

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

Fifteenth Lok Sabha  
(Ninth Session)



(Vol. XXI contains Nos. 11 to 20)

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

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Monday, December 19, 2011/Agrahayana 28, 1933  
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

#### REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

##### **Golden Jubilee of Liberation of the state of Goa and the Union Territory of Daman and Diu**

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as you are all aware, today marks the Golden Jubilee of the liberation of the State of Goa and the Union Territory of Daman and Diu. It was on 19th December 1961 that the Indian Armed Forces launched Operation Vijay and liberated Goa, Daman and Diu from the shackles of Portuguese rule.

The House congratulates the people of Goa, Daman and Diu on the occasion of completing fifty years of freedom and conveys its best wishes to them in their march towards prosperity and all around development.

On this occasion, let us pay our tributes to the valiant freedom fighters and soldiers who laid down their lives during the freedom struggle.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while to mark the solemnity of the occasion.

---

**11.01 hrs.**

*The Members then stood in silence for a short while.*

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA (South Goa): Madam, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

Today, I shall stand before the nation in the name of all the Goans to thank the country on the occasion of 50 years of liberation of Goa. The Goans are indebted to all the freedom fighters starting from Tristao Braganza da Cunha who is considered as the father of the freedom movement of Goa and all others who have laid their lives and sacrificed for the cause of liberation of the State from the colonial rule of Portugal.

The Portuguese ruled Goa for about 450 years and it was finally liberated on 19th December, 1961. On 19th December, 1961, the Indian troops marched into Goa, Daman and Diu and liberated all the territories in 48 hours. Several people died on the occasion and the operation was called Operation Vijay. On 17th December, 2011 Goa paid tributes to the Armed Forces in Goa and we were proud to have the presence of the UPA Chairperson Shrimati Sonia ji and the Defence Minister Shri Antony ji on this occasion.

Operation Vijay was undertaken with the blessings of the then Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Operation Vijay was entirely supported and welcomed by all the people of Goa. On this historic day, we not only celebrate our Independence but also pay tributes to the Indian Armed Forces for their heroic feat. We have come a long way since liberation from the Portuguese Rule in 1961.

Goa is now an economically and socially advanced State with highest per capita income among all the Indian States and boasts of socio-economic indicators that are way above the national average. The State contributes immensely to the Central coffers through collection of Central Excise, Income-Tax, Customs Duty and foreign exchange earnings from tourism and export of minerals.

People of Goa are grateful to the Central Government for all the help and support that the State has received in its march to prosperity. The State shall be extremely proud if the entire country joins us in

celebrating the Golden Jubilee of Liberation and the achievement of the State in the past 50 years.

Jai Goa. Jai Hind.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK (North Goa): Madam Speaker, first of all I thank you for inaugurating the picture of freedom fighter Dr. T. B. Cunha from Goan the Central Hall. This is a matter of great pride for the Goans as he sacrificed everything for liberating Goa. Goa is celebrating its 50th independence anniversary. Many freedom fighters like Dr. T. B. Cunha got Goa independence in 1961 after facing a number of problems. The proud son of modern India Dr. T. B. Cunha is known as the father of Goa and venerated for his sacrifices. Dr. T. B. Cunha was a far sighted nationalist freedom fighter. Portuguese ruled Goa for over 450 years. They tortured freedom fighters in many ways but he still made many efforts in many ways but he still made many efforts to liberate Goa. He set up an organisation for this. He dedicated his entire life for liberating Goa.

Madam, Goa is just a little part of this country. He constantly fought for Goa's independence in the interest of the nation. It is worth remembering that the number of men and women who fought for the independence in Goa is remarkable and more than expected. They sacrificed everything in this fight. Dr. T.B. Cunha was one of these fighters who took this fight to another level. I thank all the freedom fighters, who gave their lives in 'Operation Vijay' and the leaders who contributed to the nation's independence, on this occasion.

I conclude my speech with these words - Bharat Mata Ki Jai.

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam Speaker, I join with you, and the other distinguished colleagues who have expressed their salutation to the heroic freedom fighters of Goa. As a young man, I remember that we had to wait 14 years from 1947 to 1961 to get Goa liberated

from the yoke of the colonial rule. When it became independent, some parts of the country were under different colonial masters. Like some parts including Chandan Nagar, Pondicherry were under the French control. Similarly, Goa, Daman, and Diu were under the control of the Portuguese. With the French authorities through negotiations, these Enclaves were liberated, but for Goa, not only the people of Goa but even the people from the rest of the country also had to fight for its liberation.

I remember, two very distinguished Members of this very House itself -Prof. Deshpande and Shri Tridib Choudhary who offered *Satyagraha* for the Goa liberation and they spent a number of years - almost two and a half years – Tridib Babu spent in Goa Aguada Fort jail during the regime of Salazar.

A large number of people of Goa and a large number of people from different parts of the main land of the country had struggled for the liberation of Goa and ultimately on 19th December, 1961, the people of Goa got their liberation and the process of Indian independence completed. I take this opportunity in saluting those great heroes and I thank you, Madam, for giving me this opportunity.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, we celebrate 19 December as Goa Liberation Day. Goa was liberated 50 years ago on 19th December, 1961. It would not be wrong to consider the importance of this revolution as important as the freedom struggle of India. Pranab Da was just reminiscing that not just Goans but people from other parts of the country had led this revolution. At that time Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi from Indian republic and Shri Madhu Limye had gone there. Shri Sharad Yadav is present here and he was witness to the fact that Shri Jamuna Prasad Shastri Ji who was a Samajwadi leader in that revolution lost his eyesight. After that he spent nearly 50 years of his life as blind. He was also a member of the Parliament. But today I would like to thank the Government for

declaring the people who took part in Goan independence struggle as freedom fighters and for awarding them the respectful freedom fighter's status like it was granted to 1947 freedom fighters. But I would like to bring one case to the notice of the House. Pranab Da, leader of the House is present here. Nine people from Jammu and Kashmir had participated in the Goan independence struggle. They have not been awarded any pension till date. I have been carrying round that file for the last ten years. I have spoken to various Home Ministers about this issue. There was a glitch namely, that it was required that the State Government give this in writing that they actually went there. Farooq Abdulla Ji's government has also done the needful. Those nine people are very old. One of them has died and eight are still alive. Money is not of much significance to them, it is the recognition that they had actually took part in the Goan freedom struggle that makes difference. I would urge Pranab Da to reconsider their files and give them this recognition before they die so that this 50th anniversary may become meaningful for them and it will also be a great achievement for them. I would like to pay my respects to all those freedom fighters today from who got Goa liberated and gave us an opportunity to celebrate this Goa Independence day.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, hon. Members of Goa, leader of the House and opposition expressed their views. I completely agree with them. I am emotionally attached to this occasion because Shri Ram Manohar Lohia had fought for the independence of Goa and played an important role in its liberation. Only after all the struggle Goa was liberated. Therefore, I agree with the hon. Members, leader of the House and opposition that freedom fighters should be given pension. They must be given all such other facilities which are possible. This was not just any other battle. India was independent but Goa was still under Portuguese rule. It was liberated in 1961. Therefore, it is necessary to give importance to the people who played an important role in that struggle. I can only give suggestions and

can not ask any questions. I would like to ask the government about the honours being bestowed upon such people who have played such important role in the history.

*[English]*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam Speaker, Goa is a very beautiful State of our country. Many people have sacrificed their lives for the liberation of Goa. This is a very noble day. I congratulate the people of Goa on this occasion and I would also like to appreciate them for maintaining their culture. At the same time, as you have already mentioned, we pay our respects and homage to the martyrs who lost their lives in the liberation struggle of Goa.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): Thank you, Madam Speaker. On the solemn occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Goa Liberation Movement, on behalf of my Party CPI(M), I sincerely pay my heartfelt respect to the heroes of the Independence Movement of Goa and I congratulate the people of Goa. They are integrated part of our country and I hope that they prosper well in future also.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, I associate myself with the leader of the House, leader of the opposition and other members on this subject. Today is Goans liberation day and that is why there are celebrations. But first Satyagrahi was Dr. Lohia. Pranab Da has not mentioned this anywhere at all. I believe there is no need to praise Dr. Lohia, like this, in this country. The day they are praised, things would change. He is a big man. Shri Jagannath Joshi Madhu Limye and I stayed together for Goa during the days, of emergency ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madhu Limye Ji was sentenced for 12 years ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): We used to take care of him when he was beaten and abused. This ribs were broken and he was an asthmatic. He stayed in jail for 12 years. I express my happiness for Goas

independence. But I only urge to not meddle with history.

*[English]*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam, we are deliberating today remembering the great struggle the freedom fighters have undertaken to liberate Goa 50 years ago. But that struggle was there for more than 15 years. It did not start in 1947 but much before that. The struggle, as a student of history I would recollect, was for more than 100s of years. The struggle was for freedom, the struggle was for independence.

