows Rs. in crore and US\$ in million)

Sl. No.	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Total	
			Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	5,405.70	1,237.81	5,710.05	1,202.74	5,753.27	1,262.38	1,253.88	280.84	18,122.90	3,983.78
2.	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	176.47	41.54	50.93	10.89	36.50	8.11	0.00	0.00	263.89	60.53
3.	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.80	5.46	0.23	0.05	25.03	5.51
4.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	12,747.46	2,825.76	3,876.30	807.00	3,294.12	724.19	837.48	188.00	20,755.36	4,544.95
5.	Bengaluru	Karnataka	9,143.39	2,026.38	4,852.22	1,029.21	6,133.32	1,332.10	3,706.32	827.38	23,835.24	5,215.08
6.	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	355.22	81.87	606.48	127.97	167.16	36.81	383.91	86.24	1,512.77	332.89
7.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	209.36	44.47	254.56	54.22	2,092.69	450.97	351.48	78.28	2,908.09	627.94
8.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	57,065.76	12,430.57	39,408.89	8,249.18	27,668.81	6,096.94	19,525.38	4,357.98	143,668.84	31,134.67
9.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	42.39	8.68	701.76	148.93	67.61	14.69	92.26	20.79	904.02	193.09

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10. Jaipur			Rajasthan	1,656.12	342.86	148.74	31.10	230.30	50.95	35.65	7.95	2,070.82	432.86
11. Chennai			Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	7,756.73	1,724.14	3,653.25	773.80	6,115.38	1,351.91	2,346.19	528.35	19,871.56	4,378.20
12. Kanpur			Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	226.85	48.25	513.60	112.31	254.32	57.30	994.77	217.86
13. Kolkata			West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,089.46	489.17	531.25	115.32	426.42	94.59	1,328.14	297.43	4,375.26	996.51
14. Chandigarh			Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1,038.10	223.91	1,892.41	416.07	128.46	28.67	3,058.97	668.65
15. New Delhi			Delhi, Part of up and Haryana	7,942.61	1,868.09	46,196.52	9,694.59	12,183.59	2,676.51	18,149.60	4,056.29	84,472.31	18,295.48
16. Panaji			Goa	133.96	28.58	807.74	168.99	1,376.24	302.20	3.16	0.70	2,321.09	500.48
17. Region not indicated				18,300.26	4,180.90	15,056.00	3,148.30	20,543.16	4,490.70	11,767.16	2,625.42	65,666.59	14,445.32
Grand Total				123,024.88	27,330.82	123,119.65	25,834.41	88,519.37	19,426.90	60,163.61	13,441.68	394,827.51	86,033.80

Note: \*\* Complete/separate data on NRI investment is not maintained by RBI. However, the above FDI inflows data includes investment by NRI, as reported by RBI, under the head NRI (as individual investors).

**Statement-II**

Sector-wise FDI equity inflows from April, 2008 to June, 2011

(Amount of FDI equity inflows Rs. in crore and US\$ in million)

Sl. No.	Sector	2008-09 April-March		2009-10 April-March		2010-11 April-March		2011-12 April-June		Total	
		Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Metallurgical industries	4,152.56	959.94	1,999.30	419.88	5,023.34	1,098.14	228.96	51.35	11,404.16	2,529.31
2.	Mining	161.09	34.16	829.92	174.40	357.42	79.51	478.41	107.60	1,826.85	395.67
3.	Power	4,033.47	907.66	6,138.32	1,271.79	5,796.22	1,271.77	3,842.67	859.33	19,810.68	4,310.54
4.	Non-conventional Energy	602.87	125.88	2,872.41	622.52	977.71	214.40	480.34	107.33	4,933.33	1,070.13
5.	Coal Production	1.07	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.07	0.22
6.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	1,633.36	349.29	1,296.90	265.53	2,543.14	556.43	625.56	139.52	6,098.96	1,310.77
7.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	0.00	0.00	18.48	3.96	2.87	0.63	0.00	0.00	21.35	4.59
8.	Prime Mover (other than electrical generators)	341.51	74.88	182.99	39.50	758.13	166.44	190.35	42.52	1,472.98	323.34
9.	Electrical Equipments	1,931.46	417.35	3,484.32	728.27	698.85	153.90	892.53	198.96	7,007.16	1,498.49
10.	Computer Software and Hardware	6,740.41	1,543.34	4,126.76	871.86	3,551.24	779.81	3,153.23	703.16	17,571.64	3,898.16
11.	Electronics	659.25	147.51	246.73	52.14	274.75	59.72	73.73	16.54	1,254.46	275.92

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12. Telecommunications	11,684.81	2,548.63	12,269.66	2,539.26	7,542.04	1,664.50	5,434.48	1,212.08	36,931.00	7,964.48		
13. Information and Broadcasting (including print media)	3,290.99	717.32	2,340.55	490.83	1,887.17	412.11	639.65	143.10	8,158.36	1,763.36		
14. Automobile Industry	5,218.03	1,150.03	5,892.61	1,236.27	5,864.18	1,299.41	1,941.85	435.60	18,916.67	4,121.31		
15. Air Transport (including air freight)	281.79	61.37	111.47	23.73	620.83	136.60	68.49	15.30	1,082.58	237.01		
16. Sea Transport	231.35	50.21	1,343.58	284.85	1,370.27	300.51	357.50	80.57	3,302.71	716.14		
17. Ports	2,019.87	493.15	304.61	65.41	49.84	10.92	0.00	0.00	2,374.32	569.48		
18. Railway related components	77.41	18.01	160.27	34.43	318.50	70.66	75.48	16.87	631.65	139.97		
19. Industrial Machinery	514.31	110.54	1,594.94	341.90	2,109.07	467.92	1,338.14	300.53	5,556.45	1,220.90		
20. Machine Tools	206.45	45.66	640.06	133.83	53.01	11.63	49.78	11.12	949.30	202.24		
21. Agricultural Machinery	22.43	5.57	8.70	1.88	2.21	0.49	9.05	2.02	42.40	9.96		
22. Earth-moving Machinery	10.80	2.27	75.69	15.62	8.12	1.77	32.48	7.28	127.09	26.93		
23. Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries	635.43	142.31	725.18	149.59	493.96	108.67	5,354.16	1,193.66	7,208.73	1,594.24		
24. Commercial, Office and Household Equipments	54.55	12.83	372.82	79.31	115.14	25.12	63.50	14.15	606.02	131.42		
25. Medical and Surgical Appliances	352.03	75.42	789.71	167.40	146.66	32.22	20.46	4.56	1,308.86	279.61		



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26.	Industrial Instruments	83.65	17.48	36.85	7.61	115.55	25.48	5.00	1.11	241.05	51.68
27.	Scientific Instruments	3.56	0.83	0.01	0.00	11.16	2.49	9.05	2.02	23.78	5.34
28.	Mathematical, Surveying and Drawing Instruments	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
29.	Fertilizers	623.96	133.75	38.46	8.20	83.77	18.18	9.95	2.22	756.14	162.35
30.	Chemicals (other than fertilizers)	2,950.68	651.22	1,726.24	365.94	1,811.53	398.28	1,780.11	397.18	8,268.56	1,812.63
31.	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	4.44	1.05	0.01	0.00	3.60	0.81	0.00	0.00	8.05	1.87
32.	Dye-stuffs	5.62	1.17	19.53	4.02	24.25	5.37	0.00	0.00	49.39	10.56
33.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	810.12	181.61	1,006.29	213.08	961.09	209.38	13,406.05	2,991.89	16,183.55	3,595.96
34.	Textiles (including dyed, printed)	756.52	157.52	715.21	150.36	588.95	129.65	109.00	24.32	2,169.68	461.85
35.	Paper and Pulp (including paper products)	1,181.59	272.51	76.39	16.42	30.15	6.53	0.33	0.07	1,288.46	295.53
36.	Sugar	22.68	5.01	0.48	0.10	0.79	0.17	19.95	4.44	43.90	9.73
37.	Fermentation Industries	628.42	144.70	536.70	112.02	262.28	57.71	98.84	22.02	1,526.24	336.46
38.	Food Processing Industries	455.59	102.71	1,314.23	278.89	858.03	188.67	154.05	34.57	2,781.90	604.83
39.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	196.13	42.88	338.09	69.74	267.35	58.07	100.30	22.56	901.86	193.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
40.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	105.94	22.03	117.27	24.58	463.98	102.90	4.94	1.11	692.13	150.62
41.	Rubber Goods	400.71	84.88	114.62	24.12	78.71	17.21	39.30	8.77	633.33	134.98
42.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	15.56	3.32	23.71	5.06	42.10	9.26	18.73	4.18	100.10	21.82
43.	Glue and Gelatin	0.00	0.00	1.26	0.27	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	1.30	0.27
44.	Glass	103.86	23.16	13.28	2.83	35.48	7.60	58.22	12.99	210.85	46.57
45.	Ceramics	850.44	198.43	33.60	7.21	54.06	12.00	29.06	6.47	967.17	224.12
46.	Cement and Gypsum Products	3,143.53	724.80	159.07	33.80	2,911.03	637.68	113.03	25.17	6,326.66	1,421.45
47.	Timber Products	55.75	11.27	30.62	6.54	7.19	1.58	33.11	7.38	126.68	26.76
48.	Consultancy Services	1,211.46	256.59	1,623.57	341.31	1,245.91	272.26	717.56	160.42	4,798.51	1,030.58
49.	Services Sector	28,692.37	6,183.62	19,940.44	4,175.25	15,052.48	3,295.77	9,801.63	2,191.44	73,486.93	15,846.08
50.	Hospital and Diagnostic Centres	1,019.96	239.71	623.13	132.11	1,177.33	256.00	159.53	35.62	2,979.93	663.44
51.	Education	1,033.36	214.52	300.50	63.35	173.24	37.94	88.16	19.77	1,595.26	335.57
52.	Hotel and Tourism	2,093.04	462.70	3,576.16	755.04	1,405.15	308.05	1,697.54	379.45	8,771.89	1,905.24
53.	Trading	2,852.62	658.46	3,487.19	734.84	2,201.36	487.01	948.84	211.80	9,490.00	2,092.11
54.	Retail Trading (single brand)	20.45	4.00	97.50	20.97	180.09	39.96	11.49	2.57	309.54	67.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
55.	Agriculture Services	23.92	5.18	5,922.29	1,222.22	202.60	43.90	68.41	15.38	6,217.22	1,286.68
56.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	388.46	83.50	145.59	31.08	89.36	19.59	50.23	11.19	673.64	145.37
57.	Tea and Coffee (processing and Warehousing Coffee and Rubber)	175.00	37.08	37.60	8.15	14.40	3.12	16.87	3.76	243.88	52.11
58.	Printing of Books (including Litho Printing Industry)	141.12	31.61	337.65	70.51	168.42	36.63	85.09	19.14	732.28	157.88
60.	Coir	0.00	0.00	1.19	0.25	0.46	0.10	0.00	0.00	1.65	0.35
61.	Construction Activities	8,666.57	1,996.67	13,468.52	2,852.18	4,978.75	1,103.02	1,871.37	418.85	28,985.21	6,370.72
62.	Housing and Real Estate (Including Cineplex, Multiplex, integrated Townships and Commercial Complexes etc.)	12,758.91	2,833.55	14,027.29	2,935.37	5,600.31	1,226.60	1,143.50	256.77	33,530.01	7,252.28
63.	Miscellaneous Industries	6,691.56	1,549.72	5,403.13	1,146.80	6,853.73	1,484.64	2,163.55	483.89	21,111.97	4,665.06
	Grand total	123,024.88	27,330.82	123,119.65	25,834.41	88,519.37	19,426.90	60,163.61	13,441.68	394,827.51	86,033.80

Note:\*\*\* Complete/separate data on NRI investment is not maintained by RBI. However, the above FDI inflows data includes investment by NRI, as reported by RBI, under the head NRI (as individual investors).

### Textiles and Clothing Export

4356. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:  
 SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:  
 SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
 SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:  
 SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
 KHATGAONKAR:  
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
 SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:  
 SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
 SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:  
 SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:  
 SHRI C. SIVASAMI:  
 SHRI S. SEMMALAI:  
 SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
 RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether textiles and clothing industry in the country is facing an immense challenge in mobilising additional workers, technology upgradation and skill development programmes to fulfil production/export requirements;
- (b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to address the shortage of workers alongwith total production of textiles products and their exports, items-wise in the country during the last two years, and the current year;
- (c) whether the export of readymade garments/cotton textiles/handloom textiles/man-made textiles are facing problem due to appreciation of rupees against dollar;
- (d) if so, the concessions/tax rebate to the above industries being given/to be given by the Government for their survival in the international markets; and
- (e) the share and rank of India in textile exports globally and steps taken to increase the share of Indian exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. To meet the training needs of the Textiles industry Government has launched the Integrated Skill Development Programme (ISDP) with an allocation of Rs. 229 crores in the 11th Five Year Plan. For meeting the demands of the industry for technology upgradation 11th Five Year Plan allocations under TUFSS have been enhanced from Rs. 8000 crore to Rs. 15401 crore. The production of textile items for the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (April-June) and exports of textiles items during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (April-October) are at enclosed Statement.

(c) No. Madam, the rupee adjustment against the Dollar has been orderly and in accordance with market fundamentals and no representation was received from industry by Government that exports have slowed down due to exchange rate fluctuations.

(d) To address Textile industry slowdown Government has placed cotton and cotton yarn exports on OGL without any quantity caps, and restored DEPB benefits on cotton and cotton yarn. In addition Government has introduced several export promotion measures in the Union Budget 2011-12 as well as through schemes of Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, including incentives under Focus Market Scheme and Focus Product Scheme; broad basing the coverage of Market Linked Focus Product Scheme for textile products and extension of Market Linked Focus Product Scheme etc.

(e) As per the latest available data released by WTO Secretariat for the calendar year 2009, the share and rank of India in textiles and clothing exports globally were 4.32% (Rank: 6) and 3.62% (Rank: 5) respectively. The Government is pursuing several schemes viz. Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme, Integrated Skill development Scheme, Scheme for Integrated textile Parks, Development of Mega Clusters, FDI Promotion Scheme, Common Compliance Code Scheme, participation in international fairs and exhibitions under the Marketing Development Assistance and Market Access Initiatives Schemes to increase India's share in the global exports of textiles and clothing.

**Statement***Table 1 indicating production of Textiles items*

Items	Unit	2009-10	2010-11 (Prov.)	(April-June) (Prov.)	
				2011-12	2010-11
Raw Cotton (cotton year)	Mn. Kg.	5015	5525*	—	—
Man made fibre	Mn. Kg.	1268	1281	308	309
Spurn yarn	Mn. Kg.	4193	4649	1066	1129
Man made filament yarn	Mn. Kg.	1522	1550	346	385
Fabrics (including khadi, wool and silk)	Mn. Sq. mtr	60333	61811	13540	14943

*Table 2 indicating Exports of major textiles items*

(Value in Rs. Mn.)

(Qty. in Mn. Kg.)

Items	April – October							
	2008-09		2009-10		2009-10		2010-11	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Fibre	836	44176	1868	117664	571	29091	570	33042
Yarn	1031	114378	1105	128069	547	62417	843	110802
Fabrics	NA	154964	NA	176020	NA	104212	NA	102411
RMG	NA	503897	NA	508321	NA	283959	NA	267372
Madeups	NA	108223	NA	116628	NA	64441	NA	78475
Other Textile	NA	60884	NA	63875	NA	33356	NA	42803
Grand Total	1867	986522	2974	1110577	1119	577477	1413	634906

Source: Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India. DGCIS, Kolkata.

[English]

**Increase in Pension Amount**

4357. SHRI CHARLES DIAS:  
 SHRI P. LINGAM:  
 SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:  
 SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:  
 SHRI RAJU SHETTI:

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

(a) whether recommendations by expert committee on various issues pertaining to Employees Pension Scheme (EPS) 1995 has not been accepted by the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revise, increase or amend the PF slab or pension amount;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the EPFO has decided to give monthly updates of contributions instead of annual statement; and

(f) whether the employees and workers covered by EPF are getting pensions now-a-days from EPF fund?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The report of the Expert Committee on Employees' Pension Scheme is under consideration of the Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund Organisation.

(c) At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c).

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Employees and workers covered by the

Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) are getting pension from the Employees' Pension Fund created under the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995.

[Translation]

**Revival of Ginning/Spinning Mills**

4358. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:  
 SHRI DATTA MEGHE:  
 SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:  
 RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
 SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:  
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
 SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:  
 SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:  
 SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to recession in the international market, imposition of excise duty on garments and decline in the prices of cotton, a large number of Ginning/Spinning/Handloom mills have either closed or are on the verge of closure in the country;

(b) the details of such mills alongwith the number of workers/weavers who have lost their job due to such closures in the country, State-wise, mill-wise and steps taken by the Government for rehabilitation of such workers;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide economic packages for revival of such mills;

(d) if so, the details of such packages announced and released during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the funds allocated and released for labour related schemes during the last two years alongwith the details of the steps taken/to be taken by the Government for welfare and to safeguard the interest of the labour/workers employed in the textile industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Government has not receives any representation regarding closure of ginning factories, spinning mills or handloom units due to recession in international market. However CITI has represented regarding a slowdown in the Textiles industry due to demand contraction in cotton yarn resulting in increased yarn stocks in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Government of India under Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) provides interim relief to the textile workers rendered unemployed as a consequence for permanent closure of any particular portion or entire textile unit in the private sector. Assistance under the Scheme is payable to eligible workers for the purpose of enabling them to settle in another employment.

*Details of funds allocated and released under TWRFS are as under*

Year	Funds allocation	Funds released
2009-10	Rs. 25 crore	Rs. 24.45 crore
2010-11	Rs. 12.28 crore	Rs. 12.28 crore

[English]

#### **Delay in PF Returns**

4359. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:  
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

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

(a) whether the management of various companies are not submitting their PF returns in time due to which the workers become the victims as they do not receive the receipt for the contributions;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken against the erring companies;

(c) the details of complaints received by the Government on inordinate delay in EPF distribution to beneficiary families;

(d) the reasons for continuing with a higher rate of interest on the PPF under EPFO; and

(e) whether the Government plans to decrease the rate of interest on PPF and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Yes, Madam. As per the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, it is mandatory for the establishments covered under the Act to submit the Provident Fund returns as per the time stipulated in this respect. However, there are cases where the management of various companies do not submit returns or submit the returns after due dates. As a result, the workers become victims as they do not get up-to-date Statement of their Provident Fund accounts in the form of account slips in time.

(b) The details are given in Statement-I.

As per section 14(2) of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 read with para 76 of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 default in submission of return is a punishable offence and liable for prosecution.

The number of prosecution cases filed against chronic defaulting establishments including non-submission of returns are mentioned in Statement-II.

(c) During the year 2010-11, 1,56,578 complaints were received of which 1,38,745 complaints were disposed off.

(d) and (e) The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation deals with the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and not PPF. Rate of interest is declared on the

basis of earnings and balance available in the Interest Suspense Account. Since balance in the Interest Suspense Account was sufficient to allow 9.5 per cent rate of interest, hence 9.5 per cent rate of interest was declared for the year 2010-11.

**Statement-I**

*List of Companies (State-wise) where PF returns are pending*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of establishments defaulted in submission of PF returns
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20213
2.	Bihar	927
3.	Chhattisgarh	570
4.	Delhi	11842
5.	Goa	500
6.	Gujarat	6165
7.	Haryana	4508
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1230
9.	Jharkhand	1573
10.	Karnataka	8068
11.	Kerala	3696
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3489
13.	Maharashtra	18666
14.	North East Regions	78
15.	Odisha	1780
16.	Punjab	7285

1	2	3
17.	Rajasthan	2237
18.	Tamil Nadu	13734
19.	Uttar Pradesh	8757
20.	Uttarakhand	638
21.	West Bengal	4209
Total		120165

**Statement-II**

*Prosecution Cases – as on 31.03.2010*

Region	Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952	Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995	Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976
1	2	3	4
Dehradun	4	4	4
Delhi – North	382	264	210
Delhi – South	300	130	181
Chandigarh	424	251	452
Ludhiana	498	306	319
Shimla	75	0	0
Kanpur	152	45	40
Meerut	55	55	55
Patna	1546	1336	1336
Faridabad	334	302	296
Gurgaon	187	177	186



1	2	3	4
Jaipur	334	80	85
Ahmedabad	1419	216	203
Baroda	489	346	442
Indore	1378	1013	1412
Surat	369	161	167
Kandivali	517	77	76
Mumbai-I Bandra	657	327	344
Mumbai-II Thane	70	70	70
Nagpur	202	172	77
Pune	1270	1252	1272
Raipur	516	283	356
Bengaluru	491	436	400
Gulbarga	549	370	353
Mangalore	561	243	248
Panaji	168	178	153
Peenya	178	178	175
Bhubaneswar	906	477	617
Guntur	344	326	317
Hyderabad	2219	1780	1343
Nizamabad	178	149	139
Chennai	270	233	250
Coimbatore	640	303	306
Madurai	467	321	237
Tamaram	223	227	226
Thiruvananthapuram	1318	954	759

1	2	3	4
Guwahati	647	470	589
Jalpaiguri	838	838	838
Kolkata	1746	431	417
Ranchi	856	854	726
Total	23777	15635	15676

### Steel Production

4360. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the production and consumption of steel during each of the last three years and the current year and its annual percentage growth in the country;

(b) whether the present growth rate and the quantum of steel produced in the country is sufficient to meet the current and future requirement of steel in the country;

(c) the value and quantity of steel produced, consumed and imported/exported and revenue generated from them during the last three years both by the public sector and private sector plants;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase the steel production in the country and become one of the largest steel producers in the world; and

(e) whether foreign countries have also made new investments in the steel sector during the said period and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) Data on production for sale and real consumption of finished steel in the years 2008-09,

2009-10, 2010-11 and first quarter of the current year is given in the table below:—

Period	Finished Steel (million tonnes)			
	Production for Sale		Real Consumption	
	Quantity	% change over last year	Quantity	% change over last year
2008-09	57.16	1.9	52.35	0.43
2009-10	60.62	6.1	59.34	13.3
2010-11*	66.01	8.9	65.61	10.6
April-June 2011*	17.05	—	16.46	—

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC).

\*Provisional.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Data pertaining to domestic production for sale, export and import and value of imports of finished steel for the years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 are presented in the table below:—

Year	Finished Steel (million tonnes)			
	Production for sale	Import	Export	Value of import of finished steel (Rs. in crores)
2008-09	57.16	5.84	4.44	30714
2009-10	60.62	7.38	3.25	25623
2010-11*	66.01	6.80	3.46	26387

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC).

\*Provisional.

(d) The role of Government in a liberalized economic/market scenario like India is that of a facilitator. In this capacity, the Government has released the National Steel Policy which has laid down the broad roadmap for encouraging supply side growth for the Indian steel industry. An Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) has also been constituted in the Ministry of Steel having representation from the concerned Ministries/Departments and State Governments, to monitor and coordinate issues concerning major steel investments. The Group meets regularly to monitor and review coordination problems concerning steel investments.

(e) Under the extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy; 100% FDI is allowed in the steel sector. Two of the major foreign Companies have proposed several steel investments in the country. These are:—

- (i) Arcelor-Mittal India Limited's 12 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) steel unit in Jharkhand, 12 mtpa steel unit in Odisha and 6 mtpa in Karnataka.
- (ii) Posco India Limited's 12 million tonne per annum (mtpa) steel unit in Odisha, and 6 mtpa steel unit in Karnataka.

All these projects are at preliminary stages of their progress.

### Leather Exports

4361. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR:  
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:  
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to promote exports of leather goods, diamond and jewellery goods, industry-wise;

(b) whether leather sector, which is amongst the top ten foreign exchange earners for the country is likely

to play an important role as India aims to double its exports in the next three years;

(c) the total estimated exports from these sectors during the next three years;

(d) whether Indian leather industry is gaining expertise and moving towards high-end products;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to reduce the cost of exports of various articles and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) To promote exports from leather sector, the Government is implementing several Schemes which, inter-alia, include allowing duty free import of notified inputs under Duty Free Import Scheme to the extent of 3% FoB value of export realization in the previous year; Zero Duty import of Capital Goods under EPCG Scheme; 4% Duty Credit Scrip Scheme for notified leather products, footwear; 2% Duty Credit Scrip Scheme for finished leather under Focus Product Scheme. Similarly for Gems and Jewellery Sector, Government has given a number of incentives such as duty draw back scheme for gold and silver jewellery; abolition of import duty on rough diamonds, cut and polished diamonds and rough corals; abolition of Fringe Benefit Tax etc. In addition Government provides grant to Export Promotion Councils for export promotion activities like participation in exhibitions abroad, conducting trade specific shows etc. through MDA and MAI Schemes.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Export performance depends on a multitude of factors including demand in importing countries and the global economic scenario. These factors remaining

conducive, it is anticipated that these sectors will continue to perform well on the export front.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. With the time, Indian Leather industry has turned from supplier of raw material to supplier of value added products. Many popular overseas brands which cater to high end of the market, are now sourcing their leather products and footwear from India. In order to enhance the capacity in the area of designing and skilled manpower, Government is providing financial support to establish more branches of Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI), Noida.

(f) Competitiveness measures are indicated in Part (a) above.

#### Check on Death of Birds

4362. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been unnatural deaths of peacocks and pigeons reported in the country including Bundi district in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith the total number of peacocks at present in the country; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the death of said birds in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Unnatural death of wild animals is reported from time to time in the country. As reported by the State Government of Rajasthan, unnatural death of 532 peacocks has been reported in the last three years and no unnatural death of pigeons is reported in the State.

(b) The State-wise details of deaths and total number of peacock at present in the country are not compiled in the Ministry. However, as reported by the

Government of Rajasthan, there are 1,21,858 peacocks in Rajasthan as per census of 2011.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to check the death of said birds are as under:—

- (i) Peacock has been included under the Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 thereby according this species the highest degree of protection.
- (ii) Law enforcement authorities in the States maintain strict vigil against poaching of peacocks and other wild birds.
- (iii) Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to gather intelligence about poaching and unlawful trade in wild animals and animal articles, including peacocks, and to achieve Inter-State and trans-boundary coordination in enforcement of wildlife laws.

#### **Child Labour in Hazardous Environment**

4363. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:

SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether children are being exploited and employed in many hazardous environment such as carpet/crackers/beedi industry/cotton seed farms, circuses etc. in the country;

(b) if so, the details and numbers of child labourers working in hazardous environment in the country;

(c) the action taken against such employers to discourage the use of children as servants/labourers and also to ensure that such exploitation does not occur;

(d) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Government to take any action like immediate cancellation of licences of firms found engaging in child labour; and

(e) whether the huge fund allocation made by the Government for the welfare of child labourers has not been utilized well?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) As per Census 2001 figures there were 1.26 crore working children in the age group of 5-14, out of which 12 lakh children were engaged in hazardous occupations and processes including carpet, crackers, beedi industries etc.

(c) 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. Any person who employs a child in any occupation or process where employment of children is prohibited under the Act, is liable for punishment with imprisonment for term which shall not be less than 3 months but which may extend to one year or with fine ranging from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 20,000/-

(d) No such Supreme Court direction has been received in the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

(e) Under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme funds are released to District Project Societies for rehabilitation of child labour. The funds are optimally used by the Societies and the Utilization Certificates are furnished by them every year.

#### **Advanced Computing System**

4364. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of development of advanced computing systems being undertaken by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO);

(b) the use/application of the systems; and

(c) the time by which the systems is likely to be developed?

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

(a) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has undertaken upgradation of High Performance Computing (HPC) facility, CHITRA to provide sustained computing speed of 32 Tera FLOPS; and designing of advanced System-on-Chips (SOCs).

(b) The facility of HPC, CHITRA will be used for computational fluid dynamic applications, structural analysis and material science simulations whereas, the SOC's will be used for wearable computer application.

(c) The HPC facility, CHITRA is likely to be operational by December, 2011 whereas, SOC's will be completed by June, 2013.

[Translation]

#### PF Scam

4365. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

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

(a) whether a large number of cases of corruption and misappropriation of Provident Fund (PF) are coming to the notice of the Government during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount involved therein, State-wise;

(c) the number of persons/officials/firms booked so far by the Central Bureau of Investigation in these scams during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has no fool-proof system for maintaining and realisation of PF; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures taken or being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) The details of such cases noticed during the last three years and current year are given at enclosed Statement.

(d) The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation has a well defined system of maintenance of accounts and the accounting practices are codified as per the Manual of Accounting Procedure.

In so far as the realization of Provident Fund monies are concerned, non-realization is a recurring concern where a large number of complaints and grievances are being received and attended to for appropriate action regarding evasion of Employees Provident Fund dues by employers.

(e) The reasons can be primarily attributed to the fact that the employer perceives that the cost of compliance is high and is thus unwilling to pay his part of the 12 per cent contribution to the Fund.

To check evasion and enforce compliance, action under various provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 are being taken not only to ensure that correct assessments are made and the amounts recovered, but even evasions are discouraged by invoking various provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 especially those provided under Section 7 and Section 14.

Computerization has now been completed, and e-challan systems introduced. This will make detection of evasion easier, electronically.