My first visit to Goa was not to witness the natural beauty but to attend the Freedom Fighters' Association's Congregation. I visited a number of freedom fighters' families and till today there are many families in Goa who are still languishing. The support that the Government is providing to those families, of course, is a great thing, but there are a number of children who are still languishing in poverty and I would request the hon. Finance Minister and the Leader of this House that adequate steps may be taken for the children of freedom fighters who are poor and dejected. That will be a great service to the families of freedom fighters.

With these words, I bow my head before the freedom fighters of Goa.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam Speaker, Goa which is being discussed today, is known for its beauty not only in the country but also in the world. I, on behalf of my party, pay tributes to those people who sacrificed their lives for making Goa free from the Portuguese even after many years of the independence of the country.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, the great persons who had participated in the Goa Freedom struggle, out of them Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Shri Madhu Limye and Shri Sanju Rai from my area are alive even today. We remember those great personalities who participated in the freedom struggle and freed Goa. The Government has done good work. Today,

Goa is travelling on the path of progress. We are remembering those martyrs. On the behalf of my party, I pay tributes to all braves.

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): Madam, I am glad and today congratulate the people of Goa. There is very close affinity between Goa and Maharashtra. The people like Shri Madu Dandwate, Shri Madhul Limye have succeeded in making Goa free. On the behalf of the NCP, I congratulate the people of Goa.

*[English]*

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Thank you, Madam. I congratulate the people of Goa on this very day. We congratulate Mr. Tridib Chaudhuri, ex-MP of our Lok Sabha and also Gen. Chaudhari, who had conducted the Operation Vijay in Goa.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGOVAN (Chennai North): Madam, we congratulate the people of Goa on this very great occasion. We had an association with the DMK Party's founder leader Dr. C.N. Annadurai, who was affectionately called as Anna. When he had been to US, on the way he visited Vatican City and met the Pope to release Mr. Ranade, who was languishing in the Portuguese prison even after three years of independence. After his meeting with Pope, the Pope's intervention made the release of Mr. Ranade. The DMK's association with Goa is also there. We must honour the leaders like Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, who had conducted a march for the release of Goa. I once again congratulate the people of Goa. At the same time, we also pay our respect to those leaders who had fought for the freedom of Goa.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (Amravati): Madam, today is the 50th anniversary of the Goa freedom struggle. Associating with the thoughts expressed by both representatives of Goa, our colleagues, the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition and the leader of the all parties, on the behalf of my party, I pay tributes to the people who sacrificed their lives in the freedom struggle of Goa.

**11.22 hrs.**

**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Question Hour.

Question No. 341. Shri C.M. Chang

**Child Labour**

\*341. †SHRI C.M. CHANG:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the number of child labourers has still been continuously increasing in the country despite the existence of laws against it;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith their number State and year-wise for the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has prepared/proposed a time-bound programme to eliminate child labour from the country;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to address this menace and also for the rehabilitation of the rescued children including provision of their right to education?

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

**Statement**

(a) and (b) As per Census 2001, there were 1.26 crore working children in the country in the age group of 5-14. The Survey conductd by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in 2004-05 estimated the number of working children at 90.75 lakh. As per NSSO survey 2009-10, the working children are estimated at 49.84 lakh which shows a declining trend.

(c) and (d) Child Labour is a complex socio-

economic problem, which needs sustained efforts over a long period of time. Considering the nature and magnitude of the problem, Government of India is following a sequential approach of first covering children working in hazardous occupations/processes. Under the Child Labour Policy, Govt. of India follows a multi-pronged approach with the following three major elements:

- (i) legal action plan.
- (ii) focus on general development programmes for the benefit of the families of Child Labour;
- (iii) project-based action in areas of high concentration of Child labour.

Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes and regulates their working conditions in those occupations/processes where they are not prohibited from working.

(e) The Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) for rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work. Under the Project, children withdrawn from work are enrolled in special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. As per available information, 8.52 lakh children have been mainstreamed since inception into formal education system under NCLP Scheme and at present 3.2 lakhs children are enrolled in NCLP schools. Right to free and compulsory education has been declared as a fundamental right. Under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009, all children between the age of 6-14 years are provided free and compulsory education. It is evident from the Census and NSSO data that Government of India schemes have been effective in reducing the number of child labour in the country.

SHRI C.M. CHANG: Madam Speaker, my supplementary question is regarding the mines in the Jaintia Hills of Meghalaya. Various non-Government organizations and media reports estimated that close to 70,000 children work in the coal mines in these

hills. They are mostly from Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand and even Nepal and Bangladesh. These children are paid minimum wages and they work in extremely dangerous conditions, capable of causing not only physical harm but long-term psychological trauma as well.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to whether the Government has any specific strategy in place to handle the situation specific to child labour in mines and their rehabilitation because a uniform policy applied throughout the country does not seem to be effectively handling the problems.

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):** Madam Speaker, child labour in mines and hazardous places is prohibited and only those who are above 14 years can work on the hazardous and mining areas. If the hon. Member can bring any specific case of child labour in any particular coal mining area or send us in writing the details, I will ask the concerned authority to take suitable action. We have already sent a Central Team which did not find any large scale violations in Meghalaya.

We are again sending a team to enquire about this. If the hon. Member has got any further information, I would request him to kindly pass that information to me so that I can send the Central team to look into that.

**SHRI C.M. CHANG:** Madam Speaker, my second supplementary is regarding the International Labour Organization Convention no. 182 Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999. We are almost at the end of 2011. Yet, there appears to be no word from the Government regarding why India has as yet not ratified this Convention.

Can the Minister please explain the reasons for the same? Is the Convention not in India's interest?

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:** We are as much concerned as the hon. Member is.

Madam Speaker, as per the ILO Convention no. 182 the term 'child' shall apply to all persons under the age of 18 years. Here, in our Constitution, even

for compulsory education and even in the Child Labour Act or various labour Acts, the age limit is 14. To ratify this Convention, we have not only to consult all the States but also we have to see what will be its wider repercussion in the entire economy of this country. At present, we are trying our best to prohibit persons up to the age of 14 years. As to how we can prohibit them, we are consulting all the Secretariats and the Ministries concerned. As soon as we get the response for that, this can be taken up separately. At present, we have not ratified this Convention. We will try to ratify it in some of the areas particularly mining, hazardous works, in explosive and such occupations.

**SHRI P. KUMAR:** Our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivai Amma, with vision and mission, initiated efforts to eliminate child labour in Tamil Nadu. The Rules were framed for the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. A State Advisory Board for child labour was constituted; enforcement machinery was geared up and training was given to the officials; and the Child Labour Projects were initiated in nine districts. The children were withdrawn from the hazardous establishments and were admitted in special schools and mainstreamed into formal schools. In tune with the National Policy on Child Labour, the Government of Tamil Nadu have also initiated a number of measures for the eradication of child labour.

Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government has undertaken any joint programme involving the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Social Justice to prevent child labour.

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:** The Government of India has taken various steps, and assistance is given through NLCP and other measures. The hon. Member himself has stated all those things.

I am thankful to the government of Tamil Nadu, and irrespective of the Governments, they have taken interest in the child labour projects. The hon. Member has given certain suggestions, and we will try to consider those in our present schemes.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:** Madam

Speaker, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government has received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for setting up the Children Homes in Maharashtra? If so, the details thereof. Along with it, I would also like to know what actions have been taken against the people who have hived children who have been freed in Maharashtra.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: If there is such problem in any specific district or area of Maharashtra, then the Government will certainly try to solve it. At present, there are children Homes in Solapur, Thane, Sangli, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Nanded, Nashik, Yavatmal, Dhule, Beed, Amravati, Jalna, Aurangabad, Gondia and Mumbai suburban. The schools of the NCLP are running there at present and those children who are engaged in hazardous work are being brought to these school after freeing them. If there is no such school in any area, and the hon. Member informs the Government, the Government will try to set up such schools in those areas.

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Madam, the Government has enacted many laws for eradicating child labour and has been making claims of checking it for many years but the problem of child labour is continuing with the same intensity even today. Campaigns are run on the national and international levels and the Government as well as the hon. Government organizations are also involved in this campaign. I would like to know from the Government whether the non-Government organizations are also involved in this work and what amount the United Nations and the Government pay to them. I would also like to know from the Government as to how many organizations are involved in freeing children from child labour.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: The Government does not have the total data of the NGOs but I will send you those data. The NGOs are given funds as per the ratio of 75:25 and these funds are given for the eradication of child labour and running the schools. As the other schemes of the Government like, the Right to Compulsory Education, MGNREGA, the Mid-day meal scheme, the programmes of the NCDC are inclusive programmes, they support in the abolition of

child labour in totality.

Madam, you might remember that when 25 years ago, hon. Sangmaji has introduced this Bill of child labour in this month only, at that time you also had said that there is a compulsory education and this purpose has been achieved today. The UPA Government is spending at least 40,000 crore rupees on the Right to Education Scheme. It will benefit immensely and the children will get quality education. Parents are also getting employment under the MGNREGA and other schemes are also supportive. Their income will increase and they will intend to send their children to schools. As all these schemes are supportive. I think that the problem of child labour will be abolished very soon.

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Madam Speaker, I would like to express my gratefulness to you for allowing me to ask supplementary question on this important subject. Madam, since the time I have entered this House after being elected, I am trying to raise the issues mainly with regard to the children and women in every Session of the House but it is the matter of regret that every time I get the hon. Minister's reply and the web of data, which is far from the reality. I had raised questions with regard to the child labour during the last Session and the reply of the same, as it was today in which he had said that the number of child-labourers has been decreasing. But, the truth is that the number of children involved in begging at red lights, bidi making, working at junk store, domestic work is increasing. Sometimes, I feel disappointed and it seems that process of our asking questions with regard to the children and women and the reply given by the hon. Minister has become just a formality because there is no evidence of any reform in this direction.

Madam, through you, I would like to ask the hon. minister whether the Government has fixed any time limit by which our country will free from child labour and crimes against children.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, I am not repeating the answer, which I had said last year. The National Sample Survey Organisation had conducted

survey in the year 2004-05. ...*(Interruptions)* I will reply to your question also but I also want to say that I have given data because we come to know about the progress through data. As per the NSO data, there were 9 lakh 75 thousand children in the year 2004-05.

But as per the NSO's survey report the number of Child labour is 49 lakh and 84 thousand in the year 2009-10.

*[English]*

It means 45 per cent is reduced. That is because many children are going to get education. Parents are also sending them. As the economic status is growing up, improving, naturally, the children are getting better education.

*[Translation]*

These are not only figures rather reality. These are the figures provided by the HRD Ministry and the Department of Education that at least 18 crore children are going to school. As per current figures, 19 crore children out of 24 crore children are of school going age. Out of the said figures more than 18 crore children are going to school.

*[English]*

81,00,000 children are not going to schools.

*[Translation]*

It seems that these figures have been provided by the Director, Registrar General of India ...*(Interruptions)* Please listen to me. This is Socio-Economic problem, this cannot be resolved in a single day. We do not have only one department rather Department of child and women, Department of Social Justice, Department of Human Resource Development (HRD) and the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme which are inter-connected

*[English]*

to eradicate this child labour.

*[Translation]*

We will try our level best in order to eradicate this evil.

#### **Diversion of Forest Land**

\*342. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there exists any legal provision for diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes including developmental activities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has received any requests from State Governments/ Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes during the last three years;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (e) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

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

#### **Statement**

- (a) and (b) As per the provisions of the Section-2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes including developmental activities requires prior approval of the Central Government.
- (c) to (e) The Central Government during the last three years (2008 to 2010) received 4,867 proposals for diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes including developmental activities under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. State/Union Territory-wise details, including the current status of these proposals are given in the enclosed Annexure.

***Annexure***

*State/ UT-wise details of the proposals seeking prior approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes received by the Central Government during last three years i.e. 2008, 2009 and 2010*

Sl. No.	State/ UT*	Status of Proposals (As on 13.12.2011)									
		No. of Proposals received	In-principle approval	Final approval	Pending with Central Govt.	Pending Due to SG**	Returned	Rejected	Withdrawn	Closed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	125	41	45	4	15	4	-	1	15	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	59	36	17	6	-	-	-	-	-	
3.	Assam	24	10	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.	Bihar	83	37	37	1	3	-	-	-	5	
5.	Chhattisgarh	76	25	32	1	7	-	6	3	2	
6.	Goa	12	2	5	-	2	-	1	-	2	
7.	Gujarat	365	102	208	-	23	9	-	1	22	
8.	Haryana	709	164	382	4	132	1	1	3	22	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	349	96	162	2	71	2	5	1	10	
10.	Jharkhand	139	34	70	6	20	1	1	2	5	
11.	Karnataka	95	31	31	3	6	5	4	-	15	
12.	Kerala	15	7	4	2	-	2				
13.	Madhya Pradesh	170	45	74	3	25	5	4	-	14	
14.	Maharashtra	164	57	70	3	17	5	2	-	10	
15.	Manipur	8	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	
16.	Meghalaya	9	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17.	Mizoram	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
18.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19.	Odisha	50	20	20	3	5	-	1	-	1	
20.	Punjab	685	149	387	8	97	1	2	-	41	
21.	Rajasthan	132	48	59	4	12	-	1	8		
22.	Sikkim	61	35	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23.	Tamil Nadu	62	19	26	1	8	3	3	2	-
24.	Tripura	43	9	27	7	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Uttarakhand	1,037	203	661	7	18	2	87	1	58
26.	Uttar Pradesh	323	87	180	4	17	-	2	-	33
27.	West Bengal	33	5	21	-	-	5	-	-	2
28.	A and N Islands	7	1	1	2	1	2	-	-	-
29.	Chandigarh	5	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-
30.	D and N Haveli	16	5	8	-	2	-	-	-	1
31.	Daman and Diu	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
32.	Delhi	9	-	7	-	2	-	-	-	-
33.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		4,867	1,277	2,581	56	504	45	121	15	268

\*: Excluding the Jammu and Kashmir to which provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 do not extend.

\*\*: Number of proposals pending before Government of India due to non-receipt of requisite information/ document from the concerned State/UT Government.

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Madam Speaker, FRA Act has the provision of diversion in order to continue various works in tribal areas be it development work, construction of school or construction of houses.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to why the land is not being assigned to Tribal areas for different proposes in Rajasthan. Is the hon. Minister aware of it? If he is aware could he implement the proposals which he received, perhaps, as per the Act proposals are not requisite?

*[English]*

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Madam, there are specific provisions under the Act, for which the permission under the Act is not required. Those provisions are establishment of check-posts, fire lines, wireless communications, construction of fencing, bridges, culverts, dams, water holes, trench marks and boundary marks. These are the only issues, which are

considered as non-forest purposes. For everything else, it is considered as diversion of forest land as a non-forest purpose, for which a specific procedure is laid under the Act.

As far as the tribal areas are concerned, regarding the proposals received from Rajasthan, the details are given in the Annexure. The hon. Member can see it. If you like, I can read it out straightaway. Twenty proposals have been received from Rajasthan for diversion. For six proposals, in-principle approval has been given. For four proposals, final approval has been given. Eight proposals are pending with the Central Government. Nothing has been returned and rejected. We do give very special consideration to tribal areas, especially when it is with regard to establishment of schools or any provisions in the tribal areas.

We are also completely committed to

implementing the Forest Rights Act. We are in constant communication with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs as far as the implementation of the Forest Rights Act is concerned.

*[Translation]*

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Madam Speaker, Eastern Rajasthan has dacoit infested area. Many proposals for the construction of roads in Dang area in Rajasthan are pending for want of approval for a long time. Whatever information was sought by the Government of India has been furnished. Until anti-dacoit roads are constructed, approval for diversion will not be accorded. I, through you, would like to ask the hon. Minister as to when the Government will accord approval in this regard?

*[English]*

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I would like to inform the House that I have already read out the proposals, which are pending with regard to Rajasthan. The hon. Minister, under whose jurisdiction the National Highways Authority comes, is here. We are working in close coordination. We do take certain different guidelines as far as roads are concerned, particularly when the roads are through forest areas or through protected or reserve forests or within wildlife sanctuaries. We do take a different view. However, when the roads are within, for example, the naxalite-affected areas or in tribal areas, we do take a different view. There is a specific procedure established and specific timelines have been established. If it is a small area, which is less than five hectares, it is straight away cleared. Up to 40 hectares, regional offices clear it. If it is only above 100 hectares, which hardly happens in the case of a road, it does come to the Central Government. Otherwise, these are cleared at the regional level. If the hon. Member is aware of any specific instance of delay and brings it to my notice, we will certainly take steps to clear it.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: I would like know from the hon. Minister as to whether it is not a fact that in the last five years, over one lakh hectare of prime forest land has been cut down and diverted for so-called development purposes, of which the main

reason is mining licences given to private parties.

I would also like to ask as to whether 30,000 hectares of prime forest land was diverted by your predecessor, who said 'yes' to every single proposal given to him for mining. Do you think that India can support one lakh hectares of prime forest land being diverted when there is absolutely no afforestation going on?