**Statement**

States	2008			2009		
	Amount	Details	Number of officials/firms booked by CBI	Amount	Details	Number of officials/firms booked by CBI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	2.56 lakhs	Misappropriation of PF amount.	2 Enf Officers	Rs. 42,000	Misappropriation of PF and Pension amounts.	0
Karnataka	0	0	0	Rs. 13,00,000	Case of fraudulent settlement of PF by an outsider, but also involving 3 EPFO officials.	0
Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	Chargesheet filed by CBI against 2 Enf Officers.	0	0	CBI has filed charge sheet against one AO.
Gujarat	0	0	0	Rs. 2,000	Demand of bribe for settlement of PF case. Involving 2 EPFO officials.	2

2010			2011		
Amount	Details	Number of officials/firms booked by CBI	Amount	Details	Number of officials/firms booked by CBI
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. 86,000	5 EPF officials involved. However, no CBI case.	2 Enf Officers booked by CBI in another case.	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	3 officials booked in trap case.
0	One complaint case against one APFC under Regional Office, Trivandrum is under investigation for incorrect assessment of PF dues and favouring an establishment.	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
Rs. 3,05,000	2 Cases for demand of bribe for settlement of PF case and not taking recovery action. Involving 4 EPFO officials.	4	Rs. 4,55,000	2 cases of pertaining to demand of bribe for reducing assessment and settlement of PF cases. Involving 2 officials.	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan	Rs. 16,000	Fraudulent settlement of PF claims involving 3 EPF officials.	0	Rs. 50,000	Demand of bribe for not taking any recovery action by 4 EPFO officials.	4
Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 15,12,000	Fraudulent settlement of PF claims involving 7 EPF officials.	1 AO booked by CBI	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	Rs. 77,04,000	2 cases. First case pertaining to evasion of PF benefits where the role of 19 EPFO officials is under investigation. The second case pertained to a fraudulent settlement case involving one AO.	0	Rs. 84,000	Fraudulent settlement case and one EPFO official chargesheeted for major penalty.	0
Delhi	Rs. 1,26,000	Case of fraudulent withdrawal of PF in respect of two establishments where the involvement of EPFO officials has not been found. FIR lodged in one case.	0	Rs. 592.77 crores	Case of evasion and Non-implementation of statutory provisions under the Act by M/s B.L. Kashyap & Sons.	On the evasion coming to notice, the case was referred to CBI by the Organisation. CBI have carried out raids against the establishment,



8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. 35,000	Demand of bribe for giving a favourable inspection report by one EO.	1	0	0	0
Rs. 40,000	Fraudulent settlement of PF claims. No EPFO officials involved.	0	Rs. 1,50,000	Demand of bribe for giving favourable inspection reports by two EOs.	3
Rs. 25,000	Demand of bribe for release of attached property. Involving 1 EPFO official.	1	0	0	0
Rs. 7,23,000	Fraudulent withdrawal in respect of employees of one firm. Disciplinary action initiated against one SSA and FIR has been registered with Police authority.	0	Rs. 80,000	Fraudulent withdrawal of PF money through post office in Faridabad. No EPFO officials involved.	0
Rs. 80,06,000	Fraud in the transfer of account/amount cases of EPF members by outside elements	0	Rs. 5,29,000	2 cases of fraudulent settlement and 1 complaint of demand of bribe	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						its officials as well as 9 EPF officials in the year 2011.
Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 14,42,000	Case of non-deposit of PF dues by one establishment and role of 3 EPFO officials is under departmental scrutiny.	0	Rs. 13,15,000	Non-extension of PF benefits complaint investigated and departmental action against 5 EPFO officials is under way.	0
Punjab	0	0	0	Rs. 26,000	Fraudulent PF settlement case. 2 EPFO officials chargesheeted.	0
West Bengal	0	Trap case against one SSA, Chargesheet filed by CBI.	1, SSA	Rs. 27,69,000	Fraudulent withdrawal of pension fund, PF&EDLI in the case of M/s BESCO Ltd. Case involves 6 EPF officials and 2 outsiders and 1 establishment employee. Matter is with CBI. In another case of possessing Disproportionate Assets by one APFC, CBI has filed a chargesheet.	1 firm and 1 APFC in another DA case.

8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. 1,40,000	Fraud case in pension claim under investigation.	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	Rs. 19,000	Fraudulent PF settlement case. Departmental action taken against 3 EPFO officials.	0
0	Chargesheet filed by CBI against one SSA in a trap case.	1	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bihar	0	0	0	0	Trap case involving one RPFC-I, arrested by CBI in 2009.	1
Jharkhand	0	Trap case against one APFC, arrested by CBI.	1	0	0	0
Odisha	0	Trap case against one Sr. SSA, Chargesheet filed by CBI.	1	0	0	0

[English]

#### Non-certification of Ports

4366. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mundra Adani West Port is not certified by National Standard Plumbing Code (NSPC) and International Ship and Port Security (ISPS);

(b) if so, the reasons for permitting to berth the vessel without ISPS and NSPC certification;

(c) whether Mercantile Marine Department (MMD) office has not been consulted by the DG of shipping prior to handing over of the surveys and inspection works to Indian Register of Shipping (IRS);

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

(e) whether some of the operating ports in the

country have not valid process certified under ISPS; and

(f) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) The Mundra Adani West Port is an extension of the Mundra Port Created within modified port limits of existing port.

The provisional National Safety in Port Committee (NSPC) clearance was given on 28.07.2011. The International Ship and Ports Security code (ISPS) certification for this extension is yet to be issued.

(b) The berthing of the vessels is controlled by Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB). However, as long as a port makes reasonable progress to comply with the requirement of the Directorate with respect to ISPS and NSPC certification, the commercial operations of the port are not hindered.

(c) No, Madam. Mercantile Marine Department (MMD) offices are not required to be consulted by Directorate General of Shipping.

(d) Not applicable, in view of part (c) above.

8	9	10	11	12	13
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Trap case against one EO. CBI case under trial.	1	0	0	0

(e) and (f) ISPS compliance is required only for operating ports serving International Shipping. The ports serving the coastal and internal shipping are not required to comply with ISPS certification.

#### Sky-boards on NHs

4367. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sky-boards were erected at some locations on the National Highways in the country on which the picture of a former Prime Minister was painted;

(b) if so, the number of such locations alongwith the details of the total expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) whether the Government proposes to remove these sky-boards; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the amount of money required for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) The information in this regard is being collected.

#### Funds under MMERT

4368. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fund collected under the Merchant Marine Education and Research Trust (MMERT) by the DG shipping during the last three years;

(b) the details of utilization of the above fund during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry into the opening of Training institutes by shipping companies with the above fund;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of institutes opened by shipping companies so far using MMERT fund?

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

(a) and (b) The Directorate General of Shipping does not collect any fund under the Merchant Marine Education and Research Trust (MMERT). DG Shipping happens to be one of the six Trustees of MMERT.

(c) No, Madam. Merchant Marine Education and Research Trust has not opened any training institute, nor has any shipping company opened any training institute using the funds of MMERT.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

#### **Passenger Ship**

4369. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to run passenger ship connecting Chennai and Kanyakumari touching all the coastal districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the above proposal is likely to be implemented?

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

(a) and (b) In the Maritime Agenda, 2010-20, which is the perspective plan of the Ministry of Shipping, introduction of coastal ferry-cum-passenger service from Chennai to Kanyakumari and other suitable places is included.

(c) The Indian Ports Association has been advised to conduct a feasibility study of the above proposal, further action on the proposal will depend on the outcome of the feasibility study.

#### **Relocation of Elephants from Zoos**

4370. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a panel to take a new look at its order for relocation of elephants from zoos to forest camps near sanctuaries which had met with stiff resistance from several zoo directors across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the incidents reported so far during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the road plan prepared to avoid such incidents in future;

(d) whether the Government has given any guidelines to States in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has set up a committee of 4 members which include Member Secretary, Central Zoo Authority or his representative and 3 others to carryout appraisal of the elephant housing in zoos, whose Directors have submitted the proposal requesting Central Zoo Authority to exempt from relocation of elephants from zoos, (case to case basis). There have been no incidents reported for stiff resistance from zoos, so far during relocation of elephants from zoos,

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) The zoos have been asked to follow the advisory issued by the Central Zoo Authority "banning elephants from zoo collections". Further, zoos have been directed to adhere with the prescribed guidelines for transport of wild animals, while transporting elephants in consultation with the Chief Wildlife Warden of the State.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of question of privilege dated 27th August, 2011 from S/Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar, Praveen Singh Aron, Jagdambika Pal, Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey, P.L. Punia, Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg, Harsh Vardhan, Kamal Kishor 'Commando', Premdas, Shailendra Kumar, M.Ps. against Shri Om Puri for allegedly using derogatory and defamatory words against Members of Parliament.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): It has been given against Kiran Bedi also. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: For allegedly using derogatory and defamatory words against Members of Parliament and also casting reflections on the House.

The matter is under my consideration.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: This is a question of the dignity of this House.

MADAM SPEAKER: I have told that it is with me for consideration.

**12.01 hours.**

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Apprenticeship (Third Amendment) Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 552(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 2011 under sub-section (3) of Section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4999/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Ennore Port Limited and the Ministry of Shipping for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5000/15/11]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Dredging Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Shipping for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5000-A/15/11]

- (2) A copy of the Chennai Port Trust Employees' (Conduct) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 553(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 2011 under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5000-B/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 2009-2010.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5001/15/11]

[Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Chennai, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Chennai, for the year 2009-2010.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5001-A/15/11]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Dehradun, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Dehradun, for the year 2009-2010.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5002/15/11]

- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:—
- (i) The e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. S.O. 1035(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 2011.

- (ii) The Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of Hazardous Micro-Organism/ Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells (Amendment) Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 2011, together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 603(E) dated 8th August, 2011.
- (iii) The Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) (Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. S.O. 1527(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 2011.
- (iv) The Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. S.O. 249(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th February, 2011.
- (v) The Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage and Hazardous Micro-organisms/ Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells (Amendment) Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 613(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 2011.
- (8) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item Nos. (ii) and (v) of (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5003/15/11]

- (9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under Section 12 and 13 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:—
- (i) S.O. 181(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 2011 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1174(E) dated 18th July, 2007.



- (ii) S.O. 692(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 2011 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1174(E) dated 18th July, 2007.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5004/15/11]

- (iii) S.O. 2904(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 2010 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1174(E) dated 18th July, 2007.

- (iv) S.O. 1537(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 2011 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1174(E) dated 18th July, 2007.

- (v) S.O. 1101(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 2011 regarding extension of the tenure of the Loss of Ecology (Prevention and payments of Compensation) Authority for the State of Tamil Nadu until further orders following the orders of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras.

- (vi) S.O. 695(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 2011 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1533(E) dated 14th September, 2006 and S.O. 3067(E) dated 1st December, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5005/15/11]

- (10) A copy of the Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Amendment Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. S.O. 303(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th February, 2011 under Section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5006/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) 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) S.O. 1626(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 2011 rescinding Notification No. S.O. 1422 dated 20th May, 1978.

- (ii) The Export of Fruit Products (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1627(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 2011.

- (iii) The Export of Fresh, Frozen and Processed Fish and Fishery Products (Quality Control and Inspection and Monitoring) (Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. S.O. 497(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5007/15/11]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Arbitration, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Arbitration, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5008/15/11]

[Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia]

- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the STCL Limited, Bengaluru, for the years 2008-2009 and 2009-2010.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the STCL Limited, Bengaluru, for the years 2008-2009 and 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (5) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5009/15/11]

- (6) A copy of the Patents (Appeals and Applications to the Intellectual Property Appellate Board) Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 209(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 2011 under Section 160 of the Patents Act, 1970.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5010/15/11]

- (7) A copy of the Electrical Wires, Cables, Appliances and Protection Devices and Accessories (Quality Control) Amendment Order, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. S.O. 2058(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 2009 issued under Section 14 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5011/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Textiles for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5012/15/11]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5013/15/11]

- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Au-

dated Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5014/15/11]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Jute Manufactures Corporation Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Jute Manufactures Corporation Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5015/15/11]

- (5) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jute Manufactures Development Council, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jute Manufactures Development Council, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010.
- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5016/15/11]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Jute Diversification, Kolkata, for the

year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Centre for Jute Diversification, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008.

- (9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5017/15/11]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Jute Diversification, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Centre for Jute Diversification, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009.
- (11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5018/15/11]

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Jute Industries' Research Association, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Jute Industries' Research Association, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010.

[Shrimati Panabaka Lakshmi]

- (13) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5019/15/11]

- (14) A copy of the Textiles Committee (Amendment) Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 256(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 2011 under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5020/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Mazagon Dock Limited and the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5021/15/11]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited and the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5022/15/11]

- (3) Memorandum of Understanding between the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited and the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5023/15/11]

- (4) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Shipyard Limited and the Department

of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5024/15/11]

- (5) Memorandum of Understanding between the Goa Shipyard Limited and the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5025/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—

(i) S.O. 319(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 47 (Project Chainage) (Kerala/Tamil Nadu Border-Kanniyakumari Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(ii) S.O. 827(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(iii) S.O. 729(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 47 (Project Chainage) (Kerala-Tamil Nadu Border-Kanniyakumari Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (iv) S.O. 1067(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 47 (Project Chainage) (Kerala-Tamil Nadu Border-Kanniyakumari Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (v) S.O. 1213(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 47 (Project Chainage) (Kerala-Tamil Nadu Border-Kanniyakumari Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (vi) S.O. 1082(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (Nagapattinam-Thanjavur Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (vii) S.O. 1025(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 210 (Karaikudi-Ramanathapuram Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (viii) S.O. 1050(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 210 (Karaikudi-Ramanathapuram Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (ix) S.O. 1125(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 46 (Krishnagiri-Walajahpet Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (x) S.O. 270(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xi) S.O. 261(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 210 (Karaikudi-Ramanathapuram Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xii) S.O. 297(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4 (Poonamalee-Walajahpet Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xiii) S.O. 2917(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (including bypasses) (Trichy-Karur Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xiv) S.O. 269(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of

[Shri Jitin Prasada]

National Highway No. 45 Extn. (Dindigul-Theni and Kumuli Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (xv) S.O. 1209(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 46 (Krishnagiri-Walajahpet Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xvi) S.O. 266(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xvii) S.O. 350(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th February, 2011, authorising the Deputy Collector (Revenue), Mahe, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 17 in Mahe region of the Union Territory of Puducherry.
- (xviii) S.O. 2755(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 205 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xix) S.O. 2315(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (Trichy-Karur Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xx) S.O. 1872(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 205 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxi) S.O. 1914(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th August, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45 (Tindivanam-Viluppuram-Trichy Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxii) S.O. 1704(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2831(E) dated 4th November, 2009.
- (xxiii) S.O. 2303(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (Trichy-Karur Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxiv) S.O. 2016(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th August, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 205 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxv) S.O. 1875(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (Trichy-Karur Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- nance, management and operation of National Highway No. 205 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxvi) S.O. 2062(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Bengaluru-Salem-Madurai Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxvii) S.O. 1954(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th August, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 68 (Salem-Ulundurpet Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxviii) S.O. 2635(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway 67 (Trichy-Bypass Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxix) S.O. 2916(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Hyderabad-Bengaluru Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxx) S.O. 2381(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Chilakaluripet-Rudrakota Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxi) S.O. 2593(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxii) S.O. 2595(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Hyderabad-Bengaluru Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxiii) S.O. 2670(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 202 (Hyderabad-Yadgiri Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxiv) S.O. 2316(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2479(E) dated 29th September, 2009.
- (xxxv) S.O. 2457(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 47 (Salem-Coimbatore Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxxvi) S.O. 2581(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4 (Chennai Port-

[Shri Jitin Prasada]

Maduravoyal Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(xxxvii) S.O. 2701(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(xxxviii) S.O. 2913(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 47 (Project Chainage) (Nagercoil-Kavalkinaru Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(xxxix) S.O. 177(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1093(E) dated 14th May, 2010.

(xl) S.O. 271(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 140(E) dated 20th January, 2010.

(xli) S.O. 2372(E) and S.O. 2373(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 692(E) dated 26th March, 2010 and S.O. 283(E) dated 8th February, 2010.

(xlii) S.O. 2575(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1345(E) dated 9th June, 2010.

(xliii) S.O. 2700(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4 (Chennai Bypass Phase II in Tiruvallur District) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(xliv) S.O. 2946(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 210 (Tiruchirappalli-Karaikudi Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(xlv) S.O. 2948(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 210 (Karaikudi-Ramanathapuram Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(xlvi) S.O. 296(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2013(E) dated 24th November, 2006.

(xlvii) S.O. 273(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2730(E) dated 30th October, 2009.

(xlviii) S.O. 1047(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 2010, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 135(E) dated 20th January, 2010.

(xlix) S.O. 2729(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 2010,



- regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 10 (Bahadurgarh-Rohtak Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (l) S.O. 2844(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 (Delhi-Agra Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (li) S.O. 2596(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 (Delhi-Agra Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (lii) S.O. 1348(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 26B (Chhindwara Bypass Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (liii) S.O. 2808(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 (Delhi-Agra Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (liv) S.O. 2634(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 3083(E) dated 3rd December, 2009.
- (lv) S.O. 2625(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1348(E) dated 9th June, 2010.
- (lvi) S.O. 2580(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 3213(E) dated 15th December, 2009.
- (lvii) S.O. 1953(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th August, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 47 (Chengapalli-Walayar Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (lviii) S.O. 2364(E) and S.O. 2365(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 205 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (lix) S.O. 2271(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 47 (Chengapalli-Walayar Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (lx) S.O. 2947(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (lxi) S.O. 2753(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for

[Shri Jitin Prasada]

building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 210 (Tiruchirappalli-Karaikudi Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (Ixii) S.O. 2731(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 205 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (Ixiii) S.O. 2741(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 210 (Tiruchirappalli-Karaikudi Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (Ixiv) S.O. 2920(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 1 (Panipat-Jalandhar Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (Ixv) S.O. 2923(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 22 (Zirakpur-Parwanoo Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (Ixvi) S.O. 1184(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Jabalpur-Lakhanadon Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (Ixvii) S.O. 1246(E) and S.O. 1247(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 12 (Biaora-MP/Rajasthan border Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (Ixviii) S.O. 1200(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 12 (Bareilly-Bhopal Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (Ixix) S.O. 1358(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th June, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 26 (Jhansi-Lakhanadon Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (Ixx) S.O. 2582(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 47 (Mannuthy-Aluva Section) in the State of Kerala.
- (Ixxi) S.O. 2664(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 17 in the State of Kerala.
- (Ixxii) S.O. 1216(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 2010, regarding collection of user fee on mechanical vehicles for the use of permanent bridges namely, Aroor Kumbalam and Kumbalam

- Panangad on the National Highway No. 47 in the State of Kerala.
- (lxxiii) S.O. 2112(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2646(E) dated 21st October, 2009.
- (lxxiv) S.O. 2703(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 17 (Kannur-Kuttipuram Section) in the State of Kerala.
- (lxxv) S.O. 2630(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 17 (Kannur Section) in the State of Kerala.
- (lxxvi) S.O. 2739(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 210 (Tiruchirappalli-Karaikudi Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (lxxvii) S.O. 2829(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 49 (Madurai-Ramanathapuram-Rameshwaram-Dhanuskodi Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (lxxviii) S.O. 2828(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 49 (Madurai-Ramanathapuram-Rameshwaram-Dhanuskodi Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (lxxix) S.O. 203(E) and S.O. 204(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 67 (Nagapattinam-Thanjavur Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (lxxx) S.O. 2367(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 205 (Triuttani-Chennai Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (lxxxi) S.O. 2953(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Athipalli-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (lxxxii) S.O. 2637(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 205 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (lxxxiii) S.O. 1693(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2224(E) dated 18th September, 2008.

[Shri Jitin Prasada]

- (lxxxiv) S.O. 2832(E) and S.O. 2833(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches National Highway No. 200 (Raipur-Bilaspur Section) in the State of Chhattisgarh.
- (lxxxv) S.O. 2802(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Sambalpur-Raipur Section) in the State of Chhattisgarh.
- (lxxxvi) S.O. 1562(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Balasore-Baripada-Jharpokharia Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (lxxxvii) S.O. 1219(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (lxxxviii) S.O. 1667(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 27 in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (lxxxix) S.O. 333(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th February, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 75 in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xc) S.O. 335(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th February, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2554(E) dated 13th October, 2010.
- (xci) S.O. 336(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th February, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2788(E) dated 16th November, 2010.
- (xcii) S.O. 414(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 12 in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xciii) S.O. 506(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2789(E) dated 16th November, 2010.
- (xciv) S.O. 2458(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 24 (Bareilly-Sitapur Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xcv) S.O. 2636(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 2010, authorising the officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 29 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(xcvi) S.O. 2665(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 234(E) dated 18th February, 2005.

(xcvii) S.O. 2674(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 24 (Bareilly-Sitapur Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(xcviii) S.O. 2676(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 24 (Bareilly-Sitapur Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(xcix) S.O. 2878(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 26 (Jhansi-Lalitpur Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) S.O. 2896(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 24 (Lucknow-Sitapur Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(ci) S.O. 2924(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th December, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1107(E) dated 11th October, 2004.

(cii) S.O. 994(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 2011, entrusting the stretches, mentioned therein, on different National Highways in the State of Maharashtra.

(ciii) S.O. 995(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.

(civ) S.O. 689(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 2011, regarding rationalization/modification of Numbering System of National Highways in India.

(2) Five statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (lxxxix) to (xciii) of (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5026/15/11]

(3) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 996(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 2011 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 76(E) dated 20th January, 2005 issued under the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5027/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MUKUL ROY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010.

[Shri Mukul Roy]

- (ii) Annual Report of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5028/15/11]

- (3) A copy of the Inland Waterways Authority of India (Leavy and collection of fees and charges) Regulations, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. IWAI/Cargo/184/2009 in weekly Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 2011 under Section 36 of the Inland Waterways Authority of India Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5029/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): On behalf of my colleague, Shri D. Napoleon I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Social Defence, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Social Defence, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5030/15/11]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities, Chennai, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities, Chennai, for the year 2009-2010.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5031/15/11]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad, for the year 2009-2010.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5032/15/11]

- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 36 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999:—

- (i) The National Trust for Welfare of Persons

with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities (Amendment) Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1021(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 2010.

- (ii) The Board of the Trust (Amendment) Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1022(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5033/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Carriage by Road Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 176(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 2011 under sub-section (3) of Section 20 of the Carriage by Road Act, 2007 together with an explanatory memorandum and corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 205(E) dated 10th March, 2010.
- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5034/15/11]

- (3) A copy of the Motor Vehicles (All India Permit for Tourist Transport Operators) Amendment Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 367(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 2011 under sub-section (4) of Section 212 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5035/15/11]

12.02 hrs.

## COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

### 22nd to 25th Reports

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Agriculture:—

- (1) Twenty-second Report on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation).
- (2) Twenty-third Report on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education).
- (3) Twenty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).
- (4) Twenty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

12.03 hrs.

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

### (i) 9th and 10th Reports

[English]

SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI (Haveri): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on External Affairs:—

1. 9th Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs for the year 2011-12.

[Shri Shivkumar Udasi]

2. 10th Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 2011-12.

**(ii) Statement**

SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: I beg to lay on the Table the Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 8th Report (15th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on the replies to the recommendations contained in the 4th Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 2010-11.

12.04 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL

**(i) 16th to 19th Reports**

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel:—

1. Sixteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Coal.
2. Seventeenth Report on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Mines.
3. Eighteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Steel.
4. Nineteenth Action Taken Report on Observations/Recommendations contained in the 12th Report on "Modernisation and expansion of Steel Sector" of the Ministry of Steel.

**(ii) Statements**

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: I beg to lay the following

Action Taken Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel:—

1. Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in 9th Action Taken Report (15th Lok Sabha) on "Demands for Grants (2009-10)" of the Ministry of Mines.
2. Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in 10th Action Taken Report (15th Lok Sabha) on "Demands for Grants (2009-10)" of the Ministry of Steel.

12.05 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 1st Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants (2009-10), pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): I am making this statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the First report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment in pursuance of the Direction 73-A of the Speaker, Lok Sabha published vide Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part-II dated September 1, 2004. The First report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment relates to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the year 2009-10. The Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 17.12. 2009 and laid in Rajya Sabha on the same day. The report contained 19 recommendations, which relate to general



performance of the Ministry, development of Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and Disability related schemes. Action Taken Notes on the recommendations contained in the First Report were sent to the Committee on 8th July, 2010.

The updated status of implementation of various recommendations made by the Committee in their First Report is indicated in the Annexure to my statement, which is laid on the Table of the House. I would request that this may be considered as read.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5036/15/11]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Zero-Hour matters.

Shri Rajnath Singh

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH (Ghaziabad): Madam Speaker, through you I would like to draw the attention of the House towards a very serious problem and if timely attention is not paid towards this then it will come up as a major challenge in the agricultural sector, infact, I believe that this will be a very important challenge for the Country's food security.

I had visited Andhra Pradesh two days back and had particularly visited the east Godavari district. There are some eight-nine districts in Andhra Pradesh where farmers have decided that they will not grow their paddy crop this year due to the non-reasonable prices they are receiving for their crop of paddy, they have declared crop-holiday. I believe that for the first time in the history of independent India. The farmers of Andhra Pradesh have declared crop-holiday first time ever. The farmers from all over the country are feeling similar dissatisfaction because they are not receiving adequate remunerations for their crop. I would not like to mention about all the districts through, there are 8 to 9 such districts which are not receiving even their input cost. It has been repeatedly urged in the House also that

the Farmers Commission, Dr. Swaminathan Commission has submitted its report to the Central Government but even till date its commendations have not been implemented. I believe that the earlier Dr. Swaminathan Commission Report is implemented by the Government, it would be better for welfare of the farmers. MNREGA has also posed a very huge problem. A situation of crisis is building up in the field of agriculture which has stilled labour and they are good at work. Therefore, through you would like to urge the Government that MNREGA should be clubbed with agriculture sector, I am not asking to do away with the MNREGA. A minimum compensation of Rs. 10 thousand per acre must be given to the farmers who have declared crop holiday this year and have not shown any crops this year. I would urge the House that a stimulated package specially designed package must be given by the Union Government to the farmer of the country in view of them not receiving their input cost. The maximum them not receiving their input cost. The maximum population in this country is of farmers and it is the biggest occupation. Therefore, I would also like to urge to the House that agriculture must be declared as a national occupation and there is also a need to call a special session of the House to consider the problem being faced by farmers as well as in the agriculture filed. If all this happens then only we can face the problems in the field of agriculture.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri Shivkumar Udasi, Dr. Bholu Singh, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey, Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel, Shrimati Darshana Jardosh, Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai Jat, Shrimati J. Shantha, Shri Virender Kashyap, Shri Chandu Lal Sahu, Shri Jitendra Singh Bundela, Shri Virendra Kumar, Shri Ashok Argal, Shri Ganesh Singh, Shri Gajanan D. Babar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao Dudhgaonkar, Shrimati Meena Singh, Shri Prabodh Panda, Shri Jagdanand Singh, Shri Rajendra Agarwal, Shri Shivarama Gouda, Shri Rakesh Sachan, Shri M.B. Rajesh, Shri Kirti Azad, Shrimati Bijoya Chakravarty, Shrimati Yashodhara Raje Scindia, Shri K.D. Deshmukh, Shrimati Paramjit Kaur Gulshan,

[Shri Rajnath Singh]

Shri Mohan Jena, Shri Gorakhnath Pandey, Shri Dara Singh Chauhan, Shri Sidhant Mohapatra, Shri Prem Das Rai, Shrimati Santosh Chowdhary, Dr. Rajan Sushant, Shri Laxman Tudu, Shri Vishwa Mohan Kumar, Shri Rakesh Singh, Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani, Shri Tathagata Satpathy, Shri Haribhau Jawale, Shri Sushil Kumar Singh and Shri Raju Shetti associate themselves with the topic raised by hon. Rajnath Singh.

[English]

Shri Pulin Bihari Baske — not present

[Translation]

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH (Balaghat): Hon. Madam Speaker, Balaghat and Sivani in Madhya Pradesh are agriculture oriented districts. Paddy is shown as the main crop in this area. The farmers in Balaghat and Sivani district have immediate requirement of DAP fertilizer. In view of the shortage of DAP fertilizer in both these districts I even met the Secretary in the Ministry of Fertilizer on the request of the public of that area. I met him on 18.08.2011 and requested him that one rake each must be sent immediately for Balaghat and Sivani districts. He even assured me that the same will be done. After that I requested him to send one rake each of DAP fertilizer to Balaghat and Sivani district. It has been almost 8-10 days but so far fertilizer has not been made available to the farmers. There is aggression among the farmers because non-supply of the fertilizers to that area, the farmers are distressed. If fertilizer is not supplied timely then it will directly affect the production of crops and it will ruin the farmers as a result.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Jitendra Singh and Shri Virendra Kumar associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri K.D. Deshmukh.

[English]

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY (Cooch Behar):

Madam, it is an admitted fact that jute is the most vital economic crop not only in West Bengal but also in other States of India. In West Bengal, the farmers fully depend on jute for their bread and butter. We all know that the things made from jute are also eco-friendly.

It is a matter of grave concern that the amount fixed by the Government of India is Rs. 1670 per quintal. Fixing up the amount of jute shows that they are quite ignorant of the cost needed for the cultivation of jute. Consequently, jute farmers are in a fix how to manage their family. What about the profit of the farmers who are going on shedding sweat for the cultivation of jute? Do they know how much does it cost for its cultivation? The present cost of labour, fertilizer and with ploughing, it reaches almost Rs. 1600/- per quintal. So, it is clear that the interest of jute cultivators are fully ignored.

So, I firmly demand that the sale rate of jute should immediately be increased to Rs. 4000/- per quintal. Above all, the profit of the farmers must be looked into if India is to prosper in agriculture. I want remunerative price and the Jute Corporation of India should purchase jute from the farmers.

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL (Sundargarh): Madam Speaker, the outbreak of dengue in Odisha has assumed the proportion of an epidemic. The vector-borne disease has already spread over 24 districts out of 30 districts in the State and the death toll has risen to 24. Out of 1825 samples, 838 samples have been identified as positive. The disease is mainly seen in the mining and industrial areas and it originated from Angul, Talcher belt and Rourkela of Sundargarh District. The inefficiency and carelessness of the State Government is evident from the statement of the Health Minister in the Assembly. So, the complacency, carelessness and lack of commitment of the Government has created failure for containing the outbreak of this type of diseases. The Government have partially swung into action only after the rap from the High Court.

So, the Union Government should intervene in the prevailing situation to save the affected people. Super

specialists and Paramedical Staff should be deputed to the State for better coordination and treatment to combat the outbreak on war-footing.

Madam, I may be permitted to lay the detailed district-wise break up on the Table of the House.

MADAM SPEAKER: No.

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Madam, the exact picture of the health condition of Odisha is not a pretty one by any means. The Government would need to take the issue very seriously and must come up with proper plans to solve this problem. Dengue spread quite quickly in vast areas because of improper sanitary conditions and lack of preventive measures. The population living in the rural areas is too vulnerable to such kind of diseases which spread easily. The State Government has failed to proactively make people aware before monsoon about the preventive care they can take for Dengue. We urge the Central Government for an immediate intervention to cure and stop the outbreak of Dengue.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, on a very important. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: No, speak after the Zero Hour. I will call every body turn by turn in the zero hour.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Madam Speaker, Urdu is not only a language, but the mother of civilization and culture. The trend of using Urdu is diminishing rapidly, due to which the danger of eradication of culture is looming. The habit of reading and writing Urdu has to be included in the younger generation to save this melodious and lovely language. This is the responsibility of the Urdu knowing people to save the language. The public movement can be launched by bringing forward Madrasas and Urdu teachers. The Government should pay attention towards campaigning and development of Urdu language. Hindi and Urdu are the real sisters. Urdu has got the official States in my

States in my State, Bihar. The Government has recruited Urdu clerks in every office. Not only this, Urdu teachers have also been recruited. The files are also sent in Urdu language to the hon'ble Ministers and they sign also. Through this House, I would like to demand that the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs and the Government of India should start it in other States also on the lines of Bihar. Our hon. leaders, Shri Nitish Kumar Ji said in this very House that the sentiment which arose by chanting 'Inqilab Zindabad', do not arose by chanting 'Kranti Zindabad', Our leaders are also supporters of Urdu and they have recruited Urdu teachers in the schools of Bihar.

[English]

SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): Madam, Pettavathalai, a place that falls within my parliamentary constituency Tiruchirappalli is having a population of more than 30,000. The E.I.D. Parry company is having sugar factory there. The famous tourist place, namely, 'Mukkombu' is only 4 kilometers from Pettavathalai. A large number of tourists are using Pettavathalai railway station to reach Mukkombu. The agriculturists and the general public of the surrounding places are using Pettavathalai railway station to reach their destinations. At present the Mangalore Express from Chennai to Mangalore via Tiruchirappalli is passing through Pettavathalai. There is a long pending demand of the people for a stoppage of Mangalore Express at Pettavathalai. I, on behalf of the people of my constituency, urge the Government through this august House to order for the stoppage of Mangalore Express at Pettavathalai.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT (Misrikh): Madam Speaker, Kanpur is adjacent to my parliamentary constituency. There is heavy traffic on Kanpur-Billaur-Kannauj-Etah-Bebur-Aligarh-Bulandshahar-Ghaziabad-Gautam Buddha Nagar-Delhi route, which is very important from historical point of view and is called G.T. road and it was the main commercial route in ancient times, and it is linked to Delhi in present time and the demand for four laning of this highway is being made since long. But till

[Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat]

now this route has not been four-laned, due to which serious road accidents take place now and then, many people got killed and seriously injured in these accidents. In view of serious road accidents taking place on this route, there is a need to make medical facility available at a fixed distance. I would like to request the Union Government that essential step should be taken to make appropriate medical services available of Kanpur-Billaur-Kannauj-Etah-Behar-Aligarh-Bulandshahar-Ghaziabad-Gautam Buddha Nagar-Delhi route at a fixed distance and setting up a Trauma Centre near Bilhaur Tahseel and making this road four-lane so that heavy traffic burden on this route may be reduced and its historical importance may be conserved.

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE (Raver): Madam, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards issues related to Maharashtra. The Union Government is doing injustice to Maharashtra in every sector. The Congress rule is prevailing in Maharashtra and Congress is also ruling in Centre. But I do not understand as to how the injustice is being done to Maharashtra, through Congress Government is in power at both the places. The hon'ble Chief Minister of Maharashtra present some long pending issues before the Parliamentarians in every sessions. Out of issues raised in the current session 43 issues are pending for last 4-5 years. Out of these, I would like to raise a very important issue. The Ministry of Water Resources, of the Union Government had approved RRR scheme means Repair, Renovation and Restoration Water Bodies Scheme costing Rs. 1676 crore through AIBP in the year 2009-10. The Department of Water Resources of the Government of Maharashtra has passed two proposal for repair of 1420 water bodies costing Rs. 558 crore and submitted it in the year 2010. After that the Union Government gave approval for RRR to all States including Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, but the proposal of Maharashtra is still pending. I held meeting with the Finance Secretary of the Ministry of Finance in regard

to approval of the said in regard to approval of the said Project twice. There is dire need of funds for repair of ponds and Katiwear. Through you I would like to request the Minister of Finance to pay attention to this serious issue. The Ministry of Finance is getting maximum revenue from Maharashtra. If small portion of it is given for repair of RRR bodies of Maharashtra. Then this pending issue can be immediately resolved. The ground water level is continuously depleting due to which the farmers of every area are demanding repair of ponds. There are ponds of the time of Ahilyabhai Holkar, but their repair has still not been undertaken. Through you, I would like to demand that the Government should give immediate attention towards it and give approval.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Hamdullah Sayeed — not present.

[English]

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Madam, I would like to invite your attention to the sad plight of our children who are studying in the CBSE and the ICSE schools. Is it a crime to use mother tongue? In many schools, if the children communicate with one another in their mother tongue, they are being fined. Even in England, they do not fine the children who use their mother tongue for communication. But in this nation, many of the CBSE and the ICSE schools punish their children just because they communicate with one another in their mother tongue.

In my language 'achan' means father; in my language 'amma' means mother. Two children, while speaking with each other, if they say 'ende amma' for 'my mother' and 'ende achan' for 'my father', they are being fined. Three or four days back, there were reports in the newspapers that some children were fined to the tune of Rs. 1,000; and some girl children were pushed out of the school gates. They had to wait outside till evening because only by 5 o'clock their van would come to fetch them. This is happening in many of our schools.

It is the primary right of the children to communicate with one another with the help of their mother tongue. So, we have to respect the mother tongue. Our Constitution specifically enumerates certain vernacular languages along with our official languages.

I hope the whole House, the august House, will definitely express its solidarity with me. It is because all our children should have the right to communicate in their mother tongue. It is not the duty of the teachers and the management to punish them. They have no right to punish our children. My humble request through you Madam, to the Government is that if any complaint from any school comes before the Government of India regarding the punishment of the children just because they have used their mother tongue for communication, severe action should be taken against the managements of those schools and even the recognition of the CBSE and ICSE should be withdrawn. *...(Interruptions)*

That is all, thank you.

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): Madam, it is a very serious issue. The Government should make a statement on this issue. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, the Government should make a statement on this issue. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please send your names to be associated with this matter.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P.K. Biju, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri M.B. Rajesh, Shri Shivkumar Udasi, Shri Manicka Tagore, Shri P. Viswanathan, Shri S.S. Ramasubbu and Shri Surendra Singh Nagar are allowed to associate with this matter.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam, the discussion on it should be held under Rule 193.

MADAM SPEAKER: You may give the notice.

*[English]*

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Madam Speaker, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I am raising a very important issue regarding the immunization of children.

Madam, the number of children dying due to immunization-related complications has more than tripled after the Government closed down three public sector vaccine labs — the Central Research Institute in Kasauli, BCG Laboratory in Chennai and the Pasteur Institute of India in Coonoor. These institutes were closed down in 2008. After closing of these three institutes, some complications are arising in the immunization programme. To make up for the demand of 75 lakh vaccines doses of six kinds needed for its universal immunization programme, the Government has been procuring them from private firms.

Now, I would like to tell this august House that there is an adverse effect after immunization (AEFI). AEFI is a general term that covers various reasons including bad vaccine quality due to break in cold chain, contamination and complications due to pre-existing conditions of the child. In 2007 only 32 children lost their lives to AEFI whereas in 2009, the figure has increased to 116 children.

Now, it seems that these units will not be expected to restart its earlier production capacity and procuring vaccines from private companies is also turning out to be more expensive and not sufficient to meet the increasing demand. According to the recent report, 17.5 crore doses is the extent of vaccine shortage in the country. If urgent measures are not taken, there will be many more deaths of children. The proposal to start an Integrated Vaccine Complex near Chennai in Tamil Nadu is also not expected to be ready till today.

I would urge upon the Union Government to ensure that adequate supply of essential vaccines be made

[Shri S.S. Ramasubbu]

available for preventable diseases to protect the lives of children and also to restart all the three vaccine manufacturing units in their full capacity and opening of the proposed new Integrated Vaccine Complex near Chennai at the earliest.

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh – not present.

Dr. (Shrimati) Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi — not present.

Shri Devji Mansingram Patel — not present.

\*SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL (Mangalore): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to draw the attention of the Union Government towards the problem of Sea Erosion in coastal Karnataka.

I am representing Mangalore parliamentary constituency in the Lok Sabha. It is my home district too and situated in the coastal belt of Karnataka. Sea Erosion has been the burning problem of the districts of the coastal belt. In our country we have more than 2000 kms. of coastal line from which Karnataka has about 280 kms. In the recent years due to various reasons like increasing population, global warming, climate change and mining etc., rapid Sea Erosion is taking place in the coastal belt. People living in coastal region are very much distressed. Lakhs of fishermen are dependent on sea to earn their livelihood. But Sea Erosion has been severely affecting not only their lives but also their livelihood. During rainy season these people are asked to vacate their places and they are forced to go away from sea. These people run from pillar to post to seek the assistance of the Government. To prevent this problem the ruling BJP Government in Karnataka is making all efforts and entered into an agreement with Asian Development Bank to formulate a programme in this regard.

---

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

This programme is being implemented in three phases and will be completed by the year 2018. At this juncture I would like to impress upon the Government of India to extend necessary financial and technical support to the Government of Karnataka to complete this project within the stipulated time. The Union Government should prepare a national plan for tackling Sea Erosion and extend all possible support to the States located on the coastal line of our country. This will enable people living in the coastal belt particularly fishermen community to lead a happy and comfortable life.

Finally I urge upon the Union Government through you to look into this issue and take immediate steps in this regard.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members Shri Shivkumar Udasi, Shri Shivarama Gouda. Shri Pralhad Joshi and are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Naveen Kumar Kateel.

- (1) Shri Shivkumar Udasi.
- (2) Shri Shivarama Gouda.
- (3) Shri Pralhad Joshi.

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): Madam, alongwith development the pollution is increasing in the entire country and the urban areas are almost lacking clean environment. Though clean and pollution-free environment still exist in the rural areas, if those rural areas are beside any highway then the smoke emitted out of the vehicles passing through it is polluting the environment.

The way factories and means of transport are essential for the development, the pollution-free environment is also essential for healthy living. The Government of India has given directions of the States many a times in this regard and the State Government have also constituted Pollution Control Boards, but the norms are

not being complied with properly and there is no check on the pollution caused by the vehicles. The lakhs of vehicles are plying on the roads and are polluting the clean environment. The State Governments are unable to take any action against them due to lack of infrastructure and other reasons.

I would like to request that every vehicle should be checked for pollution through exhaust when it goes to petrol pump for filling petrol, diesel CNG, gas etc. if vehicle is found fit as per norms, then only fuel should be given to that vehicle otherwise not. Petroleum Companies shall be given such directions.

Madam, this type of law will definitely prove helpful in ensuring pollution free environment in the country. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Madam, I had expressed my views in regard to Anganwadi workers and helpers etc. of Andaman and Nicobar Islands during Zero Hour on 14.12.2009. Later on, I also wrote a letter to the administration in December, but no action was taken. Rs. 50,000 per annum are spent on an individual in Andaman and Nicobar Island. In the year 2001, the Government of India ordered the administration to do something for the welfare fund aimed at Anganwadi Workers and helpers. In view of the Welfare Fund, grains pension to Anganwadi workers after 60 years. The Government of Tamil Nadu has been giving them pay scales and pension also. The lumpsum amount of Rs. 50 thousand is giving to worker, and Rs. 20 thousand to helper after retirement. The Government of Kerala is giving pension after ten years. The Government of Karnataka is also giving pension. The Puducherry Corporation give pension to Anganwadi Helper in Puducherry from where hon'ble Minister, Shri Narayanasamy hails. But Andaman and Nicobar Island administration has not given pension till date. There is a Government Organisation, Anitco. The way, Puducherry Corporation is giving pension to these workers through Antico, I wrote a letter making similar demand.

Madam, through you, I would like to demand that there are 1373 people in total in the Island, which includes Anganwadi workers, Helpers and Mini workers. They should be given pension and be made permanent. The Anganwadi Insurance Scheme is in very pitiable condition. The Government of India had initiated the insurance scheme in April, 2004. Insurance scheme has been initiated in other States. The students from class IX to XII get Rs. 300 under insurance scheme, but this insurance scheme has not been launched till date. The pre-school kids are given Rs. One thousand per annum for purchasing chart in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, but kits are given once in four year. Rs. one thousand per annum sanctioned for every Anganwadi under IEC (Awareness), but not even a single penny has been spent. Rs. 400 per annum should be given for two pairs of uniform, but even that is not given. Anganwadi Helpers should be given badges, but those are also not given. The Government provides grant of Rs. 200 for Anganwadi Centres in villages against rent but it has not been implemented in Andaman. Rs. 750 are given for House to Anganwadi workers run in urban areas, but this money is released after five to six months Rs. 1000 per annum was earmarked as flexi funds for making ordinary expenses like purchasing any chart, rugs etc. for Anganwadi Centres, but it has not been implemented so far. Mini Anganwadi workers is given Rs. 750. There are 19 centers. The Government of India announced honorarium of at least Rs. 1500 for Anganwadi Helpers in the last budget, but it has not been given there, till date. I would like to tell that though Andaman and Nicobar Island is a Union Territory, but the Government is not taking any action. Therefore, Anna Hazare Ji's views are right. Anna Hazare Ji has been belong to implement the Citizen Charter. What use is of Lok Sabha? No action is taken on MP's letter. No action is taken on the matters raised in Zero Hour? From where will we get the protection? Anna Hazare Ji is right. Citizen charter would have been put in place after the enforcement of Jan Lokpal Bill and people would have got this right. I would like to request Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal Ji that as

[Shri Bishnu Pada Ray]

Andaman and Nicobar Islands is a Union Territory, the Union Government is everything for the Islands, then why it is in such a condition? Tamil Nadu Government gives pension, Karnataka Government also gives pension, but the Government is not having funds to give to Andaman and Nicobar Island? You say the Government belongs to common man. I would like to demand that the problems of Anganwadi workers should be solved with immediate effect. I rise to speak in zero hour on this problem twice, what will I do if I do not get opportunity to speak in the zero hour next time. I will have to sit in the well before Madam Speaker. This is the only option left with me. Jai Hind, Bharat Mata Ki Jai.

MADAM SPEAKER: You shall not sit in the well.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE (Jhargram): I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Road Transport and Highways, through you, Madam, the horrendous condition of NH-6 between Chowrangi near Kharagpur of West Bengal and Jamshedpur of Jharkhand via Baharagora of Odisha. A large part of this National Highway belongs to my parliamentary constituency. More than 200 km. road between these three States is in a dilapidated condition. It is one of the most important connecting roads of Golden Quadrilateral between these three States. It should be strengthened and widened from two lanes to four lanes for better communication. This area is dominated by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. Socio-economic development of the people of these backward classes depend upon the better communication of this Highway. Hence, I would request you to take up the matter in an urgent manner. Thank you for giving me a chance to speak.

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Kirit Solanki, please do not level any allegations when you speak.

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahemdabad West): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the federal structure.

Madam, India is the biggest democratic country and the Constitution of India framed by hon'ble Baba Saheb Ambedkar, is among the best constitution of the world. The country is run in parliamentary democratic way under the constitution of India. There is a balance of power between the Union and State Governments.

Madam, I represent Gujarat Parliamentary Constituency in Lok Sabha. Government of Gujarat is considered as the best Government among all other State Governments of the country for the development work and good governance. ...(Interruptions) I am proud of that. The Government of Gujarat has initiated disciplinary action against many indisciplined IPS officers under the Constitution of India and the current laws in force. I would like to submit that the Union Government is causing obstruction in the said action being taken by the Government of Gujarat. I believe that it is not appropriate to cause hindrance under the federal structural of India. I, through you, would like to request the Union Government not to imbalance the federal structure of India. The constitution of India has given different status to the State and the Union Government and the works are discharged accordingly.

Therefore, I, through you, would like to request the Government not to interfere in the works of the States.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shivkumar Udasi and Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal associate themselves with the said issue.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Rama Devi please do not level any allegation. Speak without levelling any allegation.



SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

Madam, I, through the House, would like to submit that the Union Government has withheld the funds meant for the construction of roads in rural areas under the Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojana and the funds have not been released so far. As a consequence of which the construction of nine thousand kilometer road could not be initiated. In addition to this, funds meant for 950 bridges are not being released. The Government of Bihar has been requesting for this time and again. This matter is related to public. When we go to villages we face lots of problems. People say that they had elected us to the Centre but then also construction work of road is not being carried out. There are many roads where even the bricks have been taken off. As a result of which these roads are now filled with mud and it has become difficult to even walk on these roads. I, through you, would like to request the Union Government to release the funds for the construction of roads. People of Bihar are eager to have the facility of roads. I have not levelled any allegation. This is a matter of public interest.

12.44 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters will be treated as laid of which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

\*Treated as laid on the Table.

(i) **Need to start work on setting up of Silk Park in Kancheepuram district, Tamil Nadu**

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN (Kancheepuram): Responding to the demands of the weavers of my constituency, Kancheepuram, in October, 2009 the Ministry of Textiles had agreed to set up a silk Park to boost the silk handloom Sector at Kancheepuram and an announcement was made by the then Union Minister of Textiles.

This project was to provide direct and indirect employment to over 15,000 people and have facilities for silk twisting, weaving, dyeing, processing, ETP, centralized marketing and a research centre.

The estimated infrastructure cost for the project is Rs. 83.75 crores with 40% (Rs. 33.40 crores) from Central Government, 51% (Rs. 41.85 crores) to be made by private promoters and the balance 9% (8 crores), from State Government initially by way of providing land.

As on December 31, 2010, about 85 persons from the private sector, have remitted payment amounting to Rs. 1.50 crores.

In October, 2009, the district administration had identified a 75-acre site at Kizhathirpur in Kancheepuram for setting up the silk park and has sought the approval of the State Government, But the land transfer has not taken place.

As there is no progress for the past over 20 months, I request the Minister for Textiles to accord work of the Silk Park on priority basis so as to implement the same without further delay.

(ii) **Need to expedite construction of railway line from Kapilvastu to Basti in Uttar Pradesh**

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): The Ministry of Railways had taken the decision to undertake the survey work for new railway line from Kapilvastu (Piparhava) known as the birth place of Gautam Buddha

[Shri Jagdambika Pal]

in district Siddharthnagar to Basti in Uttar Pradesh. The survey work has been completed. The proposal of the said survey has been received by the Ministry from North-Eastern railways. It is worth mentioned here that the then Railway Minister had announced the approval of construction of railway line from the birth place of Gautam Buddha via Naugarh, Bansi, Radhauli to Basti in twelfth Five Year Plan during the Rail Budget 2010-11 by Ministry of Railways. The construction of said railway line will facilitate the service of traveling to lakhs of followers of Buddha all over the world. It will provide railway facility to all the followers of lord Buddha across the world and facilitate railway service to the tourist from Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. Eventually, it will enhance the planned development of Buddha Circle area. To conclude, with regard to the assurance given by the Railway Minister in the House I demand expedite constitution of railway line from Kapilvastu in district Siddharthnagar to Basti in Uttar Pradesh on the priority basis.

**(iii) Need to impress upon the State Governments particularly Madhya Pradesh Government to make provisions for installation of solar power systems in state-owned buildings**

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): The scarcity of power in the entire world has become an international problem. Our country is also facing this problem. The shortage of power in my home State Madhya Pradesh has become such a problem that it seems there is no solution of this problem.

I am very thankful to the Government for initiating work in this direction by constituting the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy in order to tackle this global problem. The States attributes the shortage of power to the jurisdiction of the Union Government.

I, in this regard, would like to request that the Union Government should issue clear instructions to the States to make provisions for installation of solar power systems

in state-owned buildings constructed by Public Work Department which will ascertain the balance between the demand and supply of power so that we may hand over the country to the next generation alongwith bright future.

**(iv) Need to take favourable action to end economic blockade in Manipur**

[English]

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): Manipur is once again under siege — this time by two economic blockades on the only two lifeline National Highways of the State. One blockade is called by Sadar Hills District-hood Demand Committee (SHDDC) from 1 August and the other, a counter blockade is called by the United Naga Council. These blockades have made the lives of common people in the State really miserable. We are still haunted by the terrible 68 days Naga-sponsored economic blockade which happened during last year. Availability of essential commodities including life-saving drugs and petroleum products are seriously affected. Their prices have gone high. Whatever might be the genuineness of any demand, putting the lives of common people at ransom is not the right path. We can sincerely make an attempt to find the solution through negotiations by putting forward opinions across the table. The demand of SHDDC is four decade old. The Parliament passed Manipur (Hill Areas) Autonomous District Council Act 1971. This Act provide for creation of six Autonomous District Councils and five districts have already been created. Only Sadar Hills District was left out. It deserves and requires a very serious retrospection. The primary responsibility of the Government is to protect the life and property of its citizens, I sincerely urge upon the Union Government to kindly intervene and help the State Government resolve the impasse immediately.

**(v) Need to repair National Highway No. 12 in Rajasthan**

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH (Jhalawar): Jhalawar district is located on NH-12. The National Highway No. 12 has been completely destroyed. There is a heavy traffic

from Central India to Rajasthan and North India. This road links the district of Jhalawar to Jaipur and other cities. In today's environment, the traffic is moving from Jhalawar to Baran and then to Kota *en route* to Jaipur. This increases the travel time and I would urge the Government that NH-12 road may be repaired and made available for use by the general public at the earliest. I hope the Government will take appropriate action so that our district of Jhalawar gets a better road infrastructure facility.

**(vi) Need to provide pension to retired employees of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti under CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972**

[Translation]

SHRI KIRTI AZAD (Darbhanga): Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti was constituted in the year 1986 in which the structure for payment of pension and other terms applicable under Central Civil Service (pension) rules were adopted. This samiti is the best organization to provide high quality education to the poor and talented children in the country. During the years 2005, 2006 and 2007 a recommendation was made by the Parliamentary Standing Committee to provide the benefits of pensions and allowances to the employees of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti under the CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 but these employees have not received any benefits till date.

Therefore, I urge the Government to consider the recommendation of the Standing Committee and immediately provide pension from 1.1.2004, to these employees.

**(vii) Need for payment of Royalty to State Government on well-head price of Crude oil**

SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA (Vadodara): The royalty that the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas pays on the crude oil to the concerned State Government is based on the well head price. The well

head prices have been fixed according to the agreement on the dated 17.03.2011 which was based on the market.

According to the information provided by the Government of India Oil and Natural Gas Commission (O.N.G.C.) has started to give crude oil on discount to oil distribution companies. O.N.G.C.L. has paid royalty on prices without discount till April, 2008, but, since May, 2008, the royalty is being paid on post discount prices.

Actually, the discount that is given to oil distribution companies is an internal set up and therefore it should be kept out of the process of paying royalty and it should be counted with the well head price.

Consequent upon, the shift of royalty to the State Governments at discounted price, the State Governments have received revenue which is lesser by Rs. 2807 crore along with penal amount of Rs. 700 crore, thus making the total revenue loss at Rs. 3507 crores.

Therefore, Madam Speaker, I, through you, would like to say to the Union Government to direct the O.N.G.C. Ltd. to pay the royalty on crude oil on the prices before discount.

**(viii) Need to take measures for strengthening educational, industrial and Panchayati Raj Institutions in Jammu and Kashmir**

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): The Government of India should immediately take appropriate steps for the all-round development and strengthen national security as well as provide justice to the Indians residing in Jammu and Kashmir which is like crown to the country. Further, there should be delimitation on the basis of population as it exist in other States.

The representatives elected in the Panchayati Raj elections, held in Jammu and Kashmir like the elections held in other States of the country, especially Himachal Pradesh and the Panchayati Raj institutions should be immediately given all the powers. Around 13 lakh

[Dr. Rajan Sushant]

refugees residing in the State should be given all the rights and facilities along with right to vote and fight elections. Big industries should be set up in the Jammu area. The Central University in Jammu should be immediately opened and classes should be started from this session only.

**(ix) Need to refurbish and strengthen the Bathing Ghats in Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh keeping in view the upcoming Kumbh Mela**

SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA (Phoolpur): Prayag is a holy place for Hinduism and all the religions. Preparations have not been completed for the forthcoming Kumbh mela. There is a need to construct concrete stairs (Ghat and Stairs) on bathing ghats. I urge the Union Government to immediately approve the funds for stairs and ghat on Sangam in Prayag (Allahabad) so that the pilgrims do not face problems while bathing in Sangam in the forthcoming Kumbh Mela.

**(x) Need to give environmental clearance to construct iron gate of Kutku dam, part of the Inter-State North Coal Irrigation Project, in Latehar district, Jharkhand**

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad): The work on North Coal Irrigation Project was started in the year 1975. The initial cost of the same was only Rs. 30 crore and till date Rs. 800 crore has already been spent on this project but due to non-completion of its work in the last 35 years, its estimated cost has now escalated to Rs. 1600 crore.

This project will help in irrigation of one lakh twenty four thousand hectares (124000 hectare) of land in Aurangabad, Gaya and Palam district of Jharkhand and alongwith this 24 Megawatt of hydro electric power will also be generated from the same. The project will help irrigation of areas which do not even have drinking water. The entire area is facing terrorism because of poverty and starvation there.

At present the most important work is to construct an iron gate of Kutku dam and store water in that but the Jharkhand Forest Department had put a ban on this work citing objection of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. After the division of Bihar this scheme got divided between two States as a result of which its dam, barrage and some portion of the main canal has come under Jharkhand State and the main canal as well as most of the distributaries are falling under Bihar. At present both the Government are interested in completing the remaining work of this important irrigation project but they are forced against this because of the objections raised on that. Completion of this project will lead to production of Rabi and Kharif crops worth Rs. 2000 crores annually. I would like to urge the Government that it must lift the ban imposed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests on installation of iron gate on Kutku dam so that it can help nearly 5 lakh families of farmers and farm labourers mainly dependent upon agriculture and make their lives easy.

**(xi) Need to include Dalit Christians and Muslims in the list of Scheduled Castes**

[English]

SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON (Kanyakumari): I would like to raise the issue for inclusion of Dalit Christians and Muslims in the list of Scheduled Caste.

Out of the total Christian population of 24 millions in our Country, the Christians of Scheduled Caste origin come to about 65 per cent. Thus the Christians of Scheduled Caste origin who form more than half of Christian population in India, are not eligible for legal protection (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities), Act 1989 because they chose to follow a religion of their choice, a fundamental right that is guaranteed in the Constitution of India – Articles 15, 25 and 21. Also, I bring to your kind notice that the Dalit Christians and Dalit Muslims have been denied SC status for the last fifty nine years of their constitutional

rights and entitlement. As per National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities non-inclusion of SC Christians and SC Muslims in the SC list is a discrimination based on Religion and goes against the articles 14, 15 and 25 of the Constitution of India. Religion must be de-linked from caste. The discriminatory Para 3 of the Constitutional Scheduled Caste Order 1950 can be deleted by appropriate provisions. But the Union Government has not taken any action on this report and millions of SC Christians and Muslims continue to suffer unjustly. The Scheduled Caste Hindus, Sikhs and Buddhists are given the Constitutional protection and other benefits whereas the Christians and Muslims of Scheduled Caste origin are denied of the same protection and benefits. Being a secular country, every community in the country must be treated equally, irrespective of religion.

I, therefore, kindly request you to take necessary steps for the inclusion of Dalit Christians and Muslims in the list of Scheduled Castes.

**(xii) Need to rejuvenate health care system in the country**

SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN (Combatore): The private sector investment in health calls for a serious debate. The most important reasons for the privatization drive is the apparent lack of resources for the social sector and so called inefficiency of public sector health services.

The recommendations of the 'Bhore Committee' has provided the blue print for India's health care system. The evaluation of the National Tuberculosis Programme, the suggestions for an integrated delivery of health services through multi-purpose workers and to some extent the community health workers schemes are some instances in this regard.

The advent of health care insurance in India for profit and further private sector investment in health care can have social consequences that are more serious. The proposition of the total budget for health care mismatches the World Health Organization (WHO) specifications the

share of health services in total plan outlay steadily declined to 3.3 per cent in the First Plan to 1.5 per cent in the Ninth Plan. The annual report of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare States that the public expenditure on health sector has been a little over 1.5 per cent while WHO recommends at least 5 per cent of GDP.

The situation warrants effective intervention which certainly does not mean the handing over of the health services to the private sector or intervention by insurance. The people still depend on the health centres and hospitals in public sector and it is this faith that gives hope for its rejuvenation. Government should come forward with appropriate action in this regard.

**(xiii) Need to provide grant under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to Odisha Government as per the recommendations of 13th Finance Commission**

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): 13th Finance Commission has recommended a total grant of Rs. 1016 crore for meeting the shortfall in Odisha's matching share towards Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. The grant recommended by 13th Finance Commission is towards a part of the State share of SSA as per the Annual Work Plan and Budget approved for the year. Despite such a recommendation, the Government of India are staking claim to a portion of the grant as centre's share for financing the budgetary outlay towards SSA of Odisha. As a result of this, the Central share of SSA has decreased at the cost of increase in the State's share and thus the State Government is going to lose Rs. 121.55 crore out of the 13th Finance Commission grant during the current year.

It may be pointed out that in the context of State's inability to meet the matching contribution towards SSA, the 13th Finance Commission has recommended Rs. 1016 crore. If during the five-year period, the Government of India appropriates 65% of the same, it would be highly injudicious as this is not in tune with the recommendation of the 13th Finance Commission.

[Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab]

This loss would come to Rs. 660.40 crore over the five year period. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to adhere to the recommendation of the 13 Finance Commission and grant the award to meet Odisha's share of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

**(xiv) Need to set up a Super Speciality Hospital at Piduguralla town in Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY (Narasaraopet): I would like to draw the kind attention of the August House towards the dire need for establishment of a Super Specialty Hospital at Piduguralla town, a prominent business centre of Guntur District, in my Parliamentary Constituency, Andhra Pradesh.

Around Piduguralla there are 15 to 20 Mandals having population of more than 9 lakhs. The main business activity of the area is export of lime-stone, chips and Powder, as it is situated on the State Highway i.e., Guntur-Nadikudi-Hyderabad. Since the Highway passes through the town it is causing frequent road accidents. For such road accidents and trauma cases, immediate Super Specialty treatment is required which is not available either at Piduguralla or nearby areas of 20 Mandals. As such if any such of the necessity arises, the people of these areas have to rush to Guntur, which is 150 Kms away from Piduguralla. At times, due to non-availability of required medical assistance in time, many people lose their valuable lives. In order to put an end to such unwanted and unforeseen occurrences/incidents, providing of super speciality treatment at Piduguralla is required by establishing a Super Specialty Hospital either at Piduguralla town or nearby places in between Piduguralla and Dachepalli.

I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare, through the Chair to kindly intervene in the matter and initiate necessary steps for establishment of Super Specialty hospital at

Piduguralla or nearby places in between Piduguralla and Dachepalli.

**(xv) Need to start operation of Iron Ore Mines of Steel Authority of India at Gua in West Singhbhum district, Jharkhand**

[Translation]

SHRI MADHU KODA (Singhbhum): The raw material division of iron ore mines of Steel Authority of India, situated at Gua in West Singhbhum, Jharkhand have been lying closed since June, 2011. This has led to unemployment of more than one thousand mine labourers in Gua iron ore mines. The management is losing crores of rupees on daily basis. Non-production of iron ore in mines will soon lead to shortage of iron ore to the iron ore based steel factories in Gua as a result of which the same will adversely effect the production in factories. I would urge the Government to immediately start the production of iron ore in Gua.

12.45 hrs.

**JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) AMENDMENT BILL, 2011**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now we take up item no. 19.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, on behalf of my colleague Shrimati Krishna Tirath, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Madam, as the hon. Members are aware, the Juvenile Justice, Care and Protection of Children Act

2000, which I would herein after refer to as the Act, came into force in April, 2001. It is the primary law in the country to provide justice and opportunities for growth and development to juveniles in conflict with law as well as children in need of care and protection.

The Act lays emphasis on rehabilitation and re-integration of such children into the society through various processes and instructions by adopting a child friendly approach in dealing with matters in the best interest of children. For this, the Act prescribes several alternatives, such as, adoption, sponsorship, foster care and institutional care.

Coming to the proposed amendment, I would draw the attention of the House to Sections 48(2) and 58 of the Act which provide that a child in a Home set up under the Act, or any other child in need of care and protection, who is suffering from dangerous diseases such as leprosy, sexually transmitted diseases, Hepatitis B, open cases of Tuberculosis, etc., is of unsound mind, or is addicted to any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance shall be sent to a place recognised to be an approved place for the required treatment and shall be dealt with separately through various specialised referral services. The segregation, though for a limited period and for the specific purpose of providing special care and treatment to the affected children, has been considered as discriminatory in nature as this would separate the child from others.