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Madam, it is a fact that some details have come out about what the hon. Member has mentioned. Some details have been put out. I do want to clarify to the House that with regard to coal mining, particularly during the period from 2007 to August 2011, the Ministry of Environment accorded approvals to 107 proposals involving diversion of 26,245 hectares of forest land for coal mining projects. But, out of the 107 proposals, Stage-I approval of 49 proposals was given prior to 2007. Stage-I was the first, for the initial clearance. Stage-II was given in 2007. Therefore, I think it was taken together and it seems like a disproportionately large amount of land that was given for coal mining. This is the same Government. My predecessor had also classified land as 'go' and 'no-go' areas where the density of the forest, the Weighted Forest Cover, what is known as WFC, and the Gross Forest Cover, were taken into account and extremely dense forests were not diverted. However, the balance of development also has to be maintained. Therefore, it was not a disproportionate amount of forest land that was diverted. The actual details were that the grant of Stage-I approval was given earlier. The Stage-II and the final approval was what was taken into account.

However, I want to assure the Member and the House that this Government is absolutely committed. There is a GOM that has been set up ...(Interruptions) The GOM that has been set up under the hon. Finance Minister is considering this entire issue. At the GOM, the Ministry of Forest and Environment has taken a very strong position. There is a 'go' and 'no-go' classification still for coal mines. We are arguing with them that it is not possible, we have already given enough diversion of forest lands to obtain a particular level of energy security for the country and

those forest lands must be exploited properly and fully without more forest lands being asked for diversion. We are committed to that principle. Hon. GOM is considering each proposal. All the most important proposals are still with the GOM. We are taking a serious view. We are not going to divert very dense forest land in as easy a manner as if forest land was not important ...*(Interruptions)*

So, we are taking it very seriously and the Supreme Court has also set into motion after the Lafarge judgment certain conditions like setting up a Central Empowered Committee. All these matters will also go to the Empowered Committee. So, this Government is committed to maintaining our forest land. The Forest Conservation Act was actually enacted for that purpose and we are committed to maintaining that.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I draw the attention of this House to an anomaly that is being carried on by the Government. The Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests, vide their circular No.F-11(9)/1998 dated 3rd August 2011 have circulated guidelines for formulating unconditional proposals under Forest Conservation Act. That circular stipulates at para-2(c) that the State Government shall furnish a letter from each Gram Sabha indicating that all formalities, processes under Forest Right Act have been carried out and they have given their consent to the proposed diversion of forest land having understood the purposes and details of the proposed diversion of forest land.

However, section-4, sub-section (1) of the Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas Act provides for consultation with the Gram Sabha before making any acquisition of land in the scheduled area for developmental projects. In view of this provision in the PESA Act, there appears to be no legal standing for obtaining consent of Gram Sabha for diversion of forest land for developmental projects as per provisions of the above Act which was circulated by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

My question here is, when there are two types of notifications by the Government of India, what would

the State Government do? A number of State Governments have written repeatedly to the Centre and that clarification has not come. Are you going to send that clarification specially for the scheduled areas?

For the scheduled areas, is the Government going to abide by the PESA Act or the circular of the Ministry of Environment and Forests?

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Madam, at the moment, we are going by the provisions of the circular which the hon. Member referred to, that is, the circular dated 03.08.2011. As I said, this Government is committed to implementing the Forest Rights Act and therefore, we said that unless 50 per cent quorum is available in the Gram Sabha and the Gram Sabha concurs, that forest land will not be diverted because of the vesting of rights over there.

With regard to the PESA Act, I am not actually aware of any conflict between the two Acts. So, I would like to have time. I would request the House for the indulgence to permit me to go into the anomaly, if any, and come back to the House and to the hon. Member with that.

SHRI PREM DAS RAI: First of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for taking a very good stance at the just concluded Durban Conference. I think, we have re-positioned ourselves securely for the future.

Madam, my question to the hon. Minister, through you, is in relation to the diversion of forest land for the purpose of development. Now, there is a particular request from the States because there are some States, like ours, the State of Sikkim, where 83 per cent of our land is controlled or is forested so that it comes under the provisions of different Forest Acts. What I am trying to get at from the Minister is that in view of this large amount of land, we have less development space. Therefore, I would request if the Minister can give us some guidance as to whether there is any thought to taking a policy, looking at the policy anew, and saying that different States have different amounts of forest land within their jurisdiction. So, there are those States also which have less than,

say, ten per cent forested area and so much of development space. Why is it that we do not think of having some kind of a policy in which these States would also like to increase their forested area and those States which have a very high percentage of forest area can be given much more leeway?

**SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN:** The hon. Member has raised a very important question and it is something that we give anxious consideration to. States like Sikkim do have 83 per cent forest cover. There are other States like Goa where development is almost not possible because on the one hand, we have the Coastal Zone Act which prohibits development and on the other side, we have reserved forests and protected forests and in-between the corridor is so narrow that development is barely possible. But we do take, at this point, a national and a holistic view of the forest cover of the nation and we do need to maintain the forest cover, looking at it India as a whole. It is not possible for us to look at it, at this point of time, as a State, but we do give anxious consideration to the question of development, particularly when it comes to energy needs of the people in that area. As and when each project comes up, we do consider the aspect that the hon. Member raised, but there is a problem there and I do understand the problem. However, the view that the Government takes, we in the Ministry of Environment and Forests take is that of the nation as a whole.

**MADAM SPEAKER:** Q. No. 343. Shri Bal Kumar Patel - not present.

Sk. Saidul Haque.

*[Translation]*

#### **Relocation of Toll Plazas**

\*343. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain toll plaza(s) have been set up at in appropriate locations on various National Highways across the country resulting in cumulative and sizeable losses to the exchequer;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, NH-wise;
- (c) whether the Government is contemplating to re-locate such toll plaza(s) in order to avoid any further losses to the exchequer;
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY):** (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) No, Madam. Location of a fee plaza on any National Highways is finalized keeping in view the norms prescribed in the Fee Rules applicable at the time of establishing of a particular plaza. Hence every toll plaza location set up by NHAI is carefully planned to optimise revenue accruals.

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

*[English]*

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: I would like to know a particular thing from the hon. Minister. The Minister, in his reply, has told that toll plazas have been set up at appropriate locations. There is no doubt about it. My point is that in the toll plaza, when the toll is collected, some agencies are involved.

Sometimes, the agencies are changed in the bidding process and when the new bidders come, they sack the people who were previously working there thereby creating a lot of problem for the earnings of the people. Will the Minister tell whether the Ministry will take any appropriate action so that the men who are working in these toll plazas may remain there and work there irrespective of whoever may be the bidder and whoever may be the new person engaged in the collection of toll? This is my humble submission

to the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. CP. JOSHI): Madam Speaker, it is not possible because we award bids on the basis of bidding. So, we cannot give guarantee of the services of the persons who are working with them.

*[Translation]*

PROF. RAMASHANKAR: Public faces many problems at toll plazas daily. Incidents of quarrels and fights are taking place. Number of people have died as a result of such incidents. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme in this regard in order to minimize such incidents. Is there any proposal to give second thought to the toll plazas which are being set up at less distances?

DR. C. P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, as soon as any complaint is received in the Ministry we take appropriate action in that regard. So far as the matter of the distance of toll plazas is concerned, the location of toll plazas is identified as per the rules.

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 344, Shri Nikhil Kumar Choudhary – Not present.

Shrimati Usha Verma - Not present.

#### **Ragging in Sainik Schools**

\*344. †SHRI NIHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of ragging have been reported from the Sainik Schools in the country especially the Sainik School, Tilaiya, Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of students who left the schools due to such incidents during the last three years;

(c) whether any voluntary organization has registered complaints in this regard with the National Human Rights Commission or the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights;

(d) if so, whether the said Commissions have requested the Government to conduct inquiry into the incidents and if so, whether the Government has conducted inquiry in this regard; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken by the Government against the persons found guilty and the concrete steps being taken to ban ragging in the Sainik Schools?

*[English]*

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

#### **Statement**

(a) and (b) Stray incidents of ragging and bullying have been reported from Sainik Schools in the past. In the last three years, for a total of 12885 cadets in 24 Schools, a total of 11 incidents have been reported. One particular incident of ragging at Sainik School, Tilaiya was reported by the print and electronic media on 14th November 2011. However, no cadet or parent has complained/reported of any ragging to the Tilaiya Sainik School authorities in the last three years.

As per records available in the last three years no student has left the school due to ragging.

(c) and (d) A voluntary organization, Jharkhand Human Rights Movement, has approached the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights regarding the ragging incident in Sainik School, Tilaiya. The Commission has asked the Ministry of Defence to get the matter investigated and to take further necessary action.

A preliminary enquiry has been conducted by the school authorities in the matter. A senior officer of the rank of Brigadier was also sent by the Ministry of Defence to investigate the matter. It was revealed during the enquiry that the incident in question occurred one year ago in November, 2010. However, the matter was not reported by the victims to the school authorities at that time. The senior students responsible for the ragging passed out from the School in March, 2011.

The Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand has also taken cognizance of the media reports and directed the State Government authorities to investigate the matter.

The Jharkhand Human Rights Movement has also approached the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights regarding a second case of a boy who left the school on 27.03.2009 and has not returned since. He cited the fear of ragging as the reason for his not doing so but no complaints were received at that time.

This second case has also been enquired into. The enquiry report has concluded that the reason for the boy's sudden departure from the school was his homesickness and his father's ill-health. The father has confirmed in writing that he has no complaints against the school.

(e) In the specific case of the incident of mass ragging at Sainik School, Tilaiya, the Chairman, Local Board of Administration, Madhya Bharat, Jabalpur has been instructed to initiate a formal court of inquiry into the whole incident and specifically on the role of the school administration. During the Court of Inquiry the perpetrators will also be summoned so that their point of the view can be recorded. Further action will depend on the outcome of the Court of Inquiry.

In Sainik Schools, strict action has always been taken against the perpetrators in all reported and observed cases of ragging. Based on the gravity of the matter, suitable action is taken such as counselling, community service, revocation of appointment, suspension and in extreme cases expulsion. In the last three years 13 students have been expelled as punishment for ragging, and 15 students suspended from school for 1-2 months.

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Satpal Maharaj – Not Present.

(No supplementaries)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we are going to the next Question. Q. No. 345, Shri Badruddin Ajmal — not present. Shri S. Alagiri.

...*(Interruptions)*

### **Death of Wild Animals**

\*345. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

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

(a) the total number of Rhinoceros in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of death of wild animals including Rhinoceros killed by poachers in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the total number of poachers who have been detained till date alongwith the nature of punishments given to them; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check recurrence of such incidents in future?

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

### **Statement**

(a) The census of rhinoceros population is undertaken periodically by the concerned State Governments. As per the information available in the Ministry, the state-wise estimates of minoceros population are as follows:

State	Year of census	Estimated population of rhinoceros in the State
Assam	2009	2201
West Bengal	2011	184
Uttar Pradesh	2009	29

(b) and (c) The management and protection of wild animals in the country is looked after by the concerned State Governments. The State-wise details of killing of wild animals by poachers, and the number of poachers detained for such offences and the punishments awarded to them are not collated in the Ministry.

(d) Following steps have been taken by the Government to prevent poaching of wild animals in the country:

- i. Legal protection has been provided to wild animals and plants against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- ii. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, has been amended and made more stringent. The punishments for offences have been enhanced. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence.
- iii. Protected Areas, viz, National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves all over the country covering the important habitats have been created as per the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to provide better protection to wildlife, including threatened species and their habitat.
- iv. Financial and technical assistance is extended to the State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz, 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection and conservation to wildlife.
- v. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.
- vi. The State Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around the Protected Areas.
- vii. The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
- viii. Strict vigil is maintained through extensive communication system.

SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Madam, the hon. Minister has

explained in her statement that punishments have been enhanced for the offenders. May I know this, through you, from the hon. Minister? In which levels punishments have been enhanced for the offenders?

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I did not hear the Question. Can you repeat the Question as I did not hear it?

MADAM SPEAKER: Please repeat the Question.

SHRI S. ALAGIRI: The hon. Minister has explained in her statement that punishments have been enhanced for the offenders. May I know this, through you, from the hon. Minister? In which levels punishments have been enhanced for the offenders?

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Madam, the following steps have been taken. The Central Bureau of Investigations has been empowered to apprehend and prosecute; the State Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around the protected areas; the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to control poaching; and strict vigil is maintained through an extensive communication system.

SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Madam, I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. In how many cases the CBI has prosecuted the offenders?

#### **12.00 hrs.**

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Madam, hardly any cases have been done. This is a fact. We have a major problem. I can tell you the details. In 2010, as far as Rhinoceros is concerned, there were no cases at all. For Lion, there were no cases. For Tiger alone, there were five cases in regard to poaching. And, unfortunately, there is a major problem of shortage of manpower. And we have only five officers present at the national level, in the Wild Life Control Bureau. Therefore, it is not possible for us to pursue this to any greater extent. This is an unfortunate situation which I concede. We depend on the State Governments and Wild Life Protection Forces at the State level to take this forward.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

**Patents of Ayurvedic Medicines**

\*346. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of applications have been received by the Government from the foreign companies to get the patents of readymade formula of traditional Indian Ayurvedic System of Medicine;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the Ayurvedic/Unani Medicines whose patents have been claimed and obtained by foreign companies/ Indian companies; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to restrict the grant of patents for the formulae of Indian Ayurvedic system of Medicines to the Indian companies only?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Indian Patent Office has received a number of applications from Indian as well as foreign inventors and companies seeking patents in all fields of technologies, including possibly Ayurvedic medicines, which are published on the website of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks - [www.ipindia.nic.in](http://www.ipindia.nic.in). While database on applications received and patents granted specific to Ayurvedic Systems of medicine is not maintained

by the Patent Office, a search of the Indian Patent Office database conducted by the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks for inventions based on traditional knowledge/herbal composition indicates that 79 applications were received from foreign companies. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) An invention which in effect is traditional knowledge or which is an aggregation or duplication of known properties of traditionally known component or components is not patentable under Section 3(p) of the Patents Act, 1970. However, substantial improvements on traditional knowledge which fulfills the criteria prescribed for patentability in the Patents Act, 1970 can be granted patents.

So far 4 patents have been granted to inventions based on traditional knowledge/herbal composition which satisfy the patentability criteria, to foreign companies and 117 such patents have been granted to Indian companies. The details are given in the enclosed Statements-II and III.

(d) Under the Agreement on Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) to which India is committed, every country is required to accord to the nationals of other members, treatment which is no less favourable than it accords to its own nationals with regard to the protection of intellectual property. Therefore, the question of restricting the grant of patents to inventions that meet the criteria of patentability to Indian companies only does not arise.

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	Application Number	Title of Invention	Applicant Name	Country Name
1	2	3	4	5
1.	3016/KOLNP/2006	An Antioxidant-Promoting Composition	Lifeline Nutraceutic A Ls Corporation	U.S.A.
2.	3338/KOLNP/2006	Herbal Composition	Lavender Hill Projects Pty Ltd	Australia
3.	303/KOLNP/2007	Herbal Composition	Lavender Hill Projects Pty Ltd.	Australia

1	2	3	4	5
4. 820/KOLNP/2007	Herbal Compositions for the Prevention or Treatment of Urinary Incontinence and Overactive Bladder	Biologic Health Solutions Pty Ltd		Australia
5. 2015/KOLNP/2008	Agent for Protecting Body Cells	Omnimedica AG		Switzerland
6. 322/KOLNP/2010	Herbal Compositions for the Treatment of Diabetes and/or Conditions Associated therewith	Ascarit Ltd.		Israel
7. 3325/KOLNP/2008	Extract of Herbal and the Composition Containing the Same	Dong-A Pharm. Co, Ltd.		Republic of Korea
8. 4899/KOLNP/2007	Lactic Acid Bacteria Fermented Substance and Fermented Milk Food Product Containing the Same	Kabushiki Kaisha Yakult Honsha		Japan
9. 5058/KOLNP/2007	Fermented Food Containing Bifidobacterium Bacteria and Method for Producing the Same	Kabushiki Kaisha Yakult Honsha		Japan
10. 219/KOLNP/2005	Confectionery Made From Herbal Mixtures	Ricola AG		Switzerland
11. 3942/KOLNP/2010	Methods for Synthesizing Kotalanol and Stereoisomers and Analogues thereof, and Novel Compounds Produced thereby	Simon Fraser University		Canada
12. 685/KOLNP/2010	Method for Preparing A Hypericum Extract In Neem Oil and A Substance So Obtained	Moses S.R.L.		SAN MARINO
13. 2770/MUMNP/2008	Tea Extracts for Reducing Off-Taste of Non-Nutritive Sweeteners	the Concentrate Manufacturing Company of Ireland		Bermuda
14. 889/MUMNP/2010	Herbal Compositions and Methods for Treating Hepatic Disorders	Sabell Corporation		Canada
15. 182/MUMNP/2009	Cinnamomi and Poria Composition and Uses thereof	Jiangsu Kanion Pharmaceuticals Co Ltd		China
16. 1421/MUMNP/2009	“Composition Comprising Trachelospermum Caulis and Pyrola Japonica Extracts for the Treatment and Prevention of Inflammatory Diseases”	Shin-II Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.		Republic of Korea
17. 1633/MUMNP/2010	“Environmentally Friendly Plant Protection Agents”	Arab Science and Technology Foundation		U.A.E.