It is recognised that a child so segregated in keeping with these provisions of the Act may feel discriminated against and this may leave an indelible scar on his/her personality and psyche.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has confirmed that leprosy is least communicable and is completely curable after a course of Multi-Drug Therapy and that the risk of transmission of the infection to other persons in the community drops down significantly once the treatment is initiated.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also confirmed that there is no need to segregate children suffering from Hepatitis B, Tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases, mental disorders and drug addiction also.

Since in the opinion of experts, there is no need to deal with such children separately and segregate them, it is proposed to delete Section 48(2) and further it is proposed to amend Section 58 of the Act which provides for removal of a child from Special Home, Children's Home, Shelter Home or an Institution by deleting references to 'leprosy' and 'leper asylum'; replacing the terms of unsound mind with 'mentally ill person', 'drug addict' with 'addicted to alcohol or other drugs which lead to behavioural changes in a person' as these terms are in consonance with the Mental Health Act, 1987 and are also more socially acceptable.

Then, it is intended to replace the term 'mental hospital' by 'psychiatric hospital or psychiatric nursing home' to bring it in consonance again with the Mental Health Act, 1987.

Also further, Madam, it is proposed to replace the term 'treatment centre for drug addicts' by 'Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts or similar centres maintained by State Governments for mentally ill persons, including the persons addicted to any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance'.

'Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts' have been provided for under the scheme 'Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse and for Social Defence Services' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Unlike treatment centres where detoxification and counselling were the main interventions for addicts, the integrated Rehabilitation centres adopt a holistic approach to their rehabilitation. The additional components include whole person recovery which involves life skill training, vocational training support to families and aftercare.

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

The amendments now proposed in the Act are for the limited purpose of removing discriminatory references to children affected by such diseases, so that they can live life with dignity.

The Bill has been examined and recommended by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on HRD. It has been passed by the Rajya Sabha. I, while concluding, would like to say that I am sure that the hon. Members would agree that the proposed amendments are necessary to remove the stigma attached to children who suffer from such diseases. The children covered by the Act being in difficult circumstances, are amongst the most vulnerable as, Madam, you yourself referred to in the morning.

In conclusion, therefore, I would request hon. Members to consider the proposed amendment favourably as this would go a long way in retaining the self-worth and dignity of children affected by such diseases.

With these words, I commend the Bill to the House.

MADAM SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh): Madam, Speaker, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. The Juvenile (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2011 was presented in the House and it is a very important issue and this must be taken very seriously by the House. This issue concerns those juvenile children who are put behind bars for committing some petty crimes. In view of the circumstances today, these children come out of the jails becoming hard core criminals. What is the reason

that despite the presence of child care homes, children going to such homes turn out to be hard core criminals after they come out? I wish hon. Minister was present here personally but I assume there must be some reason behind her absence in the House today, there must have been some other important work for her. I believe that for any country there is nothing more important than its children and youth and this House will take up this issue very seriously because it concerns the future of those children. When hon. Minister will come to the House then through you I would ask her a few questions and she will have to reply to them here in this House.

Madam Speaker, through You I would like to tell the House that if we look at the total figures we will find that they are really surprising. I will come to the Bill and the Amendment also. The number of juveniles arrested in the year 2009. 1133 children between the age of 7 to 12 were arrested. 21760 children in the age group of 16 to 18 years were arrested and during one year itself 10741 children in the age group of 12 to 16 years were arrested. A total of 36 to 40 thousand children were arrested. If we see these figures collectively then we will find that there were 16509 children in the year 2001 and the same got increased to 23926 by the year 2009. Are the children of this country getting their due rights.

Whether Juvenile Justice Boards are being set up in the remaining States on the basis of the Juvenile Justice (care and protection of children) Bill, 2000? If we looks at the figures, we will find that there are a number of such States in the country where such Boards have not been constituted even till date, forget about the same being constituted in districts.

The 2000, Act mentions that it is mandatory to present such children before police officers under the Juvenile Justice Board within 24 hours of their arrest. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to where she is having figures regarding how many children were presented before the Police within 24 hours and how were presented before the police within 24 hours and



how many were presented after the expiry of 24 hours period? Whether this is also true that it has been mentioned under the Act that....

Whether they are our friends from the media or electronic print media, they will not print or show the photograph, nor provide any information about any child, but we have come to know about many such cases, one of the such main cases is of Euro International School shooting case wherein forget about the electronic media or print media, their photographs and information regarding them were revealed. What was the action taken by the hon. Minister of the concerned department and the Government? Are we not going to make them major criminals in future? If someone is caught in the case of petty theft or caught stealing bread for want of two square meals, he is put in the Police Stations lock-up and is lodged there among the murderers. If we are adopting such a practice in this country then we are not making their future bright and we are rather trying to make them criminals.

Today, the demand for amendment has been made by the hon. Minister. If there is any case of leprosy, hepatitis B, T.B, mental illness, S.T.D they are taken for medical treatment that too when a foundation called Ashadeep Foundation filed a petition in the court the discrimination being done to the said patients, they are not allowed to stay with normal children. Only after that the Ministry woke up and issued instructions that they would be sent for medical treatment. But I would like to request you to send them back among normal children as soon as possible after their medical treatment so that they may stay with the other children. But even today the condition of shelter homes is very miserable. An article was published in the newspapers wherein according to National Crime Records Bureau it was stated that:

[English]

“National Crime Records Bureau figures show that the incidence of Juvenile crime has gone up in

almost all States, with Maharashtra topping the list. But as these battered children are sent to remand homes, more abuse and neglect is heaped on them.”

[Translation]

I cannot read the whole article here but the person who has been mentioned in this article is Vinod Raina who played a very vital role in Right to Education Act. He has himself said that the children who wander on the streets of Delhi are misbehaved and abused when they are sent to shelter homes. They are treated as animals. Not only this, there is a Bal Sahyog Kendra in Connaught Place, which was inaugurated by hon. Shrimati Indira Gandhi Ji in the year 1954 is one step ahead. He says that most of children run away from that place. It is also mentioned in the article that all the girls who went there, and the words used for them in the article is that innocent girls go there and their lives are spoilt. What is the reason behind that?

12:59 hrs.

[DR. GIRIJA VYAS *in the chair*]

If we are unable to know the reasons behind this than, through you, I, would like to submit to the hon. Minister that mere enactment of law is not enough, we have not come here to merely enact the law. We need to ensure the implementation of those laws as to whether those children are being looked after in the shelter homes or not? Is it not true that children who were sent to Jails for petty crimes have become hard core criminals.

13:00 hrs.

Have you observed the condition of jails? Why is it that a large number of police personnels have been deployed in the jails of Punjab and other States wherein those children have been kept? Are they not mentally tortured and made to realised that they are criminals? Will they pay attention towards the personality development of those children in the shelter homes? Provide

[Shri Anurag Singh Thakur]

them quality education and send them back to the society as good citizens? Only then we can consider that the purpose for which this Act was enacted has been fulfilled and is being implemented by our State Government and other State Governments.

Madam Chairman, there are many such States where there is nothing for these children. As per the report of the standing Committee it has been stated that:

[English]

“The Standing Committee observed that very crucial States like Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep have no homes for juveniles. North-Eastern States have very few observation homes. Besides, there are very few juvenile justice boards in certain States and those that are there lack in human resource leading to massive backlog of cases and extremely slow disposal of cases in judicial courts.”

[Translation]

Madam, I, through you, would like to submit that whatever cases these children have been charged of should be disposed within four months. It is also mentioned in the report that two more months may be taken for the disposal of cases if the witness in that case involves any trans-national person. Despite all this lakhs of cases are pending in the court. I, through you, would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what action has been taken by his Ministry in this regard? Are they merely doing a formality by bringing one more amendment? Lakhs of pending cases which were to be disposed within four months are pending with the courts till date. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: All these issues are related to

the hon. Minister. He is the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: It is written in the form of an article.

[English]

“Children are the most vulnerable group in any population. They can be exploited, ill-treated and directed into undesirable channels by anti-social elements. Children require the protective umbrella of society for better-growth and development as they are not in a position to claim their entitlements. ...”

[Translation]

We need to come forward for the rights of children. Before you hon. Madam Speaker had told from the same chair that we all need to put our efforts in order to save the children from child-labour and provide quality education to them. What is happening in those rehabilitation centres? I wish hon. Madam Speaker were personally present here, she would have come to know as to what is the situation of this country. How come it is so that the child care homes that we are talked about, have most of the children turning towards committing crimes? Today, a change has taken place in the society. Today, the number of divorce cases have multiplied and the family situation of many families is not so good. Children witness such an atmosphere at their houses they commit crime or fall as prey into the wrong hands. This is the only reason that in the end they are found in jails. It is the duty of all of us, the hon. Members, to provide the best of facilities to these children and send them back to the society as a good citizen. ...*(Interruptions)* It does not happen but we have to do this because this is the age for them to eat, drink and be merry and to receive quality education. It is the right of every citizen of this country. Therefore, I would like to submit that they should be given the right to justice and their cases should be disposed of within four

months and they must be sent back to their homes thereafter.

Until their cases are disposed of within four months, they should be provided good facilities. Madam, why did any discussion take place on this issue even today in the country. Because most of the alleged and convicted children belong to very poor families. Will anybody hear the cry of the poor in the country? Will one more Anna Hazare have to come forward for raising this issue or the society and country will awake before? Will we be able to ensure their rights to these children? As far as States are concerned, at least the Central Government should advise the State Government to constitute the Juvenile Justice Board. Juvenile Homes should be ensured in every districts so that the homes for the juvenile can be built on per the decision taken. If there is scarcity of funds, the Central Government should provide it. The State Government should provide it. The State Government should also make provision for it in their budget so that Juvenile homes could be built therefore those children and the children do not lack any facility.

I would like to make some points through you. It has just been said that if any friend from the media publish the names and photo of those children or show on the T.V. channel, he is liable to pay the time of only twenty five thousand rupees only as per the Act. The penalty of only twenty five thousand rupees is not adequate. That is why the photographs and names of children get published. They are presented as criminals in society. There is a need to amend this law also. As far as malnutrition and ill treatment of children and discrimination among them in the juvenile homes are concerned how will we bring changes in these things after all? There is a need to make provision for it in the budget so that more money could be spent on those children. Had the hon. Minister been here, I would have requested her to set up more and more Fast Track Courts so that long pending cases of these children could be solved

immediately. More and more shelter homes could be built, more and more funds could be provided, and Juvenile Justice Boards could be set up in more and more States. I agree with the matter of amendment which has been talked about in Section 58. I welcome it. But I would like to say that the children should be brought back as soon as their treatment is over. They should not be kept with any criminal convicted for murder. There should be a change in the behaviour of police with. The police of this country treat those children as they have come here after committing anybody's murder. They are taken handcuffed. What kind of psychologically effected do they have? We need to understand it also.

I would like to put some points, through you, in the House. There are many articles. I cannot say everything after reading. Many of my colleagues have expressed their suggestions in writing that the laws should be implemented after framing than. The law was made in the year, 2000 and it was amended in the year 2005 or 2007. The age of juvenile child has been increased to 18 year. It is very good. But a terrorist like Kasab also try to get protection under this law. A terrorist who kills hundreds of people in 26/11 attack, and who terrorises the entire country, tries to get protection under the Juvenile Justice Act because it is written in this Act certificate that the age of the concerned child is below 18 years.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Two speakers of your party are waiting for their turns.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: I would like to conclude written two minutes. This law should be amended with regard to the process of determination of the age of children as we are competent enough to do so now. The determination of the age of child should be done by conducting medical test. This law should be amended in this regard also so that a terrorist like Kasab cannot free himself by seeking protection under this law.

Whatever I have said with regard to the media earlier is very important. It should also be amended. This law

[Shri Anurag Singh Thakur]

should be made more stringent. It had been said if somebody is mentally imbalanced, liquor or drug addict, then it is necessary to provide him treatment. If someone is a leprosy patient, he is expelled due to it only. It has been going on for the last many years and it is happening in this society also.

But changes have occurred slowly.

Through you, I would like to say it only that there is a need of many amendments in other laws alongwith little amendment in this law so that the changes may come in media and terrorists like Kasab can not take the advantage of this act or law. Advocating for the amendment in the law, I conclude here.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.15 p.m.

**13.11 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

**14.19 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Nineteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) AMENDMENT BILL — *Contd.*

[Translation]

DR. GIRIJA VYAS (Chittorgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to thank you for inviting me to speak on this important issue. I support the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of children) Amendment Bill, 2011 which has been presented by the hon. Minister today. I thank the

hon. Minister for it. As hon. Minister has said that amendment seems to be small but if read between the lines, these amendments show the future direction and dimension. Although, Shrimati Krishna Tirath is not present here, but with your permission, I thank her also through the hon. Minister Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal. There were many expectations from this Bill because whether it is order of the court or the report of the Rajya Sabha in which decision were taken about leprosy, concerns had been expressed about it and in one way it had issued direction that no area should be segregated with regard to the children.

As far as the matter of juvenile justice and care and protection is concerned, before this Act also we are concerned about as to how to reform children and take those children out who have indulged in criminal activities. First time this thought was put forth in the year 1850 when the report of jail committee was presented in 1919-20. At that time also it was proclaimed that the rules with regard to imprisonment for adults and children should be implemented separately with different point of view. After that children Act, 1960 was enacted, thereafter Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 was framed and the current law came in the year 2000 which provides directions and dimension to the country for sure. We have always been very sensitive to our children but I feel that we find paradoxes somewhere. If we read this Act between the lines, the conditions of child Reform Centres or children have not changed much, even after the enactment of this Act. If we see objects and reasons, it has happened for the first time, the focus of discussion has been more or objects and reason than the Bill itself. The Government has discussed it at length because there were interventions of the Supreme Court and High Courts. As I said that there is mention of the report of Rajya Sabha in it also. It has also been taken seriously in this act that the ill children, especially the ones suffering from leporasy, tuberculosis, mental diseases or any other such disease, who were segregated from other people in the past should be kept with them only.

Sir, there are three important words in this act - Justice, Care and Protection. But it seems to me that the State Governments are not concerned about the form of justice system, manner of care and protection. Therefore, I would like to urge the centre to constitute a committee for this, and so that justice can be done to the three things emphasized in this act. Three things are prohibited in this act. Three things are prohibited in this Act — police, jail and court. Therefore, one should see that the word ‘home’ has been used for jail and ‘Board’ for court in this Act, 80 that the children do not feel as if they are in a jail or are under police observation or that they are to be tried in any court. But I would like to ask about the number of districts in this country where Boards have not been constituted so far. We too have figures but what is the status of the Boards constituted. Judges have been made the Chairmen of these Boards. If we talk about international treaties then we must realise that we are the signatories of such international treaties, whether it be the Beijing treaty or treaty signed in Riyadh. There is a provision in the treaty that the juvenile cases must be disposed off within two months and if no action is taken then the case would automatically get dismissed in six months. If the hon. Minister ascertains that total number of cases pending since six months, I think, he would find that 90 per cent of cases are pending for more than six months. Therefore, the Union Government would have to make serious efforts to bring State Governments on board with regard to the said Boards. I would like to clearly State that the State Governments, regardless of the parties they belong to, are not as sensitive about the Juvenile Act as they should be. As I have already mentioned, all of the cases exceed the six months time limit. Sir, first of all, we should mention the causes which force these children to commit crimes. The biggest cause behind this is poverty. “Bhubhokstath; kim na karoti papaam”. Hunger can force a person to commit a crime. There are many such causes such as these where children were thrown in jails or in such places for stealing bread or any other food item. I have myself visited these

centres and shelter homes and witnessed it. Second reason is illiteracy and the third reason is shortage of orphanages for these orphan children.

Sir, I would like to give two examples of my constituency in this regard. A 15-16 years old child was brought to me. I was told that child was very intelligent but does not study and instead of that he wanted to earn money by working somewhere, for survival. I sent that child to school but he refused to go and came back to my house in the evening with two of his unmarried sisters. He asked me about the fate of his sisters and his old, ailing father whom he had to take care of. Then I recalled that a Chief Minister of north-east had once told me that he had started working from the age of nine and had he not worked he could not have sustained his family and would not have become a Chief Minister today.

We are facing a huge paradox where on one hand we want to end child labour but on the other hand what alternate options are we providing? We have constructed schools for child labourers but have we ascertained the number of schools closed, the number of schools which have not received funds and what curriculum has been adopted in schools to teach these children and what do these children do afterwards. Thus, I was speechless to the question of that child. But when I said that we would somehow look after them too, he said with self-respect that he would still like to earn money by working only and wanted no gratifications. I would like to present this second factor here.

I would like to give another example here. Opium is grown in my constituency. A 16 year old teenager was caught while smuggling opium from one place to another through a truck, a lot of children are made to carry out such works there, who smuggle drugs from one place to another through children. When I asked that child as to why he did that job, he replied that he had no other source of income.

[Dr. Girija Vyas]

There is one more option of begging for alms. One of my colleagues had just mentioned that the number of juvenile criminals or crimes by juveniles is maximum in Maharashtra. There and in other places begging or encouraging them to beg and forcing them to do so by cutting of their limbs is a way of doing the same. Are we going to pay attention towards these ways of child labour or crimes and accept their existence and hold a discussion on the same. Sir, I would like to urge that the UPA Government has undertaken a number of projects to alleviate poverty and as a result of this today we brought a Bill in the House which emphasizes on not keeping children isolated from society or sow the seeds of separatism in their minds. Therefore, efforts have been made to eradicate poverty by introducing schemes like MNREGA and bringing these children in the mainstream without hurting them. But have we been able to do something for the orphan and homeless children? In this regard, I would like the Government to stop giving verbal assurance for educating them or providing them shelters and take effective steps in the form of inclusive laws and the State Governments should follow the same. This will lead to many changes.

Sir, the most important provision in this Bill is that of removing section 48(2) wherein it is written that children afflicted with leprosy, T.B or mental diseases should be segregated. This provision was not an appropriate one from the human point of view and the removal of that provision has been mentioned. I would like to thank the Government for the same. Alongwith that rule number 50 has been added in the Bill stating that the ill children should be once again brought in the mainstream after their treatment in those places. But they should be sent to rehabilitation centres for rehabilitation. Sir, I do not know why this word was included because I have seen the whole country but I am sorry to say that I did not find even a single rehabilitation Center. Therefore, where would the children

be sent for rehabilitations? There is no mention of trafficking of children in this Bill. Therefore, I have said that this Bill Conveys a lot between the lines. Children are being trafficked from mine as well as hon. C.P. Joshi Ji's constituency to work in cotton fields in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Gujarat. According to a report of women commission, tuberculosis bacteria has been found in 80 per cent of the children. Some of those children were murdered and some raped but we could do nothing about that. I am talking about one part of trafficking right now and will talk about the other part while discussing about women. But if we would not talk about caring for them at the same time when they are trafficked then we would not be able to achieve anything. Trafficking should be completely checked, whether it is from State to State or at international level, there is dire need to put an effective check on trafficking of children to South-Asia and enacting a separate law in this regard.

Counseling has been mentioned in this regard. But child cannot be saved without psychological counseling. I went to an orphanage near Noida, I saw that some children were locked there, as if they are kept in a jail and I cannot even describe the condition of one child amongst them. Our entire team went there and the media also highlighted it very well. We were not able to stand there for even for five minutes. Some children were locked in a cell, because it was told to us that they are psychiatric patient, insane and some children were teasing them from outside. This law is being enacted to protect those children, therefore, I would like to thank the people who are enacting this law. Though AIDS patients have not been covered in this law. Somewhere in Bihar children affected with AIDS were kept separately. The servant used to serve food to those children from distance so that they may not touch him. We have to create awareness to remove this stigma. Sir, we have to create awareness in society, police and the people running such homes.

Sir, I have listened about 'Yamraj' but not seen him but I would like to describe the picture of some such persons running these homes, who are not less than 'Yamraj'. The atrocities are committed against the children. Therefore, I would like to say that the Government has good intention and though this law appear small, but it's implementation will serve very deep and serious purpose. Therefore, the children will be freed from the clutches of those Yamrajs, by this way. I would like to submit to the Government whenever vacancies are there, the persons should not be appointed by nepotism but the skilled persons who have will to change the society and intention to do some social work should be appointed there.

Today the condition of juvenile homes is worse than jail. We find three kinds of juvenile homes. First are being run by the Government, second by NGOs and third by the holy men, I do not know whether they are registered or not.

The case of Gujarat-Punjab-Uttar Pradesh came to light last time, but there are some cases where status of registration is not known. The children are forced to die by giving mental torture, therefore, please make registration mandatory under this law. There are not much expectations from NGOs, and condition of juvenile homes is the matter of much concern.

Sir, therefore, I was saying that it is essential to pay consideration in this regard. I would also like to State that as per the hon. Supreme Court's direction, there should be three committees. Firstly Juvenile Justice Board, secondly Children Welfare Committee and thirdly Special Police Unit. Their sensitization is a must. How these three committees can be brought together will definitely be considered in the salient features or rules of this Bill.

Sir, I would like to welcome these amendments because the Government's commitment towards these children is being seen in this Bill. It is clearly stated in Section-48(2) and Section-52 that the juveniles who are

living in juvenile houses due to certain reasons, compulsion, can be transferred to only recognized organizations for treatment of ailments like leprosy, mental illness etc. I would definitely like to have the reply in this regard because I am connected to it, how many asylums are there in India where patients suffering from mental illness can be kept. There is a very good asylum in Andhra Pradesh. An NGO is running an asylum in Delhi. How many such mental asylums are there, where they can be kept? We are talking upto district level, there also they will kept behind the bars or in a closed room. Due to this reason only I said that Medical and Health Department is necessary and mental ailments should not be limited upto an Act of 1987, but should be further extended. The Government wants to put a check on discriminatory policy of keeping them isolated. This is a very commendable step taken by the Government because we cannot bring them in the main stream by segregation. Therefore, Section-48(2) should be scrapped, I can call it heartless Act and the Section-58 should also be amended under which the juvenile is sent to some special juvenile home or organization, it should be upto that time only till he gets cured and brought into the mainstream. It reflects Government's sensitivity. I commend the Government for this.

Sir, the age limit of 18 years is mentioned in the Juvenile Act. I would definitely like to say one thing in regard to mental ailments when one stops at traffic signal, he can see a mentally-ill girl of 14-15 years carrying an infant begging at the traffic signal. One can definitely see those semi-naked girls, itching their heard. I would also like to say that she is not aware in this age as to who raped her where and when, and as to how the child was born. She definitely knows that she has given birth to a baby and it is her duty to feed that child. No law has been enacted in this regard till now. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has presented this Bill, therefore, I would like to draw his attention towards this issue and would like to request him to apprise the Department of Medical Health to bring a stringent Bill in regard to

[Dr. Girija Vyas]

mental health in the next session. Once I saw a young girl in this condition, who was half-naked, I took her to my office in my car. She was definitely not suffering from serious mental ailment. After some time she recovered. She said that she is not mad, but is from other State. She came there to work, but was repeatedly raped. The organization, which brought her, had thrown her out and that is why she became mentally deranged. Whether road is only left for her, whether she should be left on road to get repeatedly raped. We should definitely keep in mind that they should not be isolated for mental illness. How many such children are there? One can see it in juvenile homes. The number of boys is more, but nobody brings girls there.

There is no school of thought in that regard. There should be separate juvenile home for girls, how many such homes can be there. There are no children home where small abandoned girls, mentally-ill girls who have no one to look after may live. Otherwise, either they indulge in begging or are forced to become unwilling mothers. Therefore, I would like to submit that there is a need to strengthen the idea of Rehabilitation Centre. The Government intends that the ailing children may recover in Rehabilitation Centre and brought in the mainstream. The Government's intention can only be fulfilled if all of us will also extend our cooperation.

Therefore, I would like to request all the hon. Members that if we, the elected people, determine to bear the cost of upbringing, schooling, and household expenses of two children perhaps that will relieve us from that pain.

There are two-three gaps in this regard, therefore, I would like to attract the attention of the hon. Minister towards it. First of all the provision of punishment is not explicitly mentioned in it. For the people who run shelter homes and do not follow the instructions, which have been concealed, the provision of punishment should be

longer. Secondly, how would we implement this? How the children will be brought from the footpaths. The attention should be paid in this regard. Third issue is related to human trafficking. As I told that the law with regard to mental health must be brought.

I would like to thank the UPA Government for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and making education compulsory. Certainly, the visible difference can be seen, when commitment will be shown from all the spheres.

There are exclusive schemes for SCs and STs but are not being implemented properly. Therefore, it needs to be brought. I would request the hon. Minister to forward recommendation to formulate a separate group of Ministers, wherein justice, medical, home, labour, and women and child development ministries must be included. The contribution of all the five Ministries is a must. In addition to this there should be a monitoring committee. We cannot escape from the responsibility by calling juvenile board a State subject matter. States do not pay any need. In such a situation the Union Government has to constitute a monitoring committee. I, through the House, would like to request that all the States Governments should take it seriously. But I have not seen any State Government which is serious in this regard. It is taken casually. Therefore, there is a need of a monitoring committee.

I am very much concerned about mental health. A thirteen year old girl wrote a short poem and gave it to me.

“Hamko bhi samjho, hamko bhi jano,  
Ham bhi hain insan, itna to mano.”

There are 5 pillars required in this direction. They may be treated as human beings and protected from segregation. We should not completely depend on the Government for the protection of children. Fifth point is that the stringent law should be made. We thank the Government for framing stringent laws in this regard.



Secondly, the implementation agencies should be sensitive. Thirdly, comes the civil society. But, if it is asked as to how many children have been adopted by the civil society, it becomes a major question which I do not want to raise here. Fourth is awareness campaign and fifth is media. Therefore, I would like to submit that if we combine all the said five elements, we will be able to protect children from segregation and bring the Act with stringency and construct a new India for them by clearing our stand towards children.

With these words I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, women look after children. You should have submitted about them also.

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: That point I have left for Shailendra Ji.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2011 I listen to Anurag Thakur Ji and Girija Ji. They are highly experienced hon. Members and put forth very good thoughts. Father's Day is celebrated not only in India but also in the entire world. The Children Day is also celebrated so that the condition of the children all across the world may improve. Children may also feel proud of their day. I am recalling a song—

Tujhe suraj kahun ya chanda,  
Tujhe deep kahun ya tara.  
Mera naam Karega roshan  
Jag mein mera rajdulara.

Every parent share — this dream. Sir, I got an opportunity and became a Minister in the Government of Uttar Pradesh in the year 1988 for three years. I was responsible for the Ministry of Social Welfare. I observed

the jail meant for children from very close. It is operated by social welfare department. I deeply studied about the juvenile crime as to how do they get justice and are rehabilitated after justice, how they are protected. I got an opportunity to see all this. The condition of jails is very miserable. Uttar Pradesh had the similar situation irrespective of any Government in power. Generally jails are hired on rent and do not have boundaries as a result of which children run away and were nabbed in the night. The condition was very pathetic. That is the reason why juvenile crimes multiplied there. We call the children the future leaders of the country. The responsibility of the country is on their shoulders. Many departments are working in this regard which are being run by the Union Government. The scheme like Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana, Rajiv Gandhi Shishu Grih Yojana, Abhinav Yojana, Jagrukta Vikas Karyakram, Parivar Paramarsh Kendra, Matritva Shishu Kalyan Kosh, Alp Awas Yojana, Anganwadi etc. are being run by the Government whereon billions of rupees are spent. Hon. Leader Mulayam Ji by indicating towards Girija Ji said that mothers have contribution in it therefore they should be included into it. I am of the view that all these schemes are identical. Girija ji said that a group of ministers should be formed because this issue is related to four-five departments. The Ministry of Human Resource Development, Home Ministry, or Health Ministry are such Ministries which are directly related to children. We should take it seriously. Education has been made mandatory under the Right to Education Act. You view the situation of the country, 13.5 crore children are enrolled in primary schools every year, whereas, only 5.3 crore children are able to access upper primary level. There is no drinking facilities or toilets available in 35 per cent schools and this is the reason for drop out of girls. There are 1 lakh 16 thousand primary schools approved in India out of which 12530 have not been opened yet. Likewise, there are 1049 lakh upper primary schools out of which 15984 have not been opened yet. Only in 14 per cent of the schools in the country computers installed

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

in them. This facility is available in only 3.59 per cent schools in Uttar Pradesh and 0.6 per cent schools in Bihar. Hon. Manmohan Singh has accepted that there are 45 lakh children deprived of school education in the country. I have quoted this figure because this is the State of children and it is children who are mostly affected from malnutrition. 20 crore children in the world are malnourished 31,000 teachers are needed to impart primary education in schools. 21 per cent children die due to malnourishment Award to children. I remember a girl child, who came on the programme 'Kaun Banega Crorepati' who killed a terrorist while saving and was awarded for the same. There are plenty of children in our country who performed many courageous acts. Therefore, if we consider them as prospective leaders then we need to do a lot for them. In terms of percentage of malnourished children out of so per cent in 24 countries, the maximum number of children are in India.

Likewise, I would like to mention that in Delhi children go missing per month and most of these children are those who do not go to schools. There is an NGO, 'Bachpan Bachao' which works for such children. The Government gives money to a number of NGOs. At the time of introduction of a private bill of civil society, people had also work that NGOs are doing for the children. But I would not like to go in details about NGOs. But I would like to mention that according to their reports 331 children have gone missing from Delhi between 1 June to 18 July, 2011 and 921 children aged between 12 to 15 years have disappeared this year. Only 315 children were found after filing of reports. The whereabouts of the rest of the children are not known. Most of the children are from industrial areas of Delhi such as Narda, Bawana, Kanpur and Sahibabad etc. children are made to do labour work in these areas as they are a cheap labour and I think they are given 15 to 20 rupees for a whole day's work. Therefore, I believe that Ministry of labour and Employment should be included in the Group of Minister at the

time of its constitution. A group of ministries such as, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Ministry of Health and Family welfare and Ministry of Labour and Employment etc. should be set up.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the second point that I would like to mention is that 50 per cent of dalit children leave schools. 40 per cent of the children are found missing from the schools. The number of students in primary junior schools in the rural areas is found very low. You can check any school. 30 per cent of the students do not even know how to write or count. Sometimes when we test the students they are found to be unaware of these basic things. This is the education system of our country. Even today, 52 per cent of children of Scheduled Castes and 63 per cent of Scheduled Tribes are not able to reach sixth standard. The Union Government is claiming admission of 96 per cent of children. But even today children are absent in 25 per cent of the classes. This is what our statistics show and by the time they reach higher education, the percentage decreases to one or two per cent due to financial difficulties. They cannot even take loans from the banks or educate their children. The bank too does not give them loan easily as there are lot of formalities in that process.

Apart from this, I would like to draw your attention towards child labour. This topic has been discussed in detail during the Question Hour. Each year 1.2 crore children join the labour force in the country. This is a source of earning black money, there are around 6 crore child labourers in the whole country who get 15 or 20 rupees as wages per day. We make tall claims here but children's rights have remained merely a pipe dream. A lot of children are orphans today. They do not even get two time meals. These children earn their livelihood by working in dhabas, shops, houses or small factories. There are a lot of children who do this and a lot of children are also sold. But I am happy that

today in the morning the Hon. Madam Speaker said from this forum that we should focus on mandatory education. But these children become naxalites on growing up due to unemployment, homelessness, absence of roads, electricity in remote areas like forests and mountains. Youth embrace naxalism and fight for their rights. Who has encouraged naxalism? How did this happen? Debate has been done a lot of time in this regard, in the House. Mr. Deputy Speaker I would like to urge the Government to pay special attention to this. At least, other departments apart from Ministry of Social Welfare directly related to it should be taken seriously by the group of Ministers. I strongly support the Amendment Bill. Hon. Krishna Tirath is not present here today, Shri Bansal is present. But I would like that the sense of this house, be it favour or against, should be communicated to hon. Minister so that effective steps could be taken in this regard. The Government should emphasise or this on this bill to enable proper compliance of this bill.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, may I speak from this seat?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ok, you can speak.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me opportunity to speak on the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of children) Amendment Bill, 2011. I was listening very seriously to the speeches of Shri Anurag ji, Dr. Girija Vyas and Shri Shailendra Kumar. I would like to give some suggestions adding to their points. We have seen and experienced the reality of the country. There is a need to improve it and through the House, I would like to draw attention towards it.

Sir, amidst increasing economic competition in the society and country, the malnutrition, exploitation and protection of children are the matter of serious concern. Family is the mirror of the society and children are the future of family. It is a matter of concern as to why there is a fall and increasing differences among the section of

the society which decides the future of the country and being viewed as the future of the country. I would like to draw attention of the hon. Minister that the children of the poor family try to fulfil the basic needs first of all. The main focus of the family and the children of that family also remain to fulfil the basic needs. But they cannot fulfil their needs to due to some economic reasons. I would like to draw the attention towards the children of the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes and poor families. They are being exploited on the name of child labour. If the children of any farmer are doing farming, the children of carpenters are doing carpentry, the children of any barber are doing hair-dressing or the children of a weaver are doing weaving work, then, it does not fall into the category of exploitation. Exploitation happens when they are forced to begging. Exploitation is taking place when injustice is done to them by misguiding and deceiving them. They are being compelled to work in such families where they get neither the wages for their daily needs nor any facilities. They are exploited and being sent to jail after becoming the victims of exploitation. Sometimes they are exploited by the police and sometimes they are suffering due to the system of jail.

Sir, there is need to pay attention to it and improve it. Literacy is the highest problem in the country today. There is difference in being literate and educated. Those poor children can be educated, made literate and can go to school but are they getting secondary middle and higher education after primary education. Just now the hon. Member has presented the data. I do not want to focus on it. I would like to present true picture of villages of the country. I have been a teacher by profession. I have experienced that the children of poor families of villages keep longing for learning. But the parents of those poor children send them to school and make them literate despite their financial constraints but they could neither bear the expense of getting important degree nor make them graduate. There is a need to make them educated.

[Shri Gorakhnath Pandey]

**15.00 hrs.**

Sir, I belong to Bhadohi, Jaunpur, Allahabad and Mau districts where weaving is the main profession whether it is industry of carpet or handloom. People are engaged in these and carrying their livelihood. There are some elements which are harassing them in the name of child labour. Child labour is there in hotels and are forced to work as domestic help and at dhabas. Attention should be paid to these places and there is a need to make arrangements for them.

Sir, many arrangements have been made through the Central Government. NGOs have been formed and arrangement has been made for their protection but whether they are getting the facilities? Are they getting the facilities which they should have for their protection? They are living their lives as animal. They are not getting proper education. The cases of malnutrition are increasing among them. Criminal atrocities are being inflicted on them. Dr. Girija Vyas has narrated the story of a girl child just now. It is not the story of only one child. There are many such girls and boys in the country today who are the victims of such atrocities. They migrate to towns leaving their homes due to some reasons, problems or fear. They get trapped by some criminal groups or are being exploited or are compelled to beg or taken to doctors where their kidneys are taken out or subjected to inhuman activities. Their body parts are cut and trade is being done of their body parts. Nithari incident is a very appropriate example. Many such incidents have occurred in the country and there is a need to bother about them.

Sir, education is the highest problem as well as the highest need in the country. The poor children of the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes, backward castes and the poor people do not get economic support for pursuing higher education and despite that they have some aspirations and dreams and the people of their

family have intention to make them literate and educated. When they go to banks for loans, they do not get. They cannot get education. Their minds may get diverted to criminal activities and that is why the naxalism is getting support. They have aspiration and longings to fight for their rights and to come to mainstream but they are not reaching there due to mismanagement and it is becoming the cause.

Sir, I would like to say that naxalism and extremism are increasing. If we go to the roots of it, there is a need to pay attention to the people who are cut from the mainstream. Many schemes are being run but there is a need to nominate these and ensure that the direct benefits of these schemes may reach the poor villages and those poor families who are in need of these. Lastly I would like to say that there is a need to pay attention to many schemes of social welfare, rehabilitation and education of children and eradication of malnutrition. Are the people taking Government aid and the people running the NGOs, running the system properly? There is a need of monitoring. The biggest issue is that there should be a fixed time-limit for the young children who get trapped somewhere or being trapped and are the victims of criminal atrocities. These children should get justice within that time limit.

Sir, while delivering judgement, humanity angle should be kept in mind and it should also be kept in mind that they do not become the victims of barbarism. The rules in the education system should be followed strictly. There is a need to provide special facilities to the children of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes. Is the Government proposing to make arrangement for giving some pensions or grants to those families in which the children are being deprived of their family business and they are falling into the category of child labour? It should also be kept in mind. I support the amendment of the law which focuses on evading the evils, evil practices and removing the atmosphere of fear and terror prevailing in the society. But the monitoring committee should be

constituted and it should be followed stringently. The children should get justice so that their lives could run properly and they can be brought to the mainstream. I thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Sir, I support this Bill and would like to say that at present whatever amendment is being made or proposed, is limited only to proper care, protection and treatment. My suggestion is that these children should get an opportunity to develop like other children despite Government protection.

**15.05 hrs.**

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the chair*]

They should be given proper care, protection alongwith this education facility should also be provided to them. Besides, they should be encouraged to participate in sports competitions as done in several developed countries of the world. The main thing is that they should be given technical education of higher standard at the primary level itself so that their energy could be utilized for the development of the country and the society.

Sir, the number of juvenile offenders is increasing day by day. The Government should formulate such policies so that all these could be checked and the anti social elements cannot misguide them. If a juvenile reports any crime to the police, it should be taken seriously. There is a need to enact appropriate Act in this regard. If a policeman ignores their complaint then action should be taken against him. It is also necessary to ensure the proper safety and secrecy of the complainant. It will inculcate the feeling of security among other classes of people and they would not hesitate in giving important information about anti national elements. We should not forget that they were shepards and fishermen who first gave information about major encroachments like infiltration in Kargil and Mumbai attack.

Sir, finally, I would like to say that children between the age group of 8-14 years are considered adolescents but the police treats children upto 18 years of age as adolescent. However, this should be clearly specified in the Bill. The Government should clarify this in the House. Today the hon. Member Shri Naveen Jindal had asked the hon. Minister of Labour about the criteria for considering children as adolescent. There should be a criteria which should be implemented in the whole country and it should be of international standard. We should see as to what criteria has been adopted in other countries of the world for considering children as adolescents. Separate ITIs should be opened for juvenile offenders. The Government should pay attention towards juvenile offenders, disabled, those facing psychic problems and BPL people and provide free medical treatment to them.

[English]

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on the debate relating to the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2011.

First of all, I would like to appreciate the concern of the Government over the plight of the children kept in juvenile homes by bringing the amendment to the Section 58 of the Principle Act. This is a good initiative. But we need to go into the detail that why such things are happening, especially, to the juvenile prisoners.

In this regard, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that many children have gone missing from many State-run children's homes in various States, strengthening the common belief that Government homes do not provide a child-friendly atmosphere and are fast turning unsafe for the residents.

Many cases of unnatural deaths of children have also been reported from these juvenile homes. The figures of children, boys and girls, missing from the care

[Shri R. Thamaraiselvan]

and protection shelters have raised serious doubts about their safety and security in these homes. I am very much concerned about the missing children. Shockingly, there is no information about them. Where are these children? It is feared that missing children are vulnerable to trafficking and child labour. These children could have fallen prey to flesh trade or organ-transplant rackets that are so prevalent in our country.

Most of the children's homes are in a pathetic condition. They are severely short-staffed, lack expert intervention and adequate extra-curricular activities. The children's homes are crowded and kids are forced to survive under inhuman conditions. They are served poor food, often undercooked. Children also have no access to medical aid or formal education. We cannot have a situation where the State-run shelters are losing a large number of children, year after year.

It is also alleged that the officials of these homes are involved in massive corruption, siphoning off the money meant for the care and protection of children in distress. There is an urgent need to have an impartial investigation to look into these issues and to help improve the administration of juvenile homes across the country. Children who stay in these shelter homes are run away children, missing children, abandoned children, child labourers and crimes-committed children.

It is because of lack of proper care and protection at juvenile homes, the children therein becomes vulnerable to mental diseases. So I must thank and congratulate the Government for bringing out with this Bill at the right time.

The children of our country are the future leaders of our nation. But it is pity to note that 49 per cent of the world's malnourished kids live in India. Preventable malnourishment is still prevalent across the country despite schemes and plans implemented by the Govern-

ment. According to UNICEF report, 50 per cent of kids under the age of five die of malnutrition. It is very shocking and surprising that we lose 2438 children dying every day for lack of food.

It is paining to note here that recently, according to a press report, a father killed his kid. The only crime committed by the kid was that he asked for roti from his father. This has happened in a State which we consider as one of the food bowl of India, Haryana. Why I say this, is just to bring to the notice of the Government the gravity of the situation that our children are facing in this nation even today.

Sir, every coin has got two sides. Similarly, in India, these are two sides. One is having food but not willing to consume it and another side is, one needs food but not available to him. In remote area, the situation is more grim and worst. Why we go to remote area? We can even see the children, who are begging for food under the nose of this august House.

Sir, when I was interacting with a foreign tourist some time back, he was of the opinion that in India, the human being especially the children are the cheapest things available in this nation. So, we need to change this face of our nation as quickly as possible because the children are the future of this nation.

With this, I conclude my speech and support the Bill.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI (Vishnupur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful that you have given me an opportunity to speak on The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2011. Amendments are being made in clause 48(2) and 58 of the said Act wherein a provision has been made to remove any juvenile suffering from leprosy, sexually transmitted diseases and other diseases to any nursing home or hospitals. However, I would like to ask as to who will bear the cost of their treatment? Whether this cost would be borne by

their parents or the Government? I would also like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether any provision of punishment has been made for officials of children homes who do not remove such children to Nursing Home or Hospital. This Bill was brought by the NDA Government in the year 2000. At that time this Bill was enacted while considering all aspects so that children get proper care. Just now discussion took place regarding care and protection of children who are committing crime and are being brought to juvenile homes. However, we find that children do not get proper care in these homes. Even I also feel the same. Just now Girijaji and Anuragji had expressed their viewpoints on this subject. Even I also feel that they are treated with carelessness. Today, the condition of juvenile homes is not good. There is no provision of basic facilities like education, drinking water, cleaned toilets etc. in these homes. At some places it has been found that children are engaged in the work of cleanliness or assisting the cook and sometimes they are even being engaged in cooking. Children are our future. However, it is not good to ill treat the children living in these homes. The Juvenile homes should be like a hostel where they should not feel themselves to be criminal rather they should feel as if they have come here for studying but in reality it is not so. We see in news that children run away from juvenile homes. The Government should ascertain the reasons for this. In juvenile homes they are ill treated. The officers who are deployed there to look after such children often misbehave with them. The girls living in these homes are subjected to rape. We come to know about such incidents through newspapers. Therefore, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that he has brought a very good Bill and that I support this Bill. The Bill should be implemented properly after making amendment in the said two clauses. Whatever is happening in the juvenile homes should be monitored properly. We should also see as to whether the said law is being implemented properly or not. The hon. Members should have a role to play in it. It is our demand. Further, the Supreme Court too has issued direction in this regard

that there should be a juvenile board for these homes. Recently one of our hon. Members informed that juvenile homes are not available in all the States of the country. Why have juvenile homes not been set up in all the States? These must be set up in all the States. Further, it has not been mentioned in the provisions which have been made, as to who will provide funds to implement them. There is no clear cut mention of the point as to who will provide the funds. Funds have to be provided. It may Centre Government or State Government but funds have to be provided else work will not be carried out. The funds which are to be provided by the Union Government for the bright future of the children should be provided properly. Even funds should be provided to NGOs on time because children go to study there. If there are some workshops there, child should get opportunity to manufacture something and there should be some procedure to sell that product in the market. If the item made by child fetches him some money, it will boost his interest in it. Whatever he has learnt in juvenile home will help him in future when he will be released from the Juvenile Home. Therefore, he should take interest in work. Law exists but it should be implemented.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I, through you, would like to request the Government to take substantial steps in this regard because this matter is related to the future of the children of my country. Today, the real circumstances of the society are telecast on T.V. which all of us view. We cannot watch T.V. with our family. Obscene scenes and advertisements are Spoiling our children. Therefore, obscenity on T.V. should be banned. I would like to attract the attention of the Government towards the criminal activities shown in crime serials. Murders and other heinous crimes on T.V. should be banned. The cases pending in juvenile courts should be disposed within three to four months. A number of cases are pending in juvenile courts. There is a legal provision that such cases are to be disposed within six months but it does not happen actually. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister to dispose all the pending cases. Courts are to be set up for this purpose.

[Shrimati Susmita Bauri]

Anurag ji has suggested about fast track court. I too request you to set up fast track courts to dispose the pending cases. The moment a child comes out from the juvenile home, he must be adopted by someone. Orphan children should be adopted in order to make their life. We have to provide him all the facilities. We all know that the children who commit crime are mostly poor and illiterate children. According to a report, 27 per cent children are from poor families because they do not get food to eat. They have to commit crime even for a single chapati. We know that 77 per cent people are living below poverty line. They have to manage their daily expenses just in rupees 20. Such is the situation prevailing in the country. We are going to enact law but it should not be confined to books only rather it must be implemented. We should not be happy that today we have enacted the law and our children will lead a respected life. Nothing is like that. We the people from Parliament should also visit juvenile homes and see the actual condition prevailing in the juvenile home. With these words I conclude and support the Bill.

[English]

SHRI MOHAN JENA (Jajpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Juvenile Justice Care and Protection of Child (Amendment) Bill, 2001. The children are the gifts of God and a child symbolizes love, purity, innocence and impartiality.

Just like a seed a child contains immense possibilities and can bloom into a great personality. If we go through the pages of history, we will find many examples of great men who have excelled in life despite all odds, who have started their lives from very unfortunate and difficult circumstances. Thus, it is the circumstances and the social milieu which moulds a man's character by making it great or otherwise.

So, children are like buds who are awaiting to flower if properly cared for. But it is very unfortunate that despite

the unprecedented development of civilization and growth of many lofty ideas about human lives and human rights, there are many innocent children who take birth on the pavements of the metropolitan cities and are forced to spend a life-time there. They are deprived from the cares of mother's arm, from nourishment, from good quality food, medicine and basic facilities and necessities of life. Education and security is a distant dream for them. People born with a golden spoon, belonging to affluent families, cannot even imagine the hardships of these street children.

Juvenile delinquency involves wrong doing by a child who is under age by the law in force. An effective control is needed to reduce crime in the society at all levels as the delinquent child of today may become a hardcore criminal tomorrow.

The tough life situations compel them to adopt the principle of 'survival of the fittest'. They pick up negative traits and bad habits just for their livelihood. If they get derailed from the smooth track of life, who is responsible? Is it those unfortunate deprived innocent children or is it the society or the Government?

Against this backdrop, the move of our Ministry to amend the existing Juvenile Justice Act is a welcome step. But mere insertion of some new provisions in the old Act will not solve the problem unless the attitude of the law-implementing agency changes. In this context, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a published news item in the *Sunday Times of India* with the caption 'Shelterless at Home'. Even the Government-managed juvenile homes have become virtual hells for those unfortunate children. In many cases, police picks them up without verifying their credentials and dumps them in juvenile homes turning them into hardcore criminals later on. For example, three years ago the Mumbai Police picked up two small children from the streets on charges of begging which turned out to be false. According to Vinod Rana, the social activist, who chaired a shelter home for Delhi street children says,



'children are treated like cattle and are regularly beaten and abused'. Similarly, another social activist and member of the Mumbai Juvenile Justice Board, Mahua Nigudkar says, 'while the system of administering juvenile justice may be flawed with custodial care robbing a child of his liberty and freedom, it does not mean these homes should be shut down, forcing the children back into the streets. Instead there is a need to improve the quality of care and protection, these institutions offer.'

So, we have to re-look at the entire situation. The hon. High Court of Delhi, vide an interim Order, dated 4th February, 2009, in a PIL against the Union of India and others held 'there is an urgency and need for immediate steps to be taken both to remove and amend discriminatory legislation and to ensure that the patients suffering from leprosy enjoy equal status as other citizens.'

The Rajya Sabha Committee on Petitions also in its Report recommended that there is a need to amend the relevant provisions of the Act, so that the juvenile or the child is not subjected to segregation or discrimination. In view of those above recommendations, the Government is trying to bring in legislation with the amendments. But the present infrastructure in various juvenile homes, shelter homes and even in jails is abysmally lacking in facilities. The mindset of the police in general and the jail authorities in particular is absolutely negative in this regard. They do not share the concern or the enthusiasm of the Government, the Parliament or the social activists.

Juvenile Home, which is supposed to be a corrective step, acts on the contrary to transform petty offenders into hardcore criminals — more so when it involves juvenile delinquents. The circumstances warrant the Central Government to take serious note of the conditions prevailing in our jails and make the necessary interventions. It needs to be ensured that every agency involved in the investigation of any juvenile crime proceeds with due respect to the latter's rights failing which we would only pave the way for a future hardcore criminal. The

authorities need to be both sensitive and responsive while dealing with any juvenile issue, as they are a voiceless and unorganized lot. Matters can improve only when the Police Department and other Government officials wake up to this challenge and the judiciary ensures that the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act are implemented in their letter and spirit.

With these few words, I conclude my speech.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigad): Mr. Chairman Sir, I support Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2011. I would like to make two or three suggestions in this regard. The population of the country is one of the causes behind the Juvenile crimes. In addition to this, people living in rural areas are mostly poor people. They have to migrate to cities for their livelihood. Today, the situation in cities are such that employment opportunities are very less. Mostly the children of poor families who migrate from villages to cities become drug addicts. They do not have means of livelihood, therefore, mostly they become drug addicts or commit crimes.

Sir, we enact effective laws but all the children homes fall under the jurisdiction of State Governments. It is the responsibility of states. Children are sent to juvenile homes when they commit any crime or become drug addict. You pay a visit to any children home you will come to know that the condition of the said homes are so pathetic that these children become major criminals there. Mere enacting of law cannot tackle this issue. Along with the law there is a need to reform children homes. Better facilities should be provided to those homes and good moral value need to be inculcated among the children. If the children are not taught good moral values, they become major criminals by the time they are released from juvenile homes. One of the shocking news is that the major gangsters of the cities keep their eyes on those children homes more than

[Shri Anant Gangaram Geete]

the Government. ...*(Interruptions)* It is a shocking news. Mafias keep surrounding the children homes and whenever any child go to children home they contact him in advance. Such children attract the attention of the gangsters and when he is released from the juvenile homes he straightaway approach any gangster or mafia. Children need to be reformed by sending them to juvenile homes. They should be returned to the society as good citizens. But actual situation is somewhat different. No doubt we will pass this Bill but I would request the Ministry to conduct a survey as to how many children lead a life like a normal and respected citizen after coming out of these juvenile homes or children homes being run in the country. How many opt for crime? If we want to attenuate this tendency, only enactment of law is not enough. Apart from law they should be looked after properly. They should be provided with right food and medicine. They should be taught good moral values. All the said points lack in juvenile homes. These children are living there like prisoners. They become major criminals by the time they are released. The Government must pay attention in this regard. These are my suggestions which I wanted to put forth.

[English]

DR. P. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvallur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2011.

Sir, in an effort to curb discrimination against minors suffering from communicable diseases, the Government is all set to amend an Act providing for the care and protection of the children. The Draft Bill to amend the Juvenile Justice Act seeks to prohibit authorities from sending minor children to mental asylums, and separate treatment for those suffering from diseases such as leprosy and tuberculosis. According to the amendments, instead of sending such children to mental asylums, the

authorities will have to ensure proper treatment and that such person is not abandoned in the mental asylums/psychiatric nursing homes.

The Union Law Ministry, with which the amendment is under consideration, has advised the removal of Section 58 from the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 which provided for a juvenile suffering from communicable diseases to be treated separately. It leads to stigma.

According to the new Draft, only communicable diseases have been omitted. But the unsoundness of mind, behavioural problems and drug addiction have been retained. This is in accordance with the existing Mental Health Act, 1987.

The amendments were mooted to keep the Act synchronous with the UN Charter of Human Rights. I appreciate the Ministry of Social Justice and the Law Ministry in taking up children's care in bringing down such amendments to the existing Juvenile Justice Act, 2000.

But here I would like to say that the aim and objective is not totally achieved. It is in accordance with the Indian Mental health Act, 1987. It is not so simple. Still the stigma is playing a major role in keeping them in the psychiatric nursing homes.

The unsoundness of mind, behavioural problems, alcohol and Substance Abuse must be treated and considered equal along with physical illness.

But the point is that the primary care doctors, general physicians do not have exposure and training in dealing with mental health problems. Because psychiatry is not an examination subject in the MBBS curriculum, they do not have enough knowledge in dealing with mental health problems. Children, adolescents and youth are facing a lot of psychological stress and mental health problems. So, the basic medical education, that is, MBBS should have psychiatry as an examination subject. As of date, almost all the psychological problems are treatable

and curable. Hence, the Ministry of Social Justice and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare should put in their efforts to bring psychiatry as an undergraduate examination subject. If it is done, then, all the doctors will be able to treat mental illness at an affordable cost for the huge population of this country. In all our neighbouring countries including Sri Lanka, psychiatry is an examination subject in MBBS.

Sir, I want to share my views with the hon. Minister and the hon. Members that alcohol should not be served or supplied to people below the age of 21 years at the bars or banquets. Second, enough fund must be allocated for treatment of alcoholism and drug abuse. Third, district level centres for treatment of alcoholism must be established. Fourth, a chapter on promoting mental health must be included in the school curriculum from ninth standard onwards. Lastly, enough training centres for counseling and rehabilitation should be established.

To conclude, I would like to say that this will be the first and firm step to fight the stigma against psychiatric illness and mental health problems.

SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON (Kanyakumari): Sir, I would like to express my sincere thanks for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2011, which is a very important Bill keeping in view the life and career of millions of innocent children of our country.

Sir, children require the protective umbrella of the society for their better growth and development. Being a mother, I can understand the need of the hour for the betterment of the child. I hope everybody will accept that mothers are more careful about children, mothers are always ahead in caring children.

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 was enacted to provide juvenile justice system to juveniles and children who are in need of care

and protection for their development. Certainly, I support this amendment Bill to amend the Original Act.

Due to poverty and illiteracy, children indulge in wrong-doings, which ultimately lead to committing a crime. As a result, they are punished. So we should understand the reason of the crime being made by the innocent, tender-aged children. If we go through the data and statistics, we can find that out of the total juvenile arrested, 27 per cent children are illiterate; 37 per cent of children are under primary education; 72 per cent of children come under the Below Poverty Line (BPL Family); 68 per cent children come under Middle Class Family; and 0.2 per cent children come under High Income Group. Sir, this clearly indicates that if you compare this with education and poverty, the maximum number of children committing crime can very much be understood. The children who are supposed to be with pen, pencil, and books, are carrying pistols, knives and becoming criminals. This is a very unfortunate thing and a matter of great concern for the entire society.

Another alarming thing is that adolescent girls are also involved in committing crimes. We should find out the mindset, and accordingly, the Juvenile Homes should function in such a way that these juvenile children recover and lead a very healthy and free life. Juvenile Homes should function in a very effective manner. Proper care should be taken in this regard. There should be proper maintenance of their rooms, living environments with proper cleanliness and hygienic conditions. Proper food should be served for each and every juvenile children. Toilets in Juvenile Homes should be kept clean and hygienic. Pure drinking water for them is absolutely essential.

The amendments are connected to Section 48(2) and Section 58, which clearly speak of the provisions regarding juvenile houses or homes. Due to diseases like leprosy, AIDS, Hepatitis B, TB, and persons with unsound mind, they have to stay in rescue homes for a temporary period. They are staying there under compulsion. But

[Shrimati J. Helen Davidson]

instead of treating them, they are mentally tortured. They need mental care. These diseases are not contagious, but still children are kept differently, which will have a very adverse impact on their mindset. Children who are suffering from various problems and are being abused by the society and social system should be given proper protection and proper care. Hence, the amendment is required.

The Government should make a survey and prepare the data as to how many juveniles after committing the crime are staying in juvenile homes, as to how many juveniles have committed the crime again and as to how many have changed their mindset and leading a good life.

One more issue I wanted to raise. Sir, it has been observed that cases involving some adult criminals are settled but the cases of juveniles are kept pending. This gives a very bad signal and impression on the mindset of the juvenile. These children keep on going to the court for appearances. Also, during registering FIR, Police in many cases do not mention proper age of the child, as to who did the crime or offence. Instead of mentioning the proper age, the Police increases the age by some influence from the other side, which makes the offender as an adult. But in fact, he is actually a minor (juvenile). This aspect should be given extra care and noted accordingly.

Sir, I would like to raise another important aspect of this discussion. While the Act was made, three things were prohibited to be used keeping in view the mental impact on the children.

These are Police, Court and Jail. A child should not think that he is in jail, he is with the Police and he is going to the Court. Hence, the Court is named as Board and the Jail is named as Home to give the impression to the Children that they are not in jail. I would like to

raise a question that how many Boards are established in various States of our country? How many homes are made for the better settlement of these juveniles? This is also a matter of concern.

After being punished for a crime and kept in juvenile home, if juvenile is being motivated and kept away from committing any crime again, then I think the purpose of this Act could be served and hence the discussion on this bill can be fruitful.

With these words, I extend my support to this Bill. Thank you.

\*SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2011 and would like to put forth my views both on my own behalf and on behalf of my party, the Communist Party of India.

I support this Bill because it seeks to protect the interests and welfare of children hailing from poor background. When compared to the world standards, the growth opportunities and resource potential for their well being are much less in our country. According to a report brought out by the UN, orphaned children, maimed and disabled children, and disease afflicted children are more in India and at least more than 50 per cent of the world number is found in our country. It is a sad and hard reality that in India children are ignored and neglected. No child is born as a criminal. It is only the circumstances and the conditions in which a child is brought up that makes him or mars him. It is the social and familial situations that even lead the children to be afflicted with certain diseases. The leprosy that was prevalent in our country is being contained now. It is found still, but in a very reduced number. Leprosy is not a disease that comes of a curse or a sin. It has been found out that it is malnutrition and the resultant weakened nervous system

---

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

that lead to leprosy. Similarly, AIDS is not alarming disease. Though it is not a communicable disease in the strictest sense of the term, it affects children because it is passed on to them and they have not acquired it on their own. It comes from the parents. Even the mental disorders in children are passed on to them from their parents due to their addiction to alcohol and other psychotropic substances.

We find many children in our country left to fend for themselves as orphans without education and proper medical care and food. I urge upon the Government to see that through this Amendment and similar measures we create an atmosphere for our children to be saved from the malaise and maladies. Even in hospitals, such under-privileged children are denied of proper medical care. It is a great pity that such children affected with AIDS are treated as untouchables even by doctors in our hospitals. Right steps must be taken by the Government to see that those children get proper care socially, psychologically and medically. This Amendment Bill provides for specialized care for such children. I welcome the move. At the same time, I would like to point out that in our family system, with the parental care such children can be taken care of in a better manner whatever be the disease even if it is communicable, but unfortunately, the poor children even if they do not have communicable disease, they are sufficiently kept away. Hence I would like to point out that separate homes for children affected with communicable disease must not become a prison for them.

The special homes meant for the uncared for children affected with diseases must provide healthcare, education and other social needs like other socially well placed children so that they too can come up in life and compete with others and contribute to the society. These homes must function as a social protection fortress for the poor children who have been left to fend for themselves with diseases. We must also create an awareness in the society that such children are taken

care of by a collective effort in addition to the care that is expected to be provided through this Amendment to those hapless children. I also urge upon the Government to see that adequate funds are apportioned to effectively implement the measures contemplated for the welfare of these children.

So, reiterating our view point that such of those children who have been left orphaned with diseases must have a cohesive social security and protection so that they may come up in life with conducive growth opportunities, let me conclude.

*[Translation]*

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Sir, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Amendment Bill, 2011 has been presented in the House today. This law was enacted for the care and protection of the orphans who are compelled to beg on roads due to the poverty of their parents and slowly and steadily are compelled to enter the criminal world. When such children commit any crime, they should not be kept in jail as ordinary common criminals. They should be kept at such places where there is possibility of their reform. Hon. Minister has brought this Bill to correct the mistake that had occurred when the parliament passed this law. There should be separate arrangement for such children who are sick. After listening to the points of view expressed in the House, I think that this amendment is very essential because those children who are kept in the reform homes get cut off from the society and are not kept with the other people. It is not justice to them in itself. If they are mental patients or addicted to intoxication, then they should be kept in such places where they get care and medicine and where they could be reformed. Why has the Juvenile Home become the spoiling house? I think that the places where these children are kept have no atmosphere of reforming the children. No such people are appointed who can care such children, as per the expectation of this law. The way a spoiled child is protected by the parents in the same way children should be brought on

[Shri Jagdanand Singh]

the path of reform and progress so that these children do not become criminals after growing up and become good citizens. The main objective of the reform house is to save these children from the world of criminals but the Judiciary has also given decision and opinions about what is happening in the country at a large scale that these are not children reform houses, the children are getting spoiled there. Who are these children? These are the children about whom the society did not make effort to would them into good citizens through care. They are the product of on evils. They are those children whom the poor parents due to the big gap between the rich and the poor in the society, could not care. These children become pick pockets indulge in begging at platform and become criminals later on. But they have got right to live and is a member of a family also. Mother have given birth to them as the members of the family but they do not get the equal opportunities as the Constitution of India advocates and as a result of if, the children got misled. This nation guarantees that with the help of States we will keep such children in the reform houses and make them good citizens. Will the hon. Minister conduct any analysis ever that such education is being provided to the children in these reform houses so that they could become scientists, officers and good citizens of India after getting higher education? At least these juvenile homes should be analysed and evaluated at once. How far have these children been successful in their lives after coming out of these Juveniles homes? We need to understand through evaluation whether the children coming out of the juveniles homes are entering the society as such young people who can contribute to the society by becoming strong citizens of the nation but such things are not happening. We can frame many laws and provide guarantees to these orphan and poor children but we are unable to discharge our responsibilities.