1	2	3	4	5
18.	2229/CHE/2006	A therapeutic Composition and A Method thereof	Renaissance Herbs Inc	U.S.A.
19.	2954/CHENP/2007	Formulations and Treatments for Well-Being	Dolphst Pty. Ltd.	Australia
20.	3265/CHENP/2005	Hydrophilic Adhesive Compositions for Delivery of Herbal Medicines	3m Innovative Properties Company	U.S.A.
21.	284/CHENP/2008	Polymer Coated Nanofibrillar Structures and Methods for Cell Maintenance and Differentiation	Surmodics, Inc	U.S.A.
22.	6887/CHENP/2009	Medicinal Herbal Extract Having Anti-Obesity Effect	Newgex Inc	Republic of Korea
23.	23/DEL/2010	Herbal Composition for Skin Disorders	Himalaya Global Holdings Limited	West Indies
24.	2736/DEU2009	A Herbal Composition for Inflammatory Disorders	Himalaya Global Holdings Limited	West Indies
25.	1644/DELNP/2009	Herbal Composition for the Prevention of Wrinkles and Skin Disorders, Methods of Preparing the Same and Uses thereof	Himalaya Global Holdings Ltd.	Cayman Island
26.	258/DELNP/2005	An Anti-Microbial Composition	the Quigley Corporation	U.S.A.
27.	2151/DEL/2006	Herbal Composition for Maintaining/ Caring the Skin Around the Eye, Methods of Preparing the Same and Uses thereof	Mimi Corporation	Cayman Island
28.	2831/DEL/2006	Novel Herbal Composition of Extracts of Quercus Infectoria, Process for Preparing the Same and Use thereof	MMI Corporation	West Indies
29.	3120/DELNP/2005	A Harbal Composition Useful In the Management of Prostate Disorder	Healthaid Enterprises Pte. Ltd.	Hongkong (China)
30.	478/DEL/2008	Novel Herbal Acne Control Composition, Method of Manufacturing the Same and Use thereof	Himalaya Global Holdings Ltd.	West Indies
31.	167/DEL/2008	Herbal Dental Care Composition, Method of Manufacturing the Same and Use thereof	Himalaya Global Holdings Ltd.	Channel Island
32.	19/DELNP/2006	Herbal Compositions for the Treatment and Prevention of Prostate Disorders	Indena SPA	Italy

1	2	3	4	5
33.	198/DELNP/2010	Extract From Palm Leaves and a Method for Producing the Same	University Putra Malaysia	Malaysia
34.	22/DEL/2010	Herbal Composition for Diarrhoea	Himalaya Global Holdings Ltd.	West Indies
35.	2624/DEL/2009	Herbal Composition of Calcitriol Enriched Extracts From Solanum Species and Method for Preparing the Same	Himalaya Global Holdings Ltd.	West Indies
36.	2863/DELNP/2009	Compositions and Methods for Treating Infectious Bronchitis	The Quigley Corporation USA.	
37.	3129/DELNP/2007	Functional Composition or Food Comprising Whey Protein, Antibody Derived From Milk or Antibody	Aasama Chemical Co. Ltd.	Japan
38.	3557/DELNP/2011	“Herbal Extracts for Treatment of Chronic Wounds”	Parsroos Co.	Iran
39.	5163/DELNP/2007	Compositions and Methods for Reducing the Transmissivity of Illnesses	The Quigley Corporation U.S.A.	
40.	5883/DELNP/2009	Herbal Compositions Comprising Plant Material of Artemisia Herba-Alba (Asso) Asteraceae and/or Extracts thereof	Ram Biotechnological Research Ltd.	Israel
41.	6847/DELNP/2008	Use of a Combination of Ethanolic Rosa Sp., Urtica Dioica and Tanacetum Vulgare Extracts, Further Comprising Selenium and Urea and Having Been Exposed To A Pulsed Electromagnetic Field, for the Preparation of A Medicament for Immunostimulation and/or Treatment of Hiv Infection	Parsroos Co.	Iran
42.	734/DEL/2008	Novel Anti-Diabetic Herbal Composition, Method for Preparing the Same and Use thereof	Himalaya Global Holdings Ltd.	West Indies
43.	9676/DELNP/2007	Novel Anticancer Agent, Methods for Obtaining the Same and Pharmaceutical Compositions thereof	Mimi Corporation	Cayman Island
44.	109/DELNP/2007	Composition Comprising Neem Oil and Oil Extract of Hypericum Perforatum	Phytoceuticals Ltd.,	Switzerland

1	2	3	4	5
45.	1387/DEL/2009	A Novel Method for Preparing Herbal Tablets	Himalaya Global Holdings Ltd	Cayman Island
46.	1618/DEL/2010	A Herbal Composition for the Treatment of Diabetes and Pharmaceutical Formulations thereof	Himalaya Global Holdings Ltd.	U.A.E.
47.	1734/DEL/2010	A Novel Herbal Composition for Treatment of Kidney Related Dis-orders	Himalaya Global Holdings Limited	U.A.E.
48.	195/DEL/2009	Herbal Cleanser Compositions And Method thereof	Himalaya Global Holdings Limited	Cayman Island
49.	199/DEL/2009	Method of Preparation of Balms and Compositions thereof	Himalaya Global Holdings Limited	Cayman Island
50.	199/DELNP/2011	Novel Herbal Skin Lightening Composition, Methods of Production and Cosmetic Use thereof	Himalaya Global Holdings Ltd	U.A.E.
51.	200/DEL/2009	Method of Preparing Creams and Lotions and Compositions thereof	Himalaya Global Holdings Limited	Cayman Island
52.	2761/DEU2009	A Herbal Composition for Gastrointestinal Disorders	Himalaya Global Holdings Limited	West Indies
53.	3/DEL/2010	A Herbal Composition As Hepatoprotective and Treatment for Liver Disorders	Himalaya Global Holdings Ltd.	West Indies
54.	3081/DEL/2005	Red Herbal Dentifrice	Colgate-Palmolive Company	U.S.A.
55.	391/DEL/2009	Herbal Cleansing Composition and Methods thereof	Himalaya Global Holdings Ltd.	British Isles
56.	4/DEL/2010	A Herbal Composition as An Immunomodulator, and method for obtaining the same	Himalaya Global Holdings Ltd.	West Indies
57.	5/DEL/2010	A Novel Herbal Composition for Treatment of Psoriasis and Other Skin Disorders	Himalaya Global Holdings Ltd.	West Indies
58.	504/DEL/2009	Herbal Personal Care Formulations and Method of Preparing the Same	Himalaya Global Holdings Ltd.	British West Indies
59.	697/DEL/2009	Herbal Skin Care Compositions and Method for Preparing the Same	Himalaya Global Holdings Ltd.	British West Indies
60.	981/DELNP/2011	Process for Preparing A Herbal	Himalaya Global	U.A.E.

1	2	3	4	5
		Solid Formulation	Holdings Ltd.	
61.	1173/MAS/1995	A Process for Extracting A therapeutically Useful Fraction Designated As IRDNB From Neem Leaves	Neem Pharmaco	USA
62.	2237/CAL/1997	Process for Preparation of A Composition for Both Human and Veterinary Application	Ropapharm B.V.	NETHERLANDS
63.	1833/MAS/1998	A Pharmaceutically Acceptable Polymer Composition	Reckitt Benckiser Healthcare (UK) Limited	UK
64.	735/DEU2000	Process for the Preparation of Herbal Pharmaceutical Composition for the Management of Menopausal Syndrome	United Global Ventures Limited	Hongkong (China)
65.	IN/PCT/2001/O0180/DEL.	Dental Floss	Kolynos Do Brasil Ltd.	Brazil
66.	759/MUM/2003	Composition for Heart Disease, Method To Prepare Same	Tianjin Tasly Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.	China
67.	4/MUMNP/2004	A Nutritional Supplement	The Quigley Corporation	USA
68.	2073/CHENP/2004	Cooking Oil Antioxidant Composition, Method of Preparation and Use	Oil Process Systems; INC	USA
69.	I039/MUM/2004	Herbal Composition for Angina Pectoris	Tianjin Tasly Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.,	CHINA
70.	3184/DELNP/2004	Compositions for Preventing or Treating Pollenosis, Allergic Nephritis, Atopic Dermatitis, Asthma or Urticaria.	Matsuura Yakugyo Co., Ltd.	JAPAN
71.	4940/DELNP/2005	A Process of Providing A Standard Specification for A Medicinal Plant Material	Oxford Natural Products PLC	UK
72.	1701/CHE/2007	Ocimum Sanctum Plant Extract for Treating Osteoporosis and the Extraction Process thereof	Avestha Gengraine Technologies Private Limited	JAPAN
73.	1219/MUMNP/2007	Synthesis of Sodium Narcistatin and Related Compounds	Arizona Board of Regents	USA
74.	1737/KOL/2008	Bioactive Composition for Cosmetic Applications	Evonik Goldschmidt GMBH	Germany

1	2	3	4	5
75. 599/DEL/2009	Crash Box for Vehicle and Front Structure of Vehicle Body	Suzuki Motor Corporation	Japan	
76. 7379/CHENP/2009	Color Sorting Apparatus for Leaf-Shaped Article	Ideal System Co., Ltd	KOREA	
77. 1080/CHENP/2011	"Feed for Poultry and Swine'	Axis IP Holding Pte Ltd	Singapore	
78. 3047/KOLNP/2011	Compositions Comprising A Lipophilic Extract of Zingiber Officinale and An Extract of Cynara Scolynus, Which Are Useful for the Prevention and Treatment of Oesophageal Reflux and Irritable Bowel Syndrome	Indena S.P.A	Italy	
79. 3052/KOLNP/20U	Compositions Comprising Lipophilic Extracts of Zingiber Officinale and Echinacea Angustifolia for the Prevention and Treatment of Gastro-Oesophageal Reflux and Chemotherapy Induced EMESIS	Indena Spa.	Italy	

***Statement-II***

Sl. No.	Application Number	Patent Number	Title of Invention	Applicant Name	Country Name
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	3016/KOLNP/2006	248562	An Antioxidant-Promoting Composition	Lifeline Nutraceuticals Corporation	U.S.A.
2.	219/KOLNP/2005	235956	Confectionery Made From Herbal Mixtures	RICOLA AG	Switzerland
3.	2770/MUMNP/2008	249456	Tea Extracts for Reducing Off-Taste of Non-Nutritive Sweeteners	The Concentrate Manufacturing Company of Ireland	Bermuda
4.	258/DELNP/2005	242831	An Anti-Microbial Composition	The Quigley Corporation	U.S.A.

***Statement-III***

Sl. No.	Application Number	Title of Invention	Patent Number	Applicant Name	Country Name
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	00580/DELNP/2004	An Antiulcer Synergistic Herbal Formulation	233430	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	00584/DELNP/2004	Anti-Cough, Anti-Tussive and Throat Soothing Synergistic Herbal Formulation	225350	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India
3.	01837/DEUMP/2003	A Novel Herbal Chemical Composition for the Treatment of Cancer	233478	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India
4.	03/DEL/2002	A Synergistic Herbal Composition	226231	Dabur Research Foundation	India
5.	101/DEL/2005	A Herbal Namkeen Tea Powder and A Process for the Preparation thereof	241184	Defence Research and Development organisation	India
6.	1017/DEL/2000	A Process for the Preparation of A Radioprotective Extract From Podophyllum Hexandrum	191747	Defence Research and Development organisation	India
7.	1028/DEL/2004	A Formulation for Herbal Face Cream Suitable for Oily Skin	240420	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India
8.	1030/DEL/2004	An Analgesic and Refreshing Herbal Composition Useful As Dentrifrices.	239740	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India
9.	1036/DEL/2001	A Process for Preparation of a Radioprotective Herbal Extract From Tinosporasps Plant	195062	Defence Research and Development organisation	India
10.	1053/DEL/2005	A Medicated Herbal Tea and a Process for the Formulation thereof	242959	Defence Research and Development organisation	India
11.	1073/MAS/1999	A Synergistic Herbal Anti - Maggot and Topical Care Composition and Process thereof	243310	Natural Remedies Private Ltd.	India
12.	1092/DEL/2000	A Process for Preparation of a Radioprotective Herbal Extract Form the Roots and Rhizomes of Podophyllum Hexandrum	191821	Defence Research and Development organisation	India
13.	1153/DEL/2000	A Process for Preparation of a Radioprotective Herbal Extract	194325	Defence Research and Development organisation	India
14.	1195/DEL/2004	A Herbal Insecticidal Composition	234479	Indian Council of Medical Research	India
15.	1203/DEL/2001	A PROCESS FOR PREPARATION OF AN ANALGESIC OR TOOTHACHE PAIN-Rlueving AND	194983	Councilof Scientific and Industrial Research	India

1	2	3	4	5	6
SUBSTANTIALLY CLOVE OIL-FREE, REFRESHING HERBAL COMPOSITION					
16. 121/BOM/1996	Process of Isolation and Extraction of Azadirachtin From Neem Seed Powder	182788	Shri Banoo Prasad G. Bhat Trustees of Shree Vile Parle Kelavani Mandal	India	
17. 122/CHE/2004	A Novel Synergistic Herbal Formulation for Diabetes Cure	239060	Lanson Bio Tech Private Limited	India	
18. 1243/MUM/2005	A Herbal Pain- Relief Composition	241583	Pharmacon Remedies [Bombay] Pvt. Ltd.	India	
19. 1260/DEL/1999	A Process for the Preparation of A Synergistic Herbal Composition Useful for Treatment of Drug Resistant Bacterial Infections	191363	Dabur Research Foundation	India	
20. 1261/DELNP/2005	Novel Herbal Composition As Memory Enhancer In Alzheimers Condition	236752	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	
21. 1266/DELNP/2005	Dental Care Herbal Formulation and Its Preparation thereof	227723	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	
22. 1278/MUM/2006	Milk Replacer Formulation for Calves	228679	Kolhapur Zilla Sahakari Dudh Utpadak Sangh Ltd.	India	
23. 1280/DEL/2003	A Composition Useful for Treating Acute and Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	225222	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	
24. 1286/DELNP/2005	Development of Novel Herebal Formulation Used As An Anti-Diabetic On Traditional Indigenous Knowledge	240358	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	
25. 133/DEL/2001	A Herbal Composition To Arrest Rancidity In Poultry Meat and A Process for Preparation thereof	230849	Defence Research and Development organisation	India	
26. 1338/DEL/2005	A Novel Peroxidase Enzyme	238035	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	
27. 1340/DEL/2003	Novel Herbal Composition for the Treatment of Gastric Ulcer	221610	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	
28. 13S/DEL/2003	Herbal Health Protective and Promotive Nutraceutical Formulation	242387	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	

1	2	3	4	5	6
for Diabetics and Process for Preparing the Same					
29. 140/MAS/1998	A Novel Herbal Anti-Bloat Composition	187638	M/S Indian Herbs Research and Supply Co.	India	
30. 1403/DEL/1998	A Process for the Preparation of A Novel Synergistic Herbal Composition Useful In the Treatment of Acute Hepatitis E Infection	189316	Dabur Research Foundation	India	
31. 143/DEL/2001	A Process for the Extraction of organic Colourants From Plants	230948	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	
32. 144/DEL/2001	A Process for Preparation of Herbal Colours Useful for Cosmaceutical Applications	230785	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	
33. 147/DEL/2003	A Process for the Preparation of Herbal Wines From Himalayan Berries	232990	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.	India	
34. 1641/DELNP/2004	A Herbal Health Drink Composition	227860	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	
35. 166/DEL/2003	A Process for Insecticidal Herbal Formulation Effective In Controlling Malaria Vector, Mosquitoes	223940	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	
36. 168/DEL/2002	A Process for the Preparation of Curcuminoids Mixture From Spent Turmeric Oleoresin	194592	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	
37. 1795/DEL/2005	A Process for the Preparation of An Antimicrobial Extract From Leaves of the Plant Callistemon Rigidus	233621	Department of Biotechnology	India	
38. 1972/DEL/1998	An Improved Process for the Preparation of Technical Grade Azadirachtin.	188756	Council of Scientific and Industrail Research	India	
39. 21/DEL/2001	A Process for Preparation of A Radioprotective Herbal Extract From Plant Hippophae Sps Rhamnoides	192060	Defence Research and Development organisation	India	
40. 2128/DEL/1997	A Process for Preparation of	185770	Council of Scientific and	India	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Herbal Pain Balm"		Industrial Research	
41.	2131/DELNP/2004	A Health Protective Herbal Soft Drink	233541	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India
42.	215/OEL/2001	A Process for the Isolation of Aromatic Turmerone Oil From Turmeric Oleoresin Industry Waste	231051	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India
43.	215/DEL/2006	A Herbal Composition Effective Against Nazfuddam and A Process for the Preparation thereof"	249180	Defence Research and Development organisation	India
44.	2176/CAL/1997	A Method for the Preparation of Improved Insect Repellent Composition	188839	West Bengal Pharmaceutical and Phytochemical Development Corporation Limited	India
45.	218/DEL/2006	A Novel Herbal Composition Effective Against Coryza and A Process for Preparing thereof	249186	Central Council For Research In Unani Medicine	India
46.	222/CAL/1999	A Herbal Composition for the Treatment of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Bronchitis and Respiratory Disorders	237569	Dalmia Centre For Biotechnology	India
47.	2221/DELNP/2004	A Synergistic Herbal Composition	232949	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India
48.	233/MUM/2003	Herbal Skin-Care Composition	247575	The Kelkar Education Trust's Scientific Research Centre	India
49.	240/DEL/1999	A Synergistic Formulation Useful As Natural Herbal Tooth Powder	215680	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India
50.	243/DEL/2003	A Synergistic Composition Useful As An Insect Repellent	226290	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India
51.	244/MUM/2000	A Process for Preparing Herbal Composition	204341	Godrej Consumer Products United	India
52.	249/BOM/1999	A Composition for the Treatment of Burns, Cufs and Like Wounds	216339	M/S. Cipla Limited	India
53.	2507/DEL/2004	Development of Harbal Nutritious Chocaeate and Its Processing	248784	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India
54.	253/DEL/2001	A Process for Preparation of A Radioprotective Herbal Formulation	192177	Defence Research and Development organisation	India