I will conclude after making one more point. There should be a good building with good arrangement of light

and education. There should be arrangement of learning and teaching there. These arrangements should be made considering that the children of today will not become young criminal of India tomorrow but will be such patriots and Indians who will be able to same the nation. Only then, our aim of child protection and the objective of juvenile homes to provide care and protection to children will be fulfilled. I think that this amendment was very necessary. With these words, I thank the Government and the hon. Minister for making efforts to remove the loopholes in the law by bringing these amendments.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak on the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2011. Many of our colleagues have expressed their views here. I thank the hon. Minister for presenting the Bill. This issue is related to those children of society who need sensitivity the most.

The culture which is emerging today is greatly affected by the western civilization. As a result of it, the culture of nuclear family and family division is emerging. We had the tradition of joint family here. But we are shrinking to small families due to following the western civilization. That is why a large number of children whose parents are no more, do not get support from their relatives such as paternal uncles, maternal uncles etc. Due to not getting support, when such children roam on roads as orphans, they get trapped by the organised criminal groups. Thus, they go on the path of crime unknowingly.

No child happens to be criminal by birth. No child comes to the world of criminal. As no one happens to be the leader by birth and they create their positions in the society through their deeds. In the same manner, no child happens to be criminal by birth but they are being pushed into the world of crime unknowingly due to some situations created by particular circumstances.

This Bill mentions about constituting the Juvenile

Justice Board. There are Juvenile Justice Board, Child Welfare Committees and District Youth Police Unit for the care and protection of children and Children Protection Committee are also constituted. I support the Bill presented by the hon. Minister for amending the law related to care and protection of children and efforts have been made to remove the discrimination being done to the children suffering from communicable diseases.

The provision have been made for prohibiting the administration from sending juveniles or children to mental hospital and making separate arrangement for the treatment of leprosy and tuberculosis patients of this age group for checking the spread of these diseases. As per the amendment, the Government should make arrangement for the treatment of mentally disturbed children instead of sending them to hospitals. Such children should not be left in lurch in hospitals. As per the draft Bill, section 2, which provides for separate treatment of children suffering from sexually transmitted diseases, Hepatitis B, TB and other such diseases, will be removed from the Juvenile Justice Act. The Government should make arrangement for the treatment of such children instead of sending them to hospitals. In the proposal, related to Section 58 of the Juvenile Justice Act, it has been stated that when the competent authority feels that the juvenile, living in special homes, has become mentally ill and addicted to drugs due to which his behaviour has changed then he can be sent to mental asylums or psychiatric nursing homes.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, children are getting spoiled due to the culture of TV and internet in our country as they are adopting all sorts of bad habits. I would like to quote an incidence of my constituency where a 12 year old girl went to graze the livestock alongwith small kids of the village. The 12 years physically challenged girl was raped and became an unwanted mother. When she reached the Collectorate office, where I was also present, everyone was shocked. This TV and the Western Culture, coming to our country is causing deformity in the society. I would

like to say that our juvenile homes are in wretched conditions. The management and employees of these homes lack sensitivity. We should entrust the task of child care and protection to the well organised and efficient NGOs in those districts of the country which do not have juvenile homes.

It has been said that the cases regarding child care will be disposed of within the time frame of four months. However, I would like to know as to how can we ensure speedy justice for the children when we have not constituted any juvenile courts and boards for disposing of such cases? Even the amount of penalty proposed is very less. We should consider in this regard and finally I would like to say one more thing that the Government should build mental hospitals in those districts where we do not have any and it should also come forward to rehabilitate such children in a complete and efficient manner. Alongwith this, the Government should also set up monitoring committee in this regard.

The Government should have held consultation with the State Governments and Non-Governmental organisations as these are the entities which mostly have to implement this piece of legislation. I feel that this Bill will be more effective if the recommendations of the standing committee of the Ministry of Human Resource Development are taken into consideration.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, I rise to support the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2011. According to you, around 40,000 children are living in juvenile homes, which are being converted into nursing homes or health homes. Now these homes are being modernized. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards those children who are living in remote villages. These children will never become criminals but they are living in economic deprivation. They are in turmoil. When I reached a house, I saw a mother having three children in her lap. On being asked, she told that she has four children. I asked the whereabouts of the fourth children.

[Chaudhary Lal Singh]

She replied that he has hid behind the house, he is 12 years old and totally naked. He understood that someone visited his house. Unfortunately the family is poor. There is a orphanage and a Nari Niketan near the house. People invite them on some special days and feed them with fruits like banana etc. The children felt as if they were beggars. It is very wrong practice that we should assume that we are doing something for the children while we equate the children with god but you cannot even see the plight of those children. Once a child came to meet me and said that his parents had died and he had three brother-sisters. The children needed insulin. He was working in a factory and used to send money to his house.

**16.00 hrs.**

He lived in a remote area. If he had purchased insulin he would have spent all his money and would have left with no money to send to his house. This was frustrating him. I was astonished to see him taking insulin. If the Government really want to do something for them then it should identify such children. The Government should make efforts for all children. It should not frame policies with the aim of taking care of only those children who are frustrated, mentally ill or drug addicts. The Government should try to take care of all the children and ensure that the children do not fall to those pitiable levels.

Sir, I would like to mention about mid-day-meal scheme. In my Parliamentary Constituency, the ration under mid day meal has not been available for the past six months. The parents used to send their wards to the school in the hope of getting some food. They have to make arrangement for their children. Investigation should be conducted to find out the reasons for non-availability of ration in the schools during the past six months. Similarly, I would like to mention about Anganwadis. It is said that a certain quantity of calorie

and protein are required for children however I would like to tell that the ration which is made available in juvenile homes, Nari Niketan, Anganwadis and food which is served in mid-day-meal are of poor quality. The Government should enact law. Whenever I visit my Constituency, I see small children, begging. Hence I request the Government to first take care of all such children. Take care of children before they fell mentally or physically ill. I would like to say that the Government should take steps in advance.

You talk about education system. There is not even a single teacher in the villages nor there are rooms for the children to carry out their studies. Will not these conditions cause frustration among children? Hence, I request the Government to start taking care of the children before their future is ruined only then the development of the country is possible.

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY (Cooch Behar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

**16.04 hrs.**

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

Sir, many hon'ble Members have given very good suggestions. The Bill presented today is very good. The Government has very good thinking but mere thoughts will not serve any purpose. There should be an intention to do work. I would like to say that one should speak less and work more. Today the Minister gave reply with regard to the Child labour.

Nobody is born as a criminal. The society makes them criminal. The reason behind it is that there is lot of starvation in the country. There is illiteracy, but the children are not getting the necessary education. The people belonging to middle class and lower class send their children to the school. They all want that their children should become literate. But after some time they drop out of the school due to financial constraints of their



parents. 12-13 years old children go out to work in order to financially support their parents and family. One can see underage children working in the factories. One can find 12-13 old year children working in eateries, tea stall and stations. The law will be enacted, but what purpose will it serve if it is not implemented properly. The law can be enacted, but it should be implemented also. The Parliamentary Human Resource Development Committee recommend that whether there is a need to constitute juvenile board at district level? It has been stated in the report that, leave alone the district, Juvenile Board has not been constituted at many places. Probably, many Members have been appointed in the board and when they visited the juvenile homes, they found that the condition there is not very good. Just now, hon'ble Member Lal Singh Ji said that poor quality food is given to children in the juvenile homes. There is no residential facility for the staff of juvenile homes and there are no offices. Therefore by laying the 219th Report on the floor of the House on 25th February, 2011, the Committee on Human Development Resource has made a demand from the Government that:—

[English]

“The Committee in its 219th Report on Demands for Grants 2010-11 had appreciated the targets set by the Ministry with an allocation of Rs. 300 crore mainly for setting up of Juvenile Justice Board, Child Welfare Committee, Special Juvenile Police Units Child Protection societies etc...”

[Translation]

Rs. 300 crore has been demanded for the institutional set up. The Government has not sanctioned the amount demanded by the Committee. Therefore, I demand that Juvenile Boards should be set up for children of Juvenile Homes in all districts of the country and the funds demanded by the Committee should be sanctioned and thereafter consideration should be paid in regard to next bill.

[English]

\*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Respected Chairman Sir, I take the floor to whole heartedly support the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2011. Not only that, I also support the amendments of Section 48(2) and Section 58 (regarding the medical facilities). If you look at the figure of National Crime Report you will find that in 2010 in India 32,681 children have been sent to Homes out of which six per cent are girls and 72% are illiterate and extremely poor. This is the reason why they are being easily lured into criminal activities by a section of anti-social people. When these little boys are caught red-handed by the police, they are sent to juvenile homes for reforms. Children Welfare Committees have also been set up for the purpose so that the children can be brought back to the mainstream of the society. But the conditions of the Homes are very pathetic. They are more like concentration camps. The Government provides grants to maintain the Homes — enough money is earmarked for these institutions where all facilities like staff, teachers, doctors, etc. are supposedly available. But in reality, nothing is found. Food is terrible and the children do not get even two square meals a day. Moreover, they are made to toil hard. Therefore after they try to run away and even commit suicides. Such news are frequently published in the newspapers. There is not even an iota of sensitivity or sympathy for these little children. Those who are in-charge of the Welfare Committees do not even care to look into these issues.

What I am saying is that, the law is good but there is slackness in the implementation part of it. No responsibility is fixed on anyone. Frequent inspections must take place to identify the lacunae in the system. If responsibility is really fixed then the system may become better.

When the juvenile delinquents are arrested and sent

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar]

to the court, they are made to line up along with other criminals and are also treated in a similar manner. The environment is not at all conducive for the children. Thus my suggestion is that court sessions should be held inside the Homes by inviting the retired judge who happens to be a member of the Juvenile Board. They should also be released within 4 to 6 months after speedy trial. I also request the Government to arrange for stock taking of the situation. Why the court cases remain pending for so many years? Who are responsible for that? Try to fix the accountability. Only then the entire system can improve.

Thirdly, I want to tell you that there is no proper medical facility for the juvenile inmates of the Homes. The provisions under Section 58 which deal with children suffering from hepatitis, leprosy, aids and other ailments are very well-conceived and I entirely support the provision. There are doctors but they do not visit the Homes. If the patients are sent to nursing homes for treatment, who is going to bear the responsibility? This is a big question. The Central and State Governments must take care of these ill children because their legal guardians are too poor to bear the burden of medical expenditure.

Thus if inspections, enquiries are carried out regularly, if accountability is fixed, if the increase in the rate of crime and reasons behind such increase are kept track of by the Government, then the law can become very effective and far-reaching. 511 Juvenile Justice Boards have been so far constituted and 493 Child Welfare Committees have been set up. These must be sufficiently empowered and made to work so that a better system prevails and justice gets back its sheen.

With these few words, I thank you and conclude my submission on the Bill.

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Sir, I rise to support the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children)

Amendment Bill, 2011 with the hope that this will take care of the 'mentally ill' juveniles of our country.

While supporting this Bill, I have a few observations to make. The mental hospitals and nursing homes in our country are not in adequate number and particularly those hospitals in the public sector are in a very wretched condition. I cannot, being a doctor also, tell this House with much emphasis that sending our mentally ill juveniles to those places will get rid of their problems; rather they will be plunged into further problems. So, before sending them to those hospitals, the health of these hospitals should be taken care of first.

My second point is that due to the present socio-political economic milieu, mental illnesses are increasing all over the world. It is also engulfing the tender brain of our children. As a result of social unrest, uncertainty of livelihood and deterioration of social and moral values, including familial disharmony, children are falling victims of mental diseases. The present amendment has promises to deal with mentally ill children. But can we find any Bill which can prevent the development and spread of such illnesses? We must ponder over the present socio-economic system, which is producing such maladies.

Mental illness still remains a stigma in our society. The affected are treated as 'mad or pagal'. It should be preached strongly by the Government and all other agencies that medical science has remedies for this with medicines and proper care.

As mentioned by hon. Girija Vyas, mental patients are kept in jails due to provisions in the Mental Health Act, 1987. This is an old Act and requires complete revision. I also request this House and the Minister to take care of that. I will appeal that no such mentally ill patient, including the juvenile, should ever be sent to jails according to the provisions of this Act.

In West Bengal, there is a very old and famous hospital, Mankundu Mental Hospital at Hooghly district.

If properly taken care of by the Central and the State Governments for its revival, lots of juvenile mentally ill patients and mentally challenged adult patients will get benefit of this hospital. So, it should be taken care of properly.

Drugs for mental illness are very costly now-a-days. The Government should ensure that these drugs should be made cheaper and should be regularly supplied to the homes and hospitals.

Many of previous speakers have mentioned that the condition of the hospitals, particularly of the homes and shelters, is very bad. Violation of child rights, malnutrition and maltreatment are going on there. Many a time, not only the male inhabitants but the female wards also try to flee from these homes due to very unfriendly and unsocial practices within the homes. That should be sincerely prevented.

I would like to add two very new points, which are not mentioned in the House. In these homes also, the psychotropic drugs and substances, including alcohols are being supplied with the help of guards and the administration. They should not be supplied with these things and they should be kept away from such substances. That should be taken very seriously by the Government and by the administration.

At last, many of these patients, including the juveniles, after recovery, are not taken away by their relatives and parents due to the social stigma, due to their social segregations and economic backwardness. How can these problems be solved? Being a doctor I have faced it in the hospitals. That should be taken care by the Government through this Bill.

I support this Bill with the hope that it will take care of the juvenile ill patients.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON (Unnao): Mr. Chairman,

Sir, I rise to speak in favour of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2011 which has been passed under Section 58(1) and (2) in Rajya Sabha. There are lakhs of children in our country who are orphan, destitute, live on roads. This bill has been brought for their protection. This bill has been enacted for the children who have got refuge in any special home, observation home, children home, shelter home or any organisation, but have become mentally ill or are suffering from some physical ailment like leprosy, T.B., HIV etc. or have become addicted to any drugs or liquor. This law has been enacted to facilitate shifting of these children to the hospital, psychiatric hospital or nursing home on the basis of recommendation made by any competent authority. It has already been implemented under Mental Health Act, 1987 and the same was being followed under the said amendment. But provision has been made under this amendment to shift them back to their ordinary homes after treatment and after the word from competent authority. I have listened to many stories that children and even adults are sent to mental asylum for treatment, they get treated there, this takes many years and finally they even die there. But I would like to thank the Government for bringing this amendment, now they can atleast return to their normal homes. There is no use of talking about the provision for their rehabilitation, because the speaker, prior to me has clarified that we are not having any special provision for their rehabilitation. While discussing this, amendment, I would like to draw yours and hon'ble Minister's attention towards some points. These are five points and I would speak about those five points. Firstly this amendment has been moved keeping in view the future of children and particularly of those children who have become addicted to liquor and drugs. But why does this happen? There are children in the society who are destitutes, they start consuming such drugs and alcohol very easily to get rid of their pain and problems. The persons who supply, sell drugs to these children are very cruel, and laws have also been enacted in this regard. I think that the

[Shrimati Annu Tandon]

Government has to enact more stringent laws to combat this problem. I am aware that there is law in this regard, but I know that the game of drugs is being played with these children in the back lanes of the cities and there is no check on it and sexual offences are committed against them in these circumstances and people do not hesitate to do it. All of us are aware of it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to request the Government to make more stringent laws for checking this situation arising out of drug abuse in the children. Rather we will have to make the provision of more and more punishments with strict implementation because this concerns with the future of our country.

My second point is that these laws have been framed for the children but in reality our country lacks proper juvenile homes, shelter homes etc. in enough number. If they exist, many questions can be raised on their maintenance in these corrupt times. I request the Government to allocate more budget in the name of such children in this area. The Non-Governmental Self-Help Groups or the NGOs need to be monitored more strictly and we will have to make some provisions of punishment also for the places where these crimes are committed. The children living in these institutions come out and commit crimes due to the wrong working system of these institutions and lack of care in the institutions. These institutions encourage corruption and no strong action is being taken against them. The Government has made provision for constituting the child protection unit under Section-62 of this law for the protection of these children. As per this section, it is the duty of State Governments to constitute child protection unit and appoint such officers and staff who are able to deal with the issues of such children. These children need care and protection. Only formulating laws will not serve the purpose. These units set up shelter homes for such children, look after them and are concerned about good and speedy

rehabilitation of these children. But as the previous speakers have said, such things are happening nowhere.

Today, through you, I would like to tell the State Governments that it is necessary in the federal system that we do not play with the nature of the country and the units which need to be set up under this section, should be set up with full attention. If the State Governments discharge their duties properly, then perhaps we can sit in the Parliament without any worry.

My third point is related to what Shrimati Meena Singh ji had said during the Question Hour this morning that when we travel by our vehicles, many a times, through the glasses of our cars we see children begging or selling small things on every turn. We pity them and want to help them also and being a mother, I would like to ask the Parliament whether we will be able to tolerate if such treatment was meted out to our own children. We will not be able to tolerate it but how many people are we able to help?

Madam Chairman, through you, I would like to request the Government, hon. Minister and the House that we should give more priority to this issue as it is related to the future of the children of the country as well as the country itself. There are many issues but we should ponder very deeply on this issue and we should formulate our laws in such a way. We all know that begging is a crime and we feel pity when we see small children selling things but we get little satisfaction that at least they are working and earning their livelihood themselves. But then the issue of child labour strikes our mind immediately.

I mean to say that the people who make these children work are even more guilty. Shri Naveen Jindal has also expressed his opinions on these issues and Shri Anurag Singh Thakur had also expressed some very relevant points in this discussion. We neglect the crimes falling under the laws of chapter-2 item 24 considering them as small crimes but it is a big compromise with our

country. We are talking about the future of the country and we neglect this law completely. When the discussion was going on the child labour during the Question House in the morning, one solution came to my mind that we can encourage children of age group of 6 to 14 years to get education through under the Right to Education if we want these children to move away from crimes. But it is more important to pay attention towards the children of age groups between 14 to 18 because it is during these years that the children tend to commit more crimes. Apart from education, there is need to provide vocational training also to all these children between the age group of 14 to 18 years. All of my colleagues talked about vocational training but it is also important that if these children are able to earn some money alongwith vocational training, then we can divert their attention towards right and positive things and take their attention away from crimes. When the discussion was going on, a very good suggestion came from Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey, an MP from Sharawasti and I would like to mention that once again. He had said that the Navodaya Vidyalayas which are being set up, in the similar manner if we would make arrangement for residential accommodation also for the children between age group of 14 to 18 years where they are provided vocational training and all facilities of lodging and fooding are provided. But they should not be like general shelter homes but more like residential hostels.

Sir, my fourth issue is related to section-63 and I would like to read it. It is related to the Juvenile Police Unit.

[English]

“In order to enable the police officers, who frequently or exclusively deal with juveniles or are primarily engaged in the prevention of juvenile crime or handling of the juveniles or children under this Act, to perform their functions more effectively, they shall be specially instructed and trained.”

[Translation]

Our Police is not specially instructed and trained but it is matter of worry that the law is not followed as per the law. If the Police starts working honestly in this matter, many of our problems can be resolved. I would like to request the Government for it. We cannot intervene much in the affairs of State Government but we can write a special letter and forward some guidelines and direct them to work according to those guidelines.

Sir, I have one more point to make. [English] I would like to finish the point because I was not given the opportunity earlier, which I was told that I would be given. [Translation] Hon. Dr. Girija Vyasji has also mentioned about constituting a Special Committee. I associate myself with Dr. Girija Vyas on the point that this Special Committee should monitor this matter. I would like to raise my fifth and last point which was raised by Shri Anurag Singh Thakur also. The hearings of matters pertaining to children are done in the Juvenile Courts. It is estimated that the total number of pending cases in these courts is 34,527 as per the data of year 2007. As per the records of the National Crime Records Bureau, 23,926 cases of Juvenile Crimes came to the notice in the year 2009. The number of these cases was only 8,888 in the year 1999, that was only ten years ago. In the year 2009 only a total of 33,642 juveniles were caught for different crimes out of which 14,553 i.e. 43.2 per cent were tried in the year 2010 and the rest of the cases are still pending. As far as Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur are concerned, cent per cent cases have been disposed off. On the other hand there are many metro cities like Mumbai, Delhi etc. where huge number of cases are pending. Total 5,000 cases are pending in Delhi even now.

Sir, in the judgement of Sheela Barse in the year, 1986, the Supreme Court had stated that if the complaint on FIR is against a child aged below 16 year of age and there is the punishment of less than 7 year for that

[Shrimati Annu Tandon]

offence, then the investigation should be completed within three months, otherwise the case will be considered disposed off. In the same manner, if the charge sheet is filed in three months, then the trial should be completed within the next six months. There is need to give more priority to the cases of alleged children so that these cases could be disposed of at the earliest. Therefore, I would like to request the Government to make provision for additional Benches for disposing of the pending cases.

At the end, I thank the Government for bringing this Amendment Bill in the House and conclude my speech while supporting the same.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2011.

Sir, this Bill has been introduced in the House a number of times but so far we have been unable to understand as to what and how amendment will take place in this Bill. All the hon. Members have expressed their opinions and problems regarding how the children should be reformed. Children happen to be the creator and future of the country. They are considered to be an image of God. But I fail to understand as to why people behave with children in such a way? Children are like seeds of banyan trees which become so large after growing that they last for thousands of years. In the same manner, the aspirations in the hearts of children and the process of growth happens to be so large that people keep praising them for thousands of years. For example, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar ji who belonged to a Dalit family. He faced a lot of problems. But he sized in such a way that he is worshipped today and it is only because of him that we are able to speak a few words here.

Sir, today when we want to see his image in our

children and we want to observe what children are doing as well as how they are doing. When I visit to my Parliamentary Constituency and see how poor and orphan children are living. I feel pained to see their living and clothes. Juvenile Homes made for children are no longer juvenile homes but have become spoiling houses. If the children are sent to the reform houses as a punishment, they get further spoiled after going there and they are misled towards naxalism and Maoism. They learn all kinds of vices like smoking cigarette etc. there only. Can we reform them? How can we improve the future of these children? In future, these children only will become like Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Advaniji, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji in future and girls will become personalities like Shrimati Sushma Swaraj ji. Girls are being suppressed very much even today. Many people talk about this thing. We get to read many things in the newspapers that when girls go to school and village, how some miscreant people stalk them. Now the girls in Bihar are going to school without any problems. Earlier they did not have uniforms. Their parents were unable to buy uniforms for them. Today the Chief Minister of Bihar Shri Nitish Kumar and the Deputy Chief Minister Shri Sushil Kumar Modi ji have launched a scheme for providing bicycles to girls. The scheme has been launched to provide uniforms to the poor children and as a result of this, children are going to schools now. A large number of girls have started going to school after the launch of bicycle scheme in Bihar. They have developed curiosity for studies. When they are given proper care, they themselves take initiative for learning and studying. Today a number of NGOs are working on it but we are all aware of its merits and demerits. Had there been no loopholes, Shri Anna Hazare would not have come on roads perhaps. There are corrupt people in almost every field. There is no end to these corrupt people. I would like to request the Government to pay attention towards this issue and work towards improving the future of the children. The children here are suffering from malnutrition. Children do not get food. Sometimes it seems if children

are allowed to work in somebody's home, they would at least get sufficient food. The pathetic situation of children needs improvement. We all know what they will become in future. We can take the example of Shadhavi Rithambara.

She is bringing up orphan children. Sometimes you might have seen on Television that she is bringing up those children in such a way that it seems that she is bringing up Lord Shri Krishna himself. By looking at Shadhavi Rithambara who is like our sister, her thoughts, knowledge and love towards children, I feel that Juvenile Houses in our country should be like here reforms homes. I would request the Government to help the spoil homes to turn into Juvenile Houses.

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI (Banka): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2011. Juvenile Justice is a very sensitive issue on which we are having a discussion today. We try to realize our golden dreams through children who are our future. Today those children are getting involved into the world of crime and today we are having a discussion on the same. There is a very long story behind how the growing tendency of the Juvenile crimes started. Generally we can say that due to nuclear family, our capitalistic system and this class difference, all these three causes, the number of the Juvenile crimes have increased today. We will keep framing new laws and new ways of crime will also keep growing. For this, we will have to look at its background also. The new system has posed these problems for us. We have a history where every household was engaged in agriculture in the traditional way in this agriculture-oriented country, India. All the members of a family including male and female were engaged in agricultural activities. Children also used to work in fields. Children used to help their parents by doing some works after returning from schools. But, as time progressed capitalism engaged in India. Agriculture produce started decreasing. National calamities also

occurred. Gradually, the agriculture produce also got declined. The farmers became labourers. Their children became helpless. This was one system. Secondly, there were many cottage industries in almost every villages and towns. For example, there used to be large scale carpet industry in Uttar Pradesh. Many skilled people were engaged in that industry. Entire families were involved into that field. But the same was closed in the name of child labour. In the name of child labour, these children were removed away from these works, but no arrangements were made for the livelihood and welfare of those children.

Sir, I hail from Banka region. Fine clothes of silk and tussar are being made in our area and a large number of skilled people are engaged in it. There are almost 80,000 Ansari people who are engaged in this business. They lack resources. They are very talented and have good skills but lack resources. Their children are on roads. Where will these children go now? As many hon. Members of Parliament have said just now that when they go on the roads, they find children selling goods as hawkers. Sometimes they are found doing acrobats on the roads in coloured faces, sometimes they are seen begging. Migration from rural areas is a result of that because we have not kept our villages protected. Small children from villages come to cities. They work in mills, factories, gas factories and bidi godowns. Girls are misled. They are forced into prostitution and are sent to brothels. This is such a bitter truth and we all are aware of it. As a result of this, crimes are on a rise.

If a child commits crime out of hunger, he is sent behind the bars and later on sent to juvenile houses. The hon. Members have recently mentioned about the manner in which they are exploited, sexually exploited along with the image of juvenile home. The children are harassed there. Innocent children are sent to juvenile homes for committing petty crime. When they are released from juvenile homes they come out with criminal tendencies. They become masters of crime. They learn all about crime

[Shrimati Putul Kumari]

in those juvenile homes which otherwise they would have never learnt.

Mr. Chairman Sir, this Bill consists of many positive points such as medical facility and I support the same. I find this to be justified. The Bill was passed in the year 2000 but Juvenile Boards have not been set up in States so far. Juvenile Boards should be set up in all the States. Second, rehabilitation centres should be set up and home like environment should be provided to children in those centres. Meals facility should be provided to them. They must be provided a favourable environment. They should be provided such an education which can be useful in their lives once they come out of those juvenile homes and in case their families and society do not accept them. Third, recently our hon. Member, Girija Vyas ji had requested to set up Juvenile Board, I associate myself with the said issue. Such boards should be set up. I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ghanshyam ji also associate himself with the issue raised by Shrimati Putul Kumari.

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY (Barmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Today, I am going to speak in support of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2011. I once again thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

Mr. Chairman Sir, the Bill is proposed to amend Section-58, wherein behaviour change in children in Juvenile homes has been mentioned. Unfortunately there is no provision of assessment of behaviour in juvenile homes in the country with the help of which we may assess the behaviour change in children. Second, so far as Section-58 (2) is concerned, my predecessor speakers have talked in detail about the condition of Juvenile homes founded by the State Governments and similar

homes. A lot has been discussed about their numbers also.

Mr. Chairman Sir, through you, I would like to submit that if we do not provide an opportunity to this new generation then we will not be able to see the changes in the country that we dream of. I would like to express it in few lines — “Yeh nanhi komplein khilne se pehle toot jayengi, yeh sach hai desh ke ye bhala Kya Kaam ayengi.” If we do not make better arrangements in juvenile homes and control the condition created by the society to send children to juvenile homes, we will not be able to ensure their responsibility in forthcoming times for a better country. Unfortunately, many factors have been discussed in the House. One of the reasons is that children are not taking interest in studies. We need to pay attention towards this also. Today, we are striving to increase the number of enrolment but this education does not have quality. Nobody is paying any heed towards this. It is not going to be fruitful until we improve the quality of education and link that quality of education with livelihood of children and provide such opportunity through education. Because the reality is that the condition of education at the lower level is quite pitiable today. We all are striving to increase the number of enrolment. Therefore, we need to pay attention to the root cause of it as to how to send children to schools and how to connect them with quality education. Today, I would like to conclude with a few lines - “agar andekhi yun hoti rahi, sach mein nai pidhi vishaili duniya mein ye apni duniya ji nahi payenge.” Thank you. Jai hind.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ghanshyam ji also associates himself with the issue raised by Shrimati Putul Kumari.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank all the hon. Members — Shri Anurag Singh Thakur, Dr. Girija Vyas, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri Gorakhnath Pandey,



Shri Kaushalendra Kumar, Shri Thamaraiselvan, Shrimati Susmita Bauri, Shri Mohan Jena, Shri Anant Geete, Dr. Venugopal, Shrimati J. Helen Davidson, Shri P. Lingam, Shri Jagdanand Singh, Shri Virendra Kumar, Shri Lal Singh, Shri Nripendra Nath Roy, Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, Shri Tarun Mandal, Shrimati Annu Tandon, Shrimati Rama Devi, Shrimati Putul Kumari and Shri Harish Choudhary — who have participated in this very important discussion.

As many as 22 hon. Members have participated in this discussion which has been a very keen one on a subject which is of national importance. They have all expressed their deep concern for the care, protection and welfare of children.

Various issues have been referred to. But I would first like to bring to the notice of the hon. Members that before I try to touch upon some of those issues, I, with your permission, would like to mention that the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 is essentially directed towards two categories of children — the juveniles in conflict with law as well as children in need of care and protection. If we have a cursory reading of the Act, these two categories are clearly described therein. This Act, therefore, lays emphasis, as I said earlier while recommending the discussion on this Bill, on rehabilitation and re-integration of such children into the society through various processes and instructions by adopting a child friendly approach in dealing with matters in the best interest of the children.

Children, as we all are aware, constitute 90 per cent of the population of our country. Over this period, perhaps on many matters on which the children need care and attention, our society has not been sensitized towards them. All the concerned persons, whether they be the guardians, the individuals or the concerned departments, have perhaps not in the past shown that concern, shown that feeling of empathy for the children. Coupled with the fact, there has not been adequate data available to these agencies that led to a situation where we have not been

able to do what we intended to do for the children and what we must do for the children, the most vulnerable sections of our society.

Sir, despite the required policy and legislative framework being in place particularly when we have markedly moved with a paradigm shift in governance from a welfare-based approach to a right-based one. And in this case, before I advert to what has been done — because that was a question which was raised — by this Government, I would briefly like to refer, though there should not be any need, to some of the legal provisions in the Act or the Rules which take care of good many of the concerns which have been expressed and given vent to by the hon. Members.

Section 34 of the Act, besides setting up of the children's home provides for the standards of care which have to be maintained by any institution, whether it be the juvenile homes or the children's homes or shelter homes. Section 35 prescribes for the inspection thereof. There is a provision in the Rules to constitute State, District or the City level Inspection Committees. The Board about the functioning of which our Members here speaking today have said that the process has to be quickened as there is a backlog of matters pending before such Boards, despite the fact that we have that outer limit of deciding those matters within a period of four months. The Selection Committee for the purposes of such Boards consists of a retired judge of a High Court as Chairperson besides other eminent citizens.

Without being misunderstood let me say at this stage that the law is a Central law; it was the law intended to cover the categories of children that I have just mentioned but essentially; as the hon. Members have themselves said and others would agree with me, it is for the State Governments to implement the same. The requirement of any action under the entire law is that of the State Governments. When I say so, I do not for a moment wish to apportion any blame on any on this matter. Rather I would like to emphasise that we all

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

together have to work, understanding our responsibilities towards the children's home we consider to be the future of our country.

There have been repeated references to the need to take care of the health of the children who are covered by the provisions of this law.

It is, in this respect, that I would like to mention that there is rule 45 which, in detail, prescribes for the medical care of the children covered by this Act. I would like to refer to only two of them.

There can be and is required to be a tie up with the local PHCs, Government hospitals, medical colleges and other colleges. There is also a provision for the setting up of a system for referral of cases which report deteriorating health or serious cases, to the nearest hospital, etc.

Rightly, there was a reference to the children suffering from AIDS. I would like say that it was precisely keeping all this in mind that the present amendments were introduced. Section 48, sub-section 2, to which I referred in the morning, has been deleted precisely for this purpose. Wherever we felt that the words or the terms that have so far been used, referring to certain diseases or mental orientation of the children which could lead to a stigma and does lead to a stigma in society, have been removed by amending Section 58.

I must admit, that the Act — and share with you all — does not cover all the children; and it cannot possibly cover all the children. This is a much wider question which stares at our face and at the society today that when we talk of building a bright future for our country, when we talk of demographic dividend, in the years to come, what is the State of the childhood of our children? For that, there have been many valid suggestions by various hon. Members, emphasising upon the need of convergence between the policies and between the

schemes of various Ministries, whether those be relating to health, education, sports, etc. including particularly the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. I can assure the hon. Members that the suggestions which refer to various other Ministries, I would certainly convey them to the concerned Ministries.

I would then like to come to the most important initiative. I agree entirely with all the hon. Members and more particularly Shri Anurag Thakur and Dr. Girija Vyas who made passionate speeches today showing their anguish and deep concern for the children that the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has, in the year 2009-10 tried to create an umbrella scheme, bringing therein the earlier schemes like the Programme for Juvenile Justice, the Scheme for Integrated Programme, that is, the Integrated Programme for Street Children and the Scheme for Assistance to *Shishu* Grehas, to promote in-country adoption. Instead of that, an Integrated Child Protection Scheme has been launched; in that, for the current year, there has been an allocation of Rs. 270 crore by the Government of India.

There is no specific data available, as such about the children who are covered by the provisions of the Act — maybe, many of them remain uncovered thereby, in the absence of the transmission of adequate thereon by the different States. No Centralized data is presently available as I mentioned a little while earlier, but one can hasten to say that perhaps there are 76,000 children presently being assisted by the scheme of the Government of India.

**17.00 hrs.**

This is a rough figure, in thousands, which I have given. These children have been assisted by the Government of India through 1,199 homes. This Scheme provides for institutional care to improve the financial assistance and to do so financial assistance is being provided to various agencies of the State Governments. For a new home for 50 children, construction grant of

Rs. 52 lakh is provided under this Integrated Child Protection Scheme. Besides this, a recurring grant of Rs. 20 lakh per annum is provided which includes the salaries of 14 members of the staff.

A question was raised as to how to take care of the children who leave these institutes after attaining the age of 18 years. I would like to say that under this Scheme after-care services are provided even for the children who leave these places after attaining the age of 18 years.

As far as the non-institutional care is concerned, under this scheme there are mechanisms such as adoption, foster care, sponsorship and also open shelters in urban and semi-urban areas, etc. for care and rehabilitation of these children. We are confident that these will emerge to play a major and a very significant role in the care and protection of children with little or no family care. Sir, 143 specialised adoption agencies and 104 open shelters are already functioning under this Scheme.

There is one very important aspect which is to provide an outreach emergency service and for that under this Scheme a Child Line 1098, a dedicated telephone outreach helpline for children has been established. Presently, 164 cities and districts across the country are covered and the plan would be that the entire country should be covered so that any child in distress, any child who needs the help of the agencies could be taken care of.

Almost all the hon. Members while participating in today's discussion talked of the large number of missing children. They have said that the children are just reported to have been missing from their places and perhaps no record is there. I admit perhaps we do not really have such a sound system whereby a centralised data of every child who is missing from anywhere in the entire country is maintained. Nevertheless, under this Integrated Child Protection Scheme, there is a provision to set up the child tracking system.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: All those agencies, which conduct survey, have given these figures.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I would like to express my viewpoint on the same issue and finally would like to conclude the same. Perhaps, I would not like to go into the details to the extent to which you all have elaborated but I would certainly like to repeat emphatically that a law should be enacted by the Central Government which seems to be impinging upon the federal system as such. Even I would say that the rights of the States should rest with them only. So far as the role of the Central Government is concerned, the Central Government has come forward for implementing this programme. There is a provision for education of children in Children Homes.

Alongwith this, for the purpose of skill development, arrangement should be made for providing vocational training. In this context, I want that the provision which has been made under the National Vocational Training Programme should be implemented.

You had mentioned about education. It is a vast subject, therefore, would not like to say anything on this. The hon. Minister of Human Resource Development is present here. Several laws have been enacted on education. However, in the law related to right to education, there is a provision for education of children from 6 to 14 years. I feel that in future, as once he had said, provision will be made for pre school education also. I once again would like to say that this Bill is limited to certain things. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Therefore it had been said that the Group of Ministers should be constituted. The Group of Ministers should be constituted including the Minister of Home Affairs the Minister of Human Resource Development, the Minister of Labour etc. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I had said one thing earlier that the suggestions which have been received, will be sent at separate places. Here we cannot mention GoM. ...*(Interruptions)* I had said that there is a need for conversion. ...*(Interruptions)* We all should. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH (Arrah): The funds which are being allocated for Bihar are not at all sufficient. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I would after seeking information from Bihar. ...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Member, I would like to say that I would be able to send information after obtaining more information from Bihar Government. ...*(Interruptions)* As I had said that under this scheme. ...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

[*Translation*]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to reiterate that State subject comes under the purview of the State Government. A draft of the scheme of the Central Government was prepared and rules were framed thereunder which contain the ways of implementing it. One thing was mentioned that if a person violates it in any manner or does not pay attention towards those things or does not fulfill his/her responsibility then there should be some provision for it. Hon. Girija Vyasji had raised this issue emphatically which I would like to mention. I would like to quote 3-4 provisions. There is Section 23 which says — punishment for cruelty to juvenile or child. Everything has been 645 mentioned in it. I will not read the entire Section. If a person found responsible he can be awarded punishment of 6 months or can be penalised. ...*(Interruptions)*

\*Not recorded.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Though the rules framed are appropriate but the system is not functioning properly. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: These are Sections 24, 25, 26 and 27. Separate provisions have been made through these Sections like penalty for employment of juvenile or child for begging, penalty for giving intoxicating liquor or narcotic drug or psychotropic substance to juvenile or child and penalty for exploitation of juvenile or child employee. All those issues, on which we had never paid attention, have been included in the said Act.

While concluding, I would like to say that the views expressed by hon. Members are very important and the entire society share a responsibility towards the children. Today, we have brought those issues into focus through a very constructive discussion and all of us whether it is a Union Government or the State Governments or a society, need to work together as the children, whom we call the future of our county are getting spoiled due to the family atmosphere and other problems. With these words, I request that the Bill may be passed. ...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill to amend the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

“That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**17.11 hrs.**

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR TEACHER  
EDUCATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN (DR. M. THAMBIDURAI): Now, we will take up Item No. 19A.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): I beg to move:

“That the Bill to amend the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993, came into force sometimes in July 1995 and the intent of the Act was to ensure that the teachers who teach our young children, acquire qualification so that quality education can be imparted to our children.

Sir, I just want to refer to some provisions of this Act. Section 2, sub-section (l) defines teacher education under this Act. It says:

“Teacher education means programmes of education, research or training of persons for equipping them to teach at pre-primary, secondary and senior secondary stages in schools and includes non-formal

education, part-time education, adult education and correspondence education.”

So, it is clear from the definition of education that this applies to pre-primary, primary, secondary and senior secondary stages at schools.

Then, I would like to invite the attention of this hon. House to Section 12, sub-section (c) which says:

“It is the duty of the Council to coordinate and monitor teacher education and its development in the country.”

Sub-section (d) says:

“lay down guidelines in respect of minimum qualifications for a person to be employed as a teacher in schools or in recognized institutions.”

Then, sub-section (m) says:

“take all necessary steps to prevent commercialization of teacher education.”

[Translation]

This Act included all the provisions in the Act to be implemented in school and the minimum qualification of teachers was to be fixed under this Act and in between a Supreme Court ruling came on 12th February, 2008. It was stated in the ruling that this Act will imply only on technical institutes and not on schools. Therefore, the minimum qualification which I read out just now does not imply to the school. The Act of 1993 is in force since 1995, all the States have adopted it and then such judgement of Supreme Court came in the year 2009.

The unfortunate part of it was that the Government of India was not a respondent in it.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, Uttar Pradesh): Whether the Government pleaded in this regard?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: No, the Government was not the respondent, the Union Government was not served any notice and decision was taken.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Then who were the respondents?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am telling you. Basic Education Board, Uttar Pradesh verses Upendra Roy were the respondent.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Who was the judge?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: It will not be appropriate to bring in the name of the Judge here.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not necessary to bring in the name of the Judge here.

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Judges may not give us any respect, but then also we respect them. I am quoting what Supreme Court had stated in para 22:-

[English]

"It may be mentioned that the word institution is defined in Section 2(e) of the Act to mean an institution which offers training in teachers' education. Thus NCT Act does not deal with ordinary educational institutions like primary schools."

[Translation]

I have read it out. [English] It deals with primary schools, upper primary schools, all other schools. [Translation] I thought an amendment should be brought so that this discussion must not be carried on to the court again and all things should be made clear. That is why, we have brought this amendment before you. [English] So, what we have done and I want to inform the distinguished Members through you. [Translation] We have added sub-clause 4 in Section-1. It says:-

[English]

"Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the provisions of this Act shall apply to institutions, students and teachers of the institutions, schools imparting pre-primary, primary, upper primary, secondary or senior secondary education and colleges providing senior secondary or intermediate education irrespective of the fact by whatever names they may be called and teachers for schools and colleges referred to in sub-clause (c)."

[Translation]

So that any other judge may not have to think in the coming days that whether it implies on schools or not and whether it is applicable to other institutions or not. Therefore, we have clarified it. Alongwith we have made addition in section-2 also, because many municipal corporation schools are also covered in this Act. Tomorrow any judge or court may also give a ruling that it implies on upper primary schools and other schools, but does not imply on Municipal schools. It may happen tomorrow. Therefore, we have made it clear. Local Authorities have also been defined in this regard.

[English] By putting section-2(e)(a).

"Local authority means Municipal Corporation, Municipal Committee, Municipal Council, Zila Parishad, District Board and other Panchayats."

[Translation]

NCT will declare the minimum qualification in the schools run by these organizations. We have also defined the school.

[English]

"School means any recognized school imparting pre-primary, primary, upper primary, secondary or senior secondary education or a college imparting senior secondary education and includes a school established and owned and controlled by the Central

Government or the State Government or a local authority, a school receiving aid or grants to meet whole or part of its expenses from the Central Government or the State Government or a local authority or a school not receiving any aid or grant to meet whole or part of its expenses from the Central Government, the State Government or a local authority.”

The idea being we have covered every possible school run by any institution in this country, may it be a local authority, unaided school, aided school or partially aided school. So, we have clarified that. *[Translation]* Alongwith it we have made addition in the Section-12A.

*[English]*

“For the purposes of maintaining standard of education in schools, the Council may by regulation determine the qualification of persons for being recruited as teachers in any pre-primary, primary, upper primary, secondary, senior secondary or intermediate school or college by whatever name called established, run, aided or recognized by the Central Government or a State Government or a local or other authority.”

*[Translation]*

We have cleared of all, but one doubt that may arise is that the teacher who was appointed by NCT, and was teaching in the school, may become disqualified and be dismissed. We have made a proviso, that the teachers who have already been appointed, will not be dismissed, so that there jobs may remain safe.

We have included almost all these things in this amendment of the bill being discussed here. *[English]* I commend these amendments to this hon. House. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

“That the Bill to amend the National Council for

Teacher Education Act, 1993, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

*[Translation]*

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am not at my seat, therefore, allow me to speak from here.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

*[Translation]*

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Mr. Chairman Sir, the hon. Minister has just introduced National Council for Teacher Education Amendment Bill, 2010 with some amendments. I am happy that this Bill has been enacted as an Act for many year now and is being implemented in the entire country. The National Council for Teacher Education Act was framed in the year 1993 for planned and coordinated, education system of teacher, his development with a view to regulate and maintain the standards and various levels of the said education system. The work has been going on effectively for many years. As the hon. Minister said that this Act has been effective since 1995 but the Uttar Pradesh Education board filed a case in 2008 and Supreme Court gave some ruling and decision thereto, then we all realise that there are some flaws in this Act Today, an Amendment Bill has been brought in order to remove those flows. It is a good thing and I am delighted that this Bill has already been passed in Rajya Sabha. This Bill was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 16th April, 2010 and Rajya Sabha sent it to us after passing the same on 25th August, 2011. No doubt, it is required today that our future i.e. our children. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, my question is related to the management, the copies of the Bill which is being discussed here have not been circulated to any of the Members. All the hon. Members are sitting here. It is creating confusion here.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has been already circulated. I think you will receive it.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the introduction of the Bill in the current perspective is relevant and we are sitting here to pass it after discussion. The hon. Minister too wants us to pass the said Bill. There are two sections in it wherein these amendments have been brought. It is alright that we are living in a century wherein science and technology have become very advance. Once upon a time when Gurus were prominent but today the main concern is about the qualification of the teacher alongwith the curriculum for them. But I think, nowhere in the NCT Act the term 'School' has been defined. Therefore, I think that is why the Standing Committee of Human Resource Development has recommended to define the term 'School' in this Act. The Committee has stated that:—

[English]

“The Committee observes that nowhere in the Act the term 'school' has been defined. The Committee takes note of the opinion of the Legislative Department that the term 'school' will be construed in the generic sense. The Committee, however, is of the view that in the light of different categories of school – Government, aided, unaided, minority – there needs to be a specific definition of the term 'school' in the Act. The Committee accordingly recommends this.”

[Translation]

They have said that they have defined all the institutions. There are variety of schools in our country. Different types of education is being imparted by us. There is separate education system for the poor and rich, urban and rural people. It is alright that when the constitution of the country was framed some directive

principles were introduced to it wherein free and compulsory education for children between the age group of 6-14 was included. We have brought this Bill in the year 2009 after so many years of independence. This Bill was introduced, passed and implemented through them. It took us 60 years to bring this Bill. Committees, Commission etc. were constituted for education in our country. Basically, we wanted to provide education to everyone. The number of poors in the country is very high. We want to provide education to those children who do not even get two square meals. I myself have been a teacher. I still remember that many students fell due to giddyness in the morning assembly. When we enquired about that it was found that they had not eaten anything since last night. I would like to submit to the hon. Human Resource Development Minister that we welcome the Right to Education (RTE) Act brought by him. It is a good thing that we are providing free and compulsory education to our children. I would like to submit few points which are necessary. He has told that today the main concern is about the qualification of the teacher. It is necessary because teachers are un-qualified. They have not got proper training. I would like to present some figures before you. In Assam 61% of the appointed teachers are untrained. Arunachal Pradesh has 75 per cent, Nagaland 71 per cent, Meghalaya 70 per cent, Bihar 49 per cent, Tripura 57 per cent, Jharkhand 45 per cent and Jammu and Kashmir has 45 per cent of such teachers and to some extent similar conditions are prevailing in other States also. What can be the reason that teachers who impart education are not being given proper training. The basic reason behind this is that we are not providing any facilities to the teachers and are not treating them properly.

Today, we have created a new system to take the work on contract. Today, we are hiring teachers on contractual basis. We have to think about this system as to whether it is appropriate or not. Low paid teachers are being hired today. They are helpless, what will they teach? A regular primary teacher is getting rupees twenty



to twenty five thousand. We are defining that teacher should be student friendly. But, until we provide them facilities, how can they contribute in making the future of the country. If we lower our standard in today's competitive era then the students will not be able to score, 90, 95, 98 marks. Today, children want to score cent per cent but how can they score full marks?

But how will they score? *[English]* When we have no qualified teachers, then, it means that we have no trained teachers. It requires that the basic qualification for teachers should be there. *[Translation]* This is the reality and we can see that 7.72 lakh teachers in the entire country. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can continue afterwards. Now, we are taking up the Half-an-Hour Discussion. We will continue it tomorrow.

...*(Interruptions)*

17.31 hrs.

#### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

##### **Demand and supply of power**

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we are taking up Half-an-Hour Discussion. Shri Jagdanand Singh.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please. Now, Half-an-Hour Discussion to start. Shri Jagdanand Singh, you mention it very briefly. This is Half-an-Hour Discussion. We have to complete it at Six of the Clock in the evening. Therefore, I would request the hon. Members to cooperate. You can ask it precisely. The hon. Minister has to reply.

*[Translation]*

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman Sir, a question was raised in the House regarding the huge gap between demand and supply of power at national level. As far as Bihar is concerned this gap is far greater than the national average in this regard and the hon. Members had expressed their views as a result of which have been allowed to express our views in this House. I would like to praise the Government and the present hon. Minister of Power because they have made a lot of efforts during their term. Compared to the 1362 megawatts of power which was being generated in 1947, today, in 2011 1,56,000 megawatts of power is produced but this production is not as per our demands because on that basis, the per capita consumption of electricity in the country is just 778 units which, I think is probably the lowest in the world and our experts have said that despite the shortage of resources the country needs a minimum of 4.5 lakh megawatts of electricity. Our demand is based on supply and supply is not being made in accordance to the demand.

Technically electricity is a compulsory requirement in a developed society and there is a mutual connection between per capita income and per capita consumption. India being the lowest consumer of power in per capita terms, is unable to carve out a place as a super power in the world. The main problem of India economy at present is the power reforms on the basis of Energy Act, 2003. I would like to praise the Minister of Power that he has brought down the combined losses from transmission, distribution and Commercial losses of 36 per cent to 27 per cent. This is commendable. But if we consider 27 per cent of electricity loss, which is considered normal in the world then it should be less than 15 per cent. Therefore billing of only 27 per cent of power that is being consumed is taking place and there is no revenue return. Only 45 per cent of electricity out of 1,56,000 megawatts is being supplied in the rural areas across the country. Even today 55 per cent of

[Shri Jagdanand Singh]

households are bereft of electricity which are often poor households. You are making efforts and have made efforts for rural electrification. I definitely do not agree with the demand and supply issue. Whether it is reasonable to accept the consumption of electricity based on supply as the demand. The power deficit during 2008-2009 was 11.1 per cent which was brought down to 10 per cent during 2009-10. It was 8.5 per cent during 2010-11 and 6.6 per cent during the current year. The target for power production was 62,000 megawatts and 40,000 megawatts have been generated which is 180 per cent more than 10th plan. I would like to appreciate the same. But in Bihar the power deficit on national level is 6.6 per cent and 9.2 per cent during the peak hours. There is a shortage of power in Bihar and the difference between demand and supply is 21 per cent. Therefore, the national average is more than three and a half times and the difference during the peak hour is 30 per cent. The same question was asked that day and it seems that the Members from Bihar and other States were not able to take that response. What is the view of the Government on the deficit being 21 per cent instead of 6.6 per cent in Bihar and 30 per cent instead of 9.2 per cent? The national target per person is 1000 units till 2012. When we assess the position of Bihar against these targets, we feel uncomfortable. We would like to discuss this problem in the House. Where does Bihar stand in your achievements? Whether Bihar would be included or not? Whether the Bihar crisis would be dealt on the national level or not?

I am not a Member of the ruling party in Bihar but I am a citizen of India who lives in Bihar. There is no shortage of electricity supply in Delhi but in villages there is hardly any supply and people have to face a lot of problem during power cuts. This is not political matter. This is a matter of national prosperity and participation in it. You can understand the position of Bihar. Its production is even less than 500 megawatts. Central

allocation is upto 1800 megawatts but the availability is between 1000-1500 megawatts and on its basis per person consumption is 122 units. On this basis one can understand that the people living in huts in Bihar do not get electricity.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly put your question.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Please do not consider this as one question. I am telling about the most problematic area in the country on some logical basis in front of the hon. Minister of Power. I would not take much time. It is true that there is a lot of loss in Bihar but what work has been done with regard to providing electricity to 27 lakh people living Below Poverty Line during the last three-four years? The Government failed to achieve its target and electricity was provided to only 17 lakh households. Government only provided electricity to 21 thousand households. But what is the result of shortage of electricity today? I, through you, would like to tell the hon. Minister of Power that not a single bulb can be found lit in any of the villages where power has been provided by the Government. It is a result of the faulty electrification policy and the mistakes of the Government that all of the 21 thousand transformers, while were set up, have burned and this has resulted in shortage of electricity. Not even a single transformer is working. What is the reason behind that? They provided electricity to 17 lakh household out of 27 lakh household in 21 thousand villages. If electricity was provided to all the households our demand would have doubled. Therefore I said that the demand for Bihar is not a demand but a result of limited consumption on the basis of supply.

Mr. Chairman, I would not take much time of the House. But I would like to say one thing; our per capita consumption is 122 units while the national average

is 778 units and in some States it is 1655 units. Jharkhand, which got separated from Bihar, has a per capita consumption of 800 units while Bihar has only 14 per cent per capita consumption, our share is only 15 per cent in the national average. Our share in the consumption of electricity in the eastern region is just 25 per cent. I, through you, would like to say that there is no shortage of electricity in the eastern region. Bihar is a part of eastern region and that was my main question. 28 per cent of electricity, i.e. 42,995 megawatts, in the country is supplied in the north. 31 per cent, i.e. 48,148 megawatts is supplied in the western region. 25 per cent of electricity, i.e. 39000 megawatts, in the country is supplied to southern States and there is only 26000 megawatts of electricity for the eastern region.

I mean to say is that 17 per cent electricity out of the total electricity of the country is being provided to our area. But we have no dispute for that 17 per cent with you. Where is our dispute?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have to complete this discussion within half-an-hour and the Minister also has to reply. So, please wind up now.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Sir, I would like to submit that the hon. Minister should keep the main point in mind. When 17 per cent electricity from out of the total electricity of the country has been provided to our eastern region, then why is it that 25 per cent electricity i.e. 30 thousand million units is being supplied from here to Northern, Southern, and Western regions? My question is in respect of these 30 thousand million units of power, our share of electricity is minimum and 25 per cent out of that is being supplied to other regions. Bihar is getting only 10 thousand million units instead of 12 thousand million units. This is as per your education. If 1800 million

extra units had been provided to Bihar perhaps it would be a great help for Bihar and for its agriculture. These houses which receive power are enlightened. Provide only two thousand million units out of 30 thousand million units to Bihar. I am not talking about major things. We are unable to set up thermal power stations for want of coal or approval is not being accorded to set up hydel power stations. Provide only two thousand million unit out of 30 thousand million units of electricity to Bihar, which is being supplied from eastern States to the other States on the basis that Bihar consumes least amount of electricity. Certainly, there is some background behind power the cuts, units are shut down. Lack of coal supply causes closure of power houses. I simply would like to request you not to make any cuttings in 1700-1800 megawatt electricity allocated to Bihar. Please do this favour, because Bihar is the only State of the country which has least per capita electricity consumption. Kindly excuse me for the expectation that the Government is going to set up 116 units in the entire country, but not even a single Power House is proposed to be set up in Bihar. Power Houses with a capacity of 40 thousand megawatt were set up during 11th Five Year Plan but only 500-megawatt power house was set up in Bihar. Therefore, I would like to submit that kindly. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing more will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hussain, you may put only question and do not take much time of the House. You know the rules and regulations of Half-an-Hour Discussion. The initiator takes ten minutes and the other hon. Members put only questions. We have to finish it by 6 o'clock and the hon. Minister has to reply also. So, please put question only.

---

\*Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, a question was raised on 05.08.2011 in the House whereon it was commented that the hon. Members from Bihar were very dissatisfied, the entire country is facing the shortage of electricity. ...(*Interruptions*) and ten crore thirty five lakh people living in Bihar are also Indian. Bihar is the darkest State in terms of electricity. Before partition Bihar used to supply electricity to the entire country. After partition we are left with very less electricity. Bihar is making progress in the leadership of Shri Nitish Kumar. We have to raise our voice again and again for Bihar because this darkness is prevailing in Cabinet also. There is no Minister in the Cabinet from Bihar. Therefore, all the expectation are from the hon. Minister. I through you, would like to ask as to why did Bihar not get its due right after partition? Today, our consumption is more than three thousand megawatt and the Government provides us 1800 megawatt and that too from such power stations which mostly remain out of order. We have never got more than one thousand megawatt of electricity. My first question is whether the hon. Minister today will make an announcement to provide full quota of power to Bihar. Second question is that. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can put only one question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, it is not a second question rather it is part-B of the same question, it is half-an-hour discussion and I am not repeating the points put forth by Shri Jagdanand Babu, I am associating myself with the issue raised by Shri Jagdanand. But if you ask me to express the pain of Bihar in a single question, it will be a problem. I am only putting fort part-B of that question through you that electricity was to be provided to our State from Subansiri

Power Project of Arunachal Pradesh and an agreement was signed with the Government of Bihar. After all, what is the reason that the electricity which was to be provided to Bihar was supplied to northern gird. This is part-B. Mr. Chairman Sir, the power projects being set up in Bihar and which are there at present, coal is. ...(*Interruptions*) Mr. Chairman Sir, even during Question Hour one gets more time than this.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has to reply also. Please understand that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Hon. Chairman Sir, please give me 1 minute and 35 seconds more and I will conclude within that much time. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not disturb him. Quickly let him answer.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, I through you, would like to ask about part-C. The hon. Members from Bihar had met the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Prime Minister had provided that 50 per cent of the power generated will be provided to the State where the power station will be set up. The Government had framed this policy. Power station in Barh has not been commissioned yet. Why is it that 50 per cent power from there is not being provided to Bihar? This is part-C. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not ask 'A' 'B' 'C'; ask only one question.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, I would like to submit my last point. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, injustice cannot be done to me. It is a matter related to Bihar. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bishnu Pada Ray.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, one part of my question is still remaining. Only sign boards are remaining in the name of Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana, transformer, wires etc. have disappeared, in the name of financial and revenue village. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, let me finish it. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bishnu Pada Ray.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Whether those transformers will be replaced under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana or not. At present there are transformers of 16 and 40 KVA are available there. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to cooperate with the Chair. It is a Half an Hour discussion. Another 10 minutes are left only; otherwise the Minister cannot reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: When you called my name I had taken my seat. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the Members are not cooperating, the Minister cannot reply to your questions that you have raised.

Shri Bishnu Pada Ray.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, I would have concluded by now. There is a tussle between rich and poor villagers regarding 'Above Poverty Line' and 'Below Poverty Line'. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly understand it; you are a senior Member. Cooperate with the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, I need to say one more line. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

*[Translation]*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: APL and BPL are not getting. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

---

\*Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, it is the question of Bihar. ...(*Interruptions*) Sir, the 'd' part of my question is still remaining. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You know the rules and regulations. Only one minute you had to take to put questions but you have taken five minutes. And you still are going on explaining this. How to run the House? You tell me.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Sir, there is no Assembly in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. There are around four thousand such families in our Andaman and Nicobar Islands who have encroached the forest land for the last 50-60 years. They do not have electricity in their homes. Their children have never used electricity. High Court has directed to that basic facilities such as electricity and water must be provided to them. I would like to urge the Government to provide electricity to the people residing on forest encroachment land in Andaman and Nicobar just as electricity is supplied round the clock in the city.

There are few villages in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands such as Solbe, Sagar Island etc. and Revenue village where electricity is supplied for seven to ten hours. Would you supply electricity round the clock in the Revenue village? These are my two questions. Jai Hind.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to ask a question during the half an hour discussion. Power problem is a national problem. Electricity is the lifeline of common people. I would like to draw your attention towards Uttar Pradesh which has a population of 20 crore. Uttar Pradesh is the biggest State in the country. There are all kinds of thermal

power projects there, be it the power generated through coal, gas, water or atomic, all those power projects are very old. Whether the Government is making any arrangements for the repair and maintenance of the same? Is the Government providing any special package to them? The second thing that I would like to know is that, whether the Government proposes any scheme to restart the Dadri Project in Ghaziabad by supplying gas to it? Whether the Government would supply gas or not? If that project is restarted we would be able to supply electricity to other States along with Uttar Pradesh. I urge the hon. Minister to reply to these two questions of mine.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, I had taken my seat when you called out my name. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL (Jalore): Mr. Chairman, I would just like to know the status of the soon to be commenced projects in Rajasthan such as three 330 megawatts projects namely, Dhaunpur Vistar, Kota and Chhabra and a 1000 megawatts project, Keshoraipatan Gas project. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Minister will reply.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Let the hon. Minister to reply.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, please reply.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am grateful to Shri Jagdanand Singh ji. ...(*Interruptions*) The hon. Members who could not ask questions can give those to me in

writing. I will fully resolve their problems, because power.  
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record, except hon. Ministers' reply.

(Interruptions)...\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. Let the hon. Minister to reply.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member Shri Jagdanand Singh. ...(Interruptions) I would talk about all the States. First of all Bihar then Uttar Pradesh. ...(Interruptions) I am grateful to the hon. Member for raising this issue in the House.

Sir, there are a lot of problems in Bihar and it is sad to see that there is shortage of electricity in Bihar. There is a shortage of electricity in Uttar Pradesh too. I also feel bad about it. But we should not forget that even the people in Government talk like this. ...(Interruptions)

Sir, electricity is in the concurrent list of the Indian Constitution and every State should engage in power generation. The Government only acts as a supplementary agency. The people in Government are aware of this fact. Jagdanand ji had said that Bihar has remained neglected. I would like to inform that 95 per cent of electricity, 1,727 to 1,773 megawatts of electricity is supplied from Central Generation Centre to Bihar. Not even one megawatts of electricity was produced during the 9th, 10th and 11th Five Year Plans. Only 50-60 megawatts of electricity is produced in Bihar. I have the entire record. When the States do not try to provide electricity to their people then how could the Union

---

\*Not recorded.

Government do everything. ...(Interruptions) This has been put in the concurrent list because. ...(Interruptions) Let me speak at the moment.

Sir, I would like to thank Shri Jagdanandji for putting forth his views and welcoming the Government.

**18.00 hrs.**

He also said that he would like to correct the work of power generation being carried out in the country at present.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please wait for a minute.

Now, it is six o'clock. After the hon. Minister's reply, there are three Members to raise their Matters of Urgent Public Importance. If the House agrees, we can extend the time of the House till these are over.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time of the House is extended till 'Zero Hour' is completed.

Now, Mr. Minister, you can continue your reply.

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: This country has the capacity to generate 1,80,000 Megawatt electricity. I would only like to provide some pieces of information.

Mr. Chairman Sir, there was the target of 42000 Megawatt in Tenth Five Year Plan and only 21,000 Megawatt electricity generation has been added in the last five years. The target was multiplied by four times in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. There was no factory also in the country at that time. The Government had single unit of BHEL only. All orders used to go outside. Where can we generate electricity? Kindly see tract record till the date. When we got freedom, we were

[Shri Sushilkumar Shinde]

generating 1362 Megawatt of electricity, and today we are generating 180000 Megawatt of power is being generated in our country. Not only this it has increased upto 21,000 Megawatt in the Tenth Five Year Plan. Almost six to seven months are remaining in the Eleventh Five Year Plan even now. You talked about 62,000 Megawatt which was a mid-term appraisal target. *...(Interruptions)* No Government can do it.

Mr. Chairman Sir, if we add the Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plan together, we are generating more electricity than that number also. It is not a very easy thing. Today, the country has additional electricity of 40000 Megawatt. The synchronization of 15,795 Megawatt electricity has been completed and 12160 Megawatt electricity has been commissioned. Has any Government done so much work in any single year so far? The Government is making efforts. The figure provided by you is very less. I would not like to go into that. But he talked about shortage of power in the country. We are discussing about peak load and peak shortage. There was a time when I got this ministry, then the peak shortage was 14 per cent and now it has come down to 9 per cent. At that time, the shortage of energy was almost ten per cent and it has come down to five per cent now. This reduction was not possible without generating electricity. I will remind it to you.

Mr. Chairman Sir, the UPA Government has taken a very important decision. Not even single electricity bulb used to lighten in 115000 villages and their houses. This Government took this decision. I have got figures also as to what types of schemes were there earlier. What happened to Pradhanmantri Gramin Vidhyutikaran Yojana which has the target of providing electricity to our one lakh houses? But only connections could be provided to villages under that scheme. But the UPA Government has given 90 per cent subsidy under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidhyutikaran Yojana and the State Governments will have to bear 10 per cent of the total cost.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Only two districts of Uttar Pradesh have got electricity. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: I am telling all this for your information. The Government has done works of electricity generation and providing it under the Gramin Vidhyutikaran Yojana.

In the work of providing electricity, first the Government should provide electricity to the Gram Panchayat, school, and the BPL families in the village. At least ten per cent houses should be provided electricity in villages. The Gram Panchayats have to issue a certificate in this regard and then the Government would accept that the electricity has been provided to that village. Otherwise, the Government does not accept because only pillars were being erected so far. As per the revised figure the Government has the target of providing electricity to one lakh ten thousand villages. Out of them, 98 thousand villages have been electrified and the rest of the villages will be covered in the remaining period. The area having population of more than three hundred people had been considered as hamlet. Demand had been raised in this House also that the benchmark of population should be brought to more than hundred. As I have told, the Government has informed the Planning Commission also demanding that this scheme should continue in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Ministry used to get the fund five thousand crore earlier and two years were remaining in the Tenth Five Year Plan. After that, the Ministry got the fund of 28 thousand crore in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. These funds are being utilized.. *...(Interruptions)* I am talking about Bihar also. If you listen peacefully, I will talk about Bihar and Uttar Pradesh also without any problem. *...(Interruptions)* As I have told earlier, if you give questions in writing, I will reply to you in writing. Please cooperate by listening peacefully. We are doing all these things for the country. It is not the work of my home. I am doing for the country. The discussion is going on transformer now. It is right that when the project report



of Bihar had come, the main intention of the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidhyutikaran Yojana is to provide electricity for two bulbs in every house. If the works of pressing the clothes, heating water and other works are done on the electricity supplied for just two electric bulbs, then necessarily the transformers will burn. Even then Bihar is a very special case. ...*(Interruptions)* It has been asked to send the DPR. Send the DPR of all transformers burning cases. But the DPR has not been received. ...*(Interruptions)* You go and ask. ...*(Interruptions)* The Government was planning to give little extension to the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidhyutikaran scheme if some funds remain unutilized. Many hon. Members had demanded that this scheme has not been implemented in those districts. It is because the Government had already decided to give first priority to the districts along the international border. The second priority will be given to the naxalite affected areas. Just now specially 6 thousand crore. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the reply of the hon. Minister.

*(Interruptions)...\**

*[Translation]*

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Please let me complete first. Under this scheme, 32 districts of Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have been taken up. The Government is spending six thousand crore under this scheme. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you please address the Chair.

---

\*Not recorded.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Mr. Chairman Sir, it is a fact that the Rajiv Gandhi Vidhyutikaran Yojana is an important scheme of the UPA Government. You took this scheme and cottage scheme but no work was done in the country. Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidhyutikaran Yojana is a big scheme of the Government of India and the Government is spending very huge amount on it and not only this. ...*(Interruptions)* As far as electricity is concerned, the Government has reduced the distribution losses to 27 per cent and wants to reduce it further to 15 per cent. The Government of India has sanctioned the fund of 51 thousand crore rupees for it. There are two schemes A and B under the APDRP scheme in the country. As per the scheme A the Government has used I.T. enabled scheme. After using this equipment, if the incidents of power theft take place, it will come to fore. Skoda's unit is also there. I have its figures but I would not like to take much time. I would only say this much. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: A Detailed Project Report (DPR) has already been prepared for the unit in U.P. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Nothing is audible. What are all of you saying? Mr. Chairman, the Dadri issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record, except the Minister's reply.

*(Interruptions)...\**

*[Translation]*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Mr. Chairman, in regard to the question raised about Dadri, there is no gas available there. We have recommended all of these

---

\*Not recorded.

[Shri Sushilkumar Shinde]

things and are still recommending that as soon as gas is available. I would like to urge the hon. Members that all of them. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Mr. Chairman, Andaman is under your jurisdiction, when will you take care of it? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Alright. I will talk about Andaman too. Everything in Andaman Island runs on diesel. ...*(Interruptions)* Please be patient, let me answer one by one. Mr. Chairman has just said that Andaman runs on diesel. Whatever you have to say, will be asked from there and then that would be corrected. ...*(Interruptions)* See, U.P. is also in a similar situation. The Government has not set up electricity plants there. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Why has it not been done? We have reached 8000 megawatts from 6500 megawatts. You are not providing coal. You have not given anything till date. Whatever work has been done, has been done by the Government of U.P. You have not done anything. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Please do not behave like this, sit down. Mr. Chairman, I had said this to the hon. Members yesterday as well. ...*(Interruptions)* Shahnawaz ji this is unacceptable, this will not do. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: There is a gap between demand and supply in our State. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: This will not do. I will speak.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record, except the Minister's reply.

*(Interruptions)*...\*

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: The demand and supply. ...*(Interruptions)* I am saying but what can I do when you do not listen to me? I have quoted the demand and supply figures and energy shortage alongwith the peak shortage. In regard to the issues raised by the hon. Member of U.P. and by yourself regarding the State will be resolved by me after consultations with him. Do not worry. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): No reply has been received from the State of Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, we walk out of the House.

[*English*]

**18.14 hrs.**

*At this stage Shri Shailendra Kumar and some other hon. Members left the House.*

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up, 'Zero Hour'.

Shri Hamdullah Sayeed.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record, except the Member's speech.

*(Interruptions)*...\*

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Sir,

---

\*Not recorded.

I would like to draw the attention of the House and also the Government that in my constituency, Lakshadweep group of islands, there is severe sea erosion and this sea erosion is because of climate change. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the Member's speech.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: We all know that climate change is a global phenomenon and not a regional phenomenon.

In all the Islands, there is severe erosion. I would like to mention here that land has been washed away in Lakshadweep Group of Islands creating a gap of about 53 meters. ...*(Interruptions)* The workers who had been working there, they terrified when the sea water came. ...*(Interruptions)*. They had to run for their lives. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would urge the Government of India and especially I would urge the Ministry of Environment and Forests that they depute an expert team to enquire about sea erosion and a mechanism has to be evolved and implemented so that sea erosion could be avoided.

*[Translation]*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, there are regiments after nine castes in the country. ...*(Interruptions)* There are regiments on the names of nine castes alongwith Rajput Regiment, Mahar Regiment, Rajputana Rifle, Sikh Regiment, Gorkha Regiment and Maratha Regiment. ...*(Interruptions)* Chamar Regiment was constituted during the years 1942-43. ... *(Interruptions)* Chamar Regiment was constituted at the time when second world war had begun. ...*(Interruptions)*

\*Not recorded.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down and take your seat. Half an hour discussion means, he will initiate and discuss it for 10 minutes. Afterwards, four Members who have got priority in the ballot will put four questions with one minute each. You have already discussed it and hon. Minister has replied. If you are not satisfied, you write and he will give reply further.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, the Chamar Regiment was constituted at that time and. ...*(Interruptions)* Chamar Regiment kept on fighting for the country from 1942 to 1946. ...*(Interruptions)* But when the Second World War ended. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

*[Translation]*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The Britishers scrapped the Chamar Regiment at the end of Second World War. ...*(Interruptions)* They were accused of being in touch with the Jai Hind Army of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose and fighting for the independence of the country. They opposed the move to scrap the Chamar Regiment. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Let him speak.

*[Translation]*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, my demand is not new. ...*(Interruptions)* The Haryana Pradesh Chamar Sangharsh Samiti, Punjab Chamar Mahasabha ...*(Interruptions)* all of them are fighting the battle. ...*(Interruptions)* 47 soldiers of Chamar Regiment at that

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

time were Punished. ...(Interruptions) they were imprisoned. ...(Interruptions) Jogiram and Daram Singh are still alive out of those soldiers who were punished. ...(Interruptions) I have the names of those 47 soldiers. ...(Interruptions) I am laying the list of soldiers names in the House. ...(Interruptions)

**18.18 hrs.**

*At this stage Shrimati Rama Devi and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I urge the Government to revive the Chamar Regiment...(Interruptions) in the country where their population is 11 crores ...(Interruptions) they are a respected caste in the scheduled castes...(Interruptions) there was a Chamar

Regiment during the British rule...(Interruptions) that Chamar Regiment was disbanded. ...(Interruptions) I urge the Government to grant them the status of freedom fighters.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ghanshyam Anuragi is allowed to associate himself on the issue raised by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow on 30th August at 11.00 a.m.

**18.19 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 30, 2011/  
Bhadra 8, 1933 (saka).*

\_\_\_\_\_

## ANNEXURE-I

**Member-wise Index to Starred Questions**

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Questions Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Ahir, Hansraj G.	362
2.	Shri Argal, Ashok	365
3.	Shri Baitha, Kameshwar	362
4.	Shrimati Botcha, Jhansi Lakshmi	380
5.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	372
6.	Shri Gavit, Manikrao Hodlya	366
7.	Shri Geete, Anant Gangaram	377
8.	Dr. Halidar, Sucharu Ranjan	378
9.	Shri Jadhao, Prataprao Ganpatrao	368
10.	Shri Judev, Dilip Singh	363
11.	Shri Kaushalendra, Kumar	375
12.	Dr. Killi, Kruparani	378
13.	Shri Kumar, Shailendra	374
14.	Dr. Mandal, Tarun	361
15.	Shri Meghe, Datta	366

1	2	3
16.	Shri Naranbhai, Kachhadia	367
17.	Shri Pradhan, Amarnath	380
18.	Shri S. Alagiri	376
19.	Shri Sachan, Rakesh	364
20.	Shri Sampath, A.	377
21.	Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar	373
22.	Dr. Singh, Raghuvansh Prasad	379
23.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan Alias Lalan Singh	371
24.	Rajkumari Singh, Ratna	375
25.	Dr. Singh, Sanjay	376
26.	Shri Sugavanam, E.G.	370
27.	Shri Thamaraiselvan, R.	368
28.	Shri Tomar Narendra Singh	370
29.	Shri Toppo, Joseph	369
30.	Shri Vardhan, Harsh	372
31.	Shri Viswanathan P.	363
32.	Shri Yadav, Dinesh Chandra	371

**Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions**

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Questions Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Rao, Inderjit Singh	4222
2.	Shri Yadav, Arun	4257
3.	Shri A.K.S. Vijayan	4181

---

1	2	3
4.	Shri Adhalrao, Patil Shivaji	4232, 4340
5.	Shri Adhikari, Suvendu	4209, 4342
6.	Shri Adsul, Anandrao	4232, 4264, 4312, 4342
7.	Shri Agarwal, Jai Prakash	4170
8.	Shri Ahir, Hansraj G.	4153, 4338, 4339, 4355
9.	Dr. Ajnala, Rattan Singh	4301
10.	Shri Ananth, Kumar	4216
11.	Shri Anant Kumar, Hegde	4205, 4282, 4345
12.	Shri Angadi, Suresh	4190
13.	Shri Anuragi, Ghanshyam	4289, 4360
14.	Shri Awale, Jaywant Gangaram	4283, 4315
15.	Shri Azad, Kirti	4206
16.	Shri Babar, Gajanan D.	4232, 4264, 4312
17.	Shrimati Badal, Harsimrat Kaur	4352
18.	Shri Bais, Ramesh	4355
19.	Shri Baitha, Kameshwar	4365
20.	Dr. Baliram	4320
21.	Shri Banerjee, Ambica	4259
22.	Shri Basheer, Mohammed E.T.	4336, 4343, 4355
23.	Shri Bavalia, Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai	4169, 4341
24.	Shri Bhadana, Avtar Singh	4335
25.	Shri Bhagat, Sudarshan	4256, 4324
26.	Shri Bhoi, Sanjay	4283, 4330
27.	Shri Bhujbal, Sameer	4160, 4359
28.	Shri Biju, P.K.	4165, 4315, 4355

---

1	2	3
29.	Shri Biswal, Hemanand	4210
30.	Shri Bundela, Jitendra Singh	4168, 4246
31.	Shri Bwiswmuthiary, Sansuma Khunggur	4211
32.	Shri C., Sivasami	4199, 4235, 4343, 4356, 4363
33.	Shrimati Chakravarty, Bijoya	4277
34.	Shri Choudhary, Harish	4141, 4163, 4356, 4361, 4336
35.	Shri Chaudhary, Jayant	4166
36.	Shri Chauhan, Mahendrasinh P.	4163, 4299, 4351
37.	Shri Chauhan Sanjay Singh	4275
38.	Shri Chauhan, Dara Singh	4283, 4302, 4367
39.	Shri Chauhan, Prabhatsinh P.	4360
40.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	4283, 4302, 4367
41.	Shri Chitthan N.S.V.	4313, 4360
42.	Shri Choudhary, Bhudeo	4283, 4317, 4349
43.	Shrimati Choudhry, Shruti	4152, 4233, 4356
44.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	4282
45.	Shri Das, Ram Sundar	4339, 4341
46.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	4189, 4291, 4359
47.	Shrimati Dasmunsi, Deepa	4244, 4332
48.	Shrimati Davidson, J. Helen	4279, 4302, 4329
49.	Shri Deka Ramen	4215
50.	Shri Deshmukh K.D.	4180, 4292, 4365
51.	Shrimati Devi Ashwamedh	4330, 4337
52.	Shrimati Devi, Rama	4146, 4261, 4368,
53.	Shri Dhanapalan K.P.	4260, 4338

---

1	2	3
54.	Shri Dhotre, Sanjay	4278, 4356
55.	Shri R. Dhruvanarayana	4359
56.	Shrimati Dhurve, Jyoti	4143
57.	Shri Dias, Charles	4357
58.	Dr. Dome, Ram Chandra	4350
59.	Shri Dubey, Nishikant	4225, 4282, 4360
60.	Shri Dudhgaonkar, Ganeshrao Nagorao	4242, 4293, 4303, 4336, 4338
61.	Shrimati Dutt, Priya	4219, 4312
62.	Shri Gaddigoudar, P.C.	4304, 4364
63.	Shri Gadhvi, Mukesh Bhairavdanji	4336
64.	Shri Gaikwad, Eknath Mahadeo	4236, 4326, 4342, 4350, 4356
65.	Shri Gandhi, Varun	4218, 4296, 4339, 4346, 4353
66.	Shri Gandhi, Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	4365
67.	Shri Ganeshmurthi, A.	4241, 4343
68.	Shri Gavit, Manikrao Hodlya	4281, 4340
69.	Shri Gohain, Rajen	4256, 4277, 4339, 4350
70.	Shri Rajagopal L.	4263, 4342, 4348
71.	Shri Gouda, Shivarama	4256, 4302
72.	Shri Gowda, D.V. Sadananda	4226
73.	Shri Gowda, D.B. Chandre	4314
74.	Shri Haque, Mohd. Asrarul	4294
75.	Shri Hooda, Deepender Singh	4311
76.	Shri Hussain, Syed Shahnawaz	4167, 4292
77.	Shri Jadhao, Prataprao, Ganpatrao	4341
78.	Shri Jadhav, Baliram	4242, 4293, 4338

---



---

1	2	3
79.	Shri Jaiswal, Gorakh Prasad	4141, 4234, 4258, 4323, 4356
80.	Shri Jakhar, Badri Ram	4155, 4256, 4275, 4341, 4358
81.	Shrimati Jardosh, Darshana	4196, 4299
82.	Shrimati Jat, Poonam Veljibhai	4352
83.	Shri Jawale, Haribhau	4220
84.	Shrimati Jayaprada	4269, 4343, 4355, 4358
85.	Shri Jigajinagi, Ramesh	4175
86.	Shri Jindal, Naveen	4162, 4276
87.	Shri Joshi, Kailash	4279
88.	Shri Joshi, Mahesh	4163, 4333, 4355
89.	Dr. Joshi, Murli Manohar	4341, 4342
90.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	4166
91.	Dr. Jyoti, Mirdha	4267, 4355
92.	Shri K. Shivkumar Alias J.K. Ritheesh	4214, 4345
93.	Shri Kashyap, Virender	4142
94.	Shri Kaswan, Ram Singh	4323, 4344
95.	Shri Kataria, Lalchand	4242, 4270
96.	Shri Kateel, Nalin Kumar	4223, 4242
97.	Shri Kumar, Kaushalendra	4217, 4245
98.	Shri Khaire, Chandrakant	4161, 4326, 4341, 4346
99.	Dr. Killi Kruparani	4352
100.	Dr. Kirodi, Lal Meena	4187
101.	Shri Koda, Madhu	4248
102.	Shri Kowase Marotrao Sainuji	4280
103.	Shri Kumar Mithilesh	4361

---

---

1	2	3
104.	Shri Kumar, Vishwa Mohan	4332
105.	Shri Kumar, P.	4199, 4235, 4341, 4351, 4363
106.	Shri Kumar, Aruna Vundavalli	4342
107.	Shri Laguri, Yashbant	4258, 4323
108.	Shri Sukhdev Singh	4249
109.	Shri Lingam, P.	4198, 4357
110.	Shri M. Krishnaswamy	4212
111.	Shri Madam, Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	4265
112.	Shrimati Mahajan, Sumitra	4256
113.	Shri Maharaj, Satpal	4262
114.	Shri Mahato, Baidyanath Prasad	4217, 4361
115.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	4182, 4254, 4343
116.	Shri Mahtab, Bhartruhari	4355
117.	Shri Majhi, Pradeep	4273, 4304, 4325, 4342
118.	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	4176, 4292, 4343
119.	Shri Mani, Jose K.	4201, 4235, 4288, 4348
120.	Shrimati Mcleod, Ingrid	4347
121.	Shri Meghe, Datta	4256, 4358
122.	Shri Meghwal, Arjun Ram	4144, 4256, 4283, 4357, 4358
123.	Dr. Meinya, Thokchom	4238
124.	Shri Mishra, Mahabal	4206
125.	Shri Mitra, Somen	4237
126.	Shri Munde, Gopinath	4355
127.	Shri Muttemwar, Vilas	4240, 4365
128.	Shri Nagar, Surendra Singh	4239, 4330

---

1	2	3
129.	Shri Nagpal, Devendra	4200
130.	Dr. Naik, Sanjeev Ganesh	4197, 4202, 4341
131.	Shri Naqvi, Zafar Ali	4322
132.	Shri Naranbhai, Kachhadia	4299, 4360
133.	Shri Narayanrao, Sonawane Pratap	4204
134.	Kumari Natrajan, Meenakshi	4221, 4343, 4355
135.	Shri Nirupam, Sanjay	4261, 4326, 4334
136.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	4274, 4340, 4343, 4352
137.	Shri P.R. Natarajan	4261, 4315
138.	Shri Pal, Jagdambika	4191
139.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	4279, 4310, 4330, 4348
140.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	4189, 4192
141.	Kumari Pandey, Saroj	4280, 4290, 4339
142.	Shri Pandey, Gorakhnath	4276
143.	Dr. Pandey, Vinay Kumar	4346
144.	Shri Pangi, Jayaram	4159
145.	Shri Paranjpe, Anand Prakash	4195, 4236, 4326, 4342, 4350
146.	Shri Patel, Deoraj Singh	4246
147.	Shri Patel, Devji M.	4186
148.	Shri Patel, R.K. Singh	4318
149.	Shrimati Patel, Jayshreeben	4196, 4299, 4312
150.	Shri Patel, Bal Kumar	4276, 4279
151.	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V.	4273, 4304, 4325, 4342
152.	Shri Pathak, Harin	4196, 4299
153.	Shri Patil, Sanjay Dina	4197

---

1	2	3
154.	Shri Patil A.T. Nana	4153, 4355
155.	Shrimati Patil, Bhavana Gawali	4303, 4358
156.	Shri Patil, C.R.	4285, 4299, 4316
157.	Shri Patil, Bhaskarrao Bapurao Khatgaonkar	4236, 4326, 4342, 4350, 4356
158.	Dr. Patil, Padmasinha Bajirao	4242
159.	Shrimati Patle, Kamla Devi	4169, 4184
160.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnam	4173, 4233, 4341, 4343
161.	Shri Pradhan, Amarnath	4282
162.	Shri Pradhan, Nityananda	4330, 4348
163.	Shri Premchand, Guddu	4282
164.	Shri Premdas	4235, 4279
165.	Shri Punia, P.L.	4157, 4306
166.	Shri Purkayastha, Kabindra	4250
167.	Shri Radadiya, Vitthalbhai Hansrajbhai	4252
168.	Shri Raghavan, M.K.	4338, 4343
169.	Shri Rahman, Abdul	4194
170.	Shri Rai, Prem Das	4156
171.	Shri Rajbhar, Ramashankar	4247, 4353, 4354
172.	Shri Rajendran, C.	4193
173.	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	4261
174.	Shri Ram, Purnmasi	4204
175.	Shri Ramkishun	4245
176.	Shri Rana, Jagdish Singh	4281, 4328
177.	Shri Rane, Nilesh Narayan	4163, 4164 4321, 4338 4342

---

1	2	3
178.	Dr. Rao, K.S.	4295
179.	Shri Rao, Sambasiva Rayapati	4255, 4344
180.	Shri Rashid, J.M. Aaron	4188
181.	Shri Rathwa, Ramsinh	4285, 4341
182.	Dr. Ratna, De	4286
183.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	4263, 4281, 4358
184.	Shri Roy, Arjun	4205, 4227
185.	Shri Ray, Rudramadhab	4154, 4338, 4343
186.	Shri Reddy, M. Sreenivasulu	4243, 4343, 4355
187.	Shri Reddy, Anantha Venkatarami	4177, 4259, 4347
188.	Shri Reddy, K.J.S.P.	4341, 4364
189.	Shri Reddy, M. Venugopala	4283, 4284, 4330, 4358
190.	Shri Roy, Nripendra Nath	4254, 4343
191.	Shri Roy, Mahendra Kumar	4272
192.	Shri S. Alagiri	4356, 4361
193.	Shri S. Semmalai	4296, 4356
194.	Shri S. Pakkirappa	4150, 4350, 4370
195.	Shri S.R. Jeyadurai	4224
196.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	4178, 4188, 4321, 4346
197.	Dr. Saha, Anup Kumar	4353
198.	Shri Sampath, A.	4197
199.	Shri Sardinha, Francisco Cosme	4357
200.	Shrimati Saroj, Sushila	4179, 4343, 4354
201.	Shri Saroj, Tufani	4300

---

1	2	3
202.	Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	4345
203.	Shri Sayeed, Hamdullah	4253, 4324
204.	Shri Shanavas M.I.	4287
205.	Shrimati Shantha J.	4147, 4265, 4355
206.	Shri Shariq, S.D.	4309
207.	Dr. Sharma, Arvind Kumar	4148, 4255
208.	Shri Sharma, Jagdish	4365
209.	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	4269, 4343, 4335, 4358
210.	Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar	4340, 4344
211.	Shri Shetti, Raju	4258, 4343, 4357
212.	Shri Anto, Antony	4231, 4343, 4347, 4353
213.	Shri Shukla, Balkrishna Khanderao	4362
214.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	4281, 4302,
215.	Shri Sidhu, Navjot Singh	4228, 4341, 4363
216.	Shri Singh, Bhoopendra	4172, 4292, 4355
217.	Shri Singh, Ganesh	4213, 4355
218.	Shri Singh, Ijyaraj	4258, 4366
219.	Shri Singh, Jagdanand	4306
220.	Shri Singh, K.C. 'Baba'	4145, 4158, 4219, 4312
221.	Shrimati Singh, Meena	4219
222.	Shri Singh, Pashupati Nath	4333, 4356
223.	Shri Singh, Radha Mohan	4317, 4349
224.	Shri Singh, Rakesh	4327
225.	Shri Singh, Ravneet	4183, 4301

---

1	2	3
226.	Shri Singh, Uday	4158, 4236, 4342, 4343, 4363
227.	Shri Singh, Yashvir	4269, 4291, 4343, 4355, 4358,
228.	Shri Singh, Dhananjay	4343
229.	Shri Singh, Rewati Raman	4305, 4350
230.	Shri Singh, Radhe Mohan	4233
231.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan Alias Lalan Singh	4227, 4341
232.	Rajkumari Singh, Ratna	4258, 4356, 4358, 4366
233.	Shri Singh, Uday Pratap	4208, 4242, 4270
234.	Shri Singh, Vijay Bahadur	4269, 4338, 4352, 4355, 4363
235.	Dr. Singh, Sanjay	4234, 4258, 4366, 4368
236.	Shri Siricilla, Rajaiah	4171, 4233, 4255
237.	Dr. Solanki, Kirit Premjibhai	4285, 4308, 4341
238.	Shri Sugavanam, E.G.	4304, 4363
239.	Shri Sugumar, K.	4203, 4355
240.	Shrimati Sule, Supriya	4202, 4321, 4341
241.	Shri Suresh, Kodikkunnil	4288
242.	Shri Swamy, N. Cheluvarama	4177, 4282
243.	Shri Tagore, Manicka	4161, 4298, 4343
244.	Shrimati Tandon, Annu	4268, 4350
245.	Shri Tarai, Bibhu Prasad	4151
246.	Shri Taware, Suresh Kashinath	4271, 4355, 4356
247.	Shri Tewari Manish	4266
248.	Shri Thakor, Jagdish	4185
249.	Shri Thakur, Anurag Singh	4142, 4251

---

1	2	3
250.	Shri Thamaraiselvan, R.	4356, 4360
251.	Dr. Thambidurai, M.	4319
252.	Shri Thomas, P.T.	4207
253.	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	4176, 4292, 4343
254.	Shri Tiwari, Bhisma Shankar Alias Kushal	4339, 4341
255.	Shri Tomar, Narendra Singh	4340
256.	Shri Tudu, Laxman	4163, 4258
257.	Shri Udasi, Shivkumar	4174, 4332
258.	Shrimati Upadhyay, Seema	4179, 4343, 4354
259.	Shri Vardhan, Harsh	4282, 4342, 4343
260.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	4146, 4252, 4351, 4366
261.	Dr. Venugopal, P.	4199, 4235, 4341, 4351, 4363
262.	Shri Verma, Sajjan	4283
263.	Shrimati Verma, Usha	4179, 4343, 4354
264.	Shri Viswanathan, P.	4242, 4369
265.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausahab Rajaram	4189, 4265, 4321, 4349
267.	Shri Yadav, Anjankumar M.	4146, 4149, 4261, 4366, 4368
268.	Shri Yadav, Dharmendra	4307, 4340, 4343
269.	Shri Yadav, Dinesh Chandra	4345
270.	Shri Yadav, Om Prakash	4172, 4349, 4351
271.	Prof. Yadav, Ranjan Prasad	4235, 4297
272.	Shri Yadav, Hukmadeo Narayan	4331
273.	Shri Yadav, Madhusudan	4230
274.	Yogi, Aditya Nath	4303

---



## ANNEXURE-II

**Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions**

Commerce and Industry	:	365, 366, 376, 380
Defence	:	372, 379
Environment and Forests	:	373, 374, 375
Labour and Employment	:	361, 364
Road Transport and Highways	:	368, 369, 370, 371, 377
Shipping	:	363
Social Justice and Empowerment	:	
Steel	:	362
Textiles	:	367, 378.

**Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions**

Commerce and Industry	:	4163, 4170, 4174, 4177, 4185, 4188, 4240, 4254, 4259, 4260, 4265, 4284, 4286, 4288, 4290, 4298, 4304, 4308, 4338, 4340, 4342, 4343, 4347, 4355, 4361
Defence	:	4159, 4162, 4183, 4228, 4236, 4238, 4241, 4251, 4262, 4274, 4295, 4314, 4354, 4364
Environment and Forests	:	4145, 4147, 4148, 4154, 4155, 4156, 4157, 4158, 4161, 4164, 4166, 4168, 4169, 4178, 4184, 4187, 4194, 4196, 4200, 4206, 4213, 4214, 4215, 4216, 4220, 4221, 4225, 4226, 4227, 4230, 4231, 4232, 4235, 4237, 4239, 4243, 4247, 4255, 4256, 4257, 4267, 4268, 4269, 4270, 4277, 4278, 4279, 4280, 4285, 4289, 4296, 4297, 4299, 4300, 4305, 4306, 4307, 4310, 4311, 4312, 4317, 4320, 4321, 4325, 4326, 4328, 4339, 4346, 4362, 4370
Labour and Employment	:	4143, 4172, 4179, 4189, 4202, 4233, 4261, 4282, 4291, 4302, 4303, 4315, 4323, 4324, 4330, 4332, 4333, 4336, 4349, 4357, 4359, 4363, 4365
Road Transport and Highways	:	4142, 4144, 4149, 4151, 4152, 4160, 4175, 4180, 4181, 4186, 4191, 4197, 4199, 4201, 4203, 4204, 4205, 4208,

		4209, 4211, 4212, 4217, 4222, 4223, 4246, 4249, 4250, 4258, 4264, 4271, 4272, 4275, 4293, 4294, 4301, 4309, 4313, 4316, 4318, 4322, 4327, 4329, 4335, 4344, 4367
Shipping	:	4141, 4146, 4153, 4165, 4190, 4192, 4193, 4195, 4198, 4242, 4252, 4253, 4287, 4319, 4331, 4334, 4337, 4366, 4368, 4369
Social Justice and Empowerment	:	4150, 4167, 4182, 4207, 4210, 4218, 4219, 4224, 4229, 4234, 4244, 4281, 4292, 4353
Steel	:	4171, 4173, 4176, 4245, 4248, 4266, 4273, 4345, 4348, 4360
Textiles	:	4263, 4276, 4283, 4341, 4350, 4351, 4352, 4356, 4358.

---