1	2	3	4	5	6
		From Podophyllum Hexandrum			
55.	257/DEL/2003	A Process for the Preparation of An Extract and Bio-Active Fractions From Cuminum Cyminum and Composition therefrom	224378	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India
56.	260/DEL/2004	A Herbal Formulation for Toothache and Related Disorders and A Process for Preparation thereof	240652	Defence Research and Development organisation	India
57.	261/MUM/2005	A Neem Oil Based Wound Healing Ointment or Cream	222010	Godrej Agrovet Limited	India
58.	266/DEL/2001	A Process for Preparing A Herbal Ophthalmic Formulation for Delaying the Onset Progression of Cataract.	197245	All India Institute of Medical Sciences	India
59.	266/DEL/2002	A Process for the Preparation of Novel Herbal Nutraceutical	211254	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India
60.	266/MAS/2003	the Novel Process for Making Palatable Biscuit Formulation of Chyavanaprasham Confection	207451	The Arya Vaidya Pharmacy (Coimbatore) Limited	India
61.	269/DEL/2006	A Process for the Preparation of Herbal Extract From the Fern Cheilanthes Farinose Effective Aganist Liver Diseases	250038	Department of Biotechnology	India
62.	274/DEL/2003	A Process for Obtaining &#946; Aescin from Indian Horse Chestnut(AESCULUS INCHCA).	231553	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India
63.	2838/DELNP/2004	An Improved Process for the Preparation of Lipid Soluble Extract From Curcuma Species	229247	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India
64.	293/CHE/2004	An Improved Granular Formulation of Neem Seed Extract and Its Process thereof	241478	E.I.D Parry (India) Limited	India
65.	316/DEL/1999	A Process for the Preparation of A Novel Spermicidal Composition	190830	Defence Research and Development organisation	India
66.	317/DEL/1999	A Process for Preparation of Spermicidal Vaginal Tablet	190986	Defence Research and Development organisation	India
67.	326/BOM/1996	A Process of Preparing Anti	180999	Raptakos Brett and	India

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Aids Ayurvedic Medicine/ Compositions		Co.Ltd	
68.	337/DEL/2002	A Process for the Preparation of Soup Powder Formulation Based On Indian Gooseberry (Phyllunthus Embucal)	195797	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India
69.	344/DEL/2000	A Process for the Manufacture of A Novel Herbal Extract for Treating Gynaecological and Other Related Disorders	191020	Dabur Research Foundation	India
70.	3501/DELNP/2004	A Herbal Composition Useful for Gastro-Intestinal Disorders & Process thereof	245725	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.	India
71.	365/DEL/2002	A Process for Preparing A Herbal Ophthalmic Formulation for Delaying the Onset and Progression of Cataract	193358	All India Institute of Medical Sciences	India
72.	366/DEL/2002	A Process for Preparing A Herbal Ophthalmic Formulation for Delaying the Onset and Progression of Cataract	193362	All India Institute of Medical Sciences	India
73.	377/DELNP/2004	Novel Synergistic Herbal Composition As Brain Tonic and Method for Preparation-thereof	238309	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India
74.	405/MUM/2004	A Novel Vanadium-Flavonoid Complex	245326	National Centre For Cell Soence	India
75.	412/DEL/2003	A Process for the Preparation of Antioxidant Conserve From Indian Curry Leaves (Murraya Koenigii Spreng)	247639	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India
76.	418/DEL/2002	A Herbal Ophthalmic Formulation of Ocimum Sanctum for Delaying the Onset and Progression of Cataract	217878	All India Institute of Medical Sciences	India
77.	462/DEL/2003	A Process for the Preparation of (-)-Epicatechin From A New Natural Source Namely Dichrostachys Cinerea	225168	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India

1	2	3	4	5	6
78.	474/MUM/2000	A Cosmetic Skin Care Composition	188850	Hindustan Lever Limited	India
79.	475/DEL/2000	An Herbal therapeutic Product	216784	Indian Council of Medical Research	India
80.	478/MUM/2006	Herbal Composition Comprising Extract of Root of Murraya Koenigii for Treatment of Infections Caused By Dermatophytes	249133	Piramal Life Sciences Limited	India
81.	48/MUM/2002	A Novel Herbal Based Composition	221042	Gufic Healthcare Limited	India
82.	486/MUM/2004	A Process of Preparing A Neem Oil and Turpentine Oil Based Wound Healing Ointment or Cream	207868	Godrej Agrovet Limited	India
83.	488/MUM/2004	A Process for Preparing A Neem Oil Based Wound Healing Ointment or Cream	213607	Godrej Agrovet Limited	India
84.	491/DEL/1998	A Process for the Preparation of A Spermicidal Substance	188953	Defence Research and Development organisation	India
85.	492/MUM/2003	A Pharmaceutical Preparation for Treatment of Adenocarcinoma of the Prostate	200878	Sahajanand Biotech Private Limited	India
86.	494/DEL/1998	A Process for the Preparation of a Spermicidal Substance	189311	Defence Research and Development organisation	India
87.	550/MUM/2001	A Process of Producing a therapeutic Herbal Composition for Treatment of Arthritis Capsules	190494	M/S. Alembic Limited	India
88.	573/DEL/2001	A Process for the Preparation of a Synergistic Herbal Composition Useful In the Treatment of Bone Metabolic Disorders	192493	Dabur Research Foundation	India
89.	574/DEL/2001	Herbal Composition for Treatment of Bone Metabolic Disorders	209451	Dabur Research Foundation	India
90.	582/DEL/2003	A Herbal Composition Against Bronchial Asthma and Process for Preparation thereof	244034	Central Council For Research In Unani Medicine	India
91.	585/DEL/2004	A Process for the Preparation of Antioxidant From Black Cumin (Nigella Sativa.) Seeds	243225	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India

1	2	3	4	5	6
92. 595/OEL/2004	A Process for the Preparation of Antioxidant Conerves From the Roots of Indian Sarsaparilla (Hemidesmus Indicus.R.Br.)	240828	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	india	
93. 603/MUM/2004	Safed Musli Herbal Composition In Ready To Drink Form and Process for Preparation thereof	238212	Nandan Agro Farms Pvt. Ltd.	India	
94. 635/DEL/2001	A Process for Preparing An oral Liquid Herbal Composition for Management of Asthma	194647	Dabur Research Foundation	India	
95. 636/DEL/2001	A Synergistic Composition Usful for Management of Asthma	217095	Dabur Research Foundation	India	
96. 655/BOM/1997	An Improved Process for the Preparation of Synergistic oral Formulation In the Tablet Form of therapeutically Active.	184504	M/S. Synit Drugs Private Limited	India	
97. 657/BOM/1997	An Improved Process for the Preparation of Synergistic oral Formulation In the Tablet Form of therapeutically Active Herbal Ingredients	184846	Synit Drugs Private Limited	India	
98. 687/CAL/2001	A Process for Preparing A Herbal Skin Cream	195630	Emami Limited	India	
99. 7/MUM/2000	A Method for the Preparation of Herbal Extract for Curing and/or Alleviating Inflammation In Human Beings.	188841	C. B. Patel Research Centre For Chemistry and Biological Sciences	India	
100. 748/MUM/2000	Process for Preparation of the Extract and the Formulations thereof for Diabetes From Herbal Source	188858	Ajanta Pharma Limited	India	
101. 761/DEL/2001	A Formulation From Extract of Indian Green Mussel (Perna Viridis) Useful for Inhibiting Osteoclast Formation and Bone Resorption.	211351	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	
102. 774/DEL/1999	A Process for the Preparation of Water Based Stable Micro-Emulsion Formulation of Neem Oil.	190838	Delhi University	India	

1	2	3	4	5	6
103. 779/MUM/2002	A Process for Herbal Extraction of Saponins From Sapindus for Anticonvulsant Activity	196014	Lupin Ltd.		India
104. 78/MAS/1998	A Process for the Preparation of A Herbal Broad Spectrum Antimicrobial, Dermatological Composition	186856	M/S. Natural Remedies Pvt.Ltd	India	
105. 797/DEL/1996	A Process for the Preparation of A Synergistic Novel Herbal Pharmaceutical Composition Useful In the Treatment of Hepatitis -B' Viral Infection In Mammals	189717	Dabur Research Foundation		India
106. 811/MUM/2006	Herbal Composition for Treatment of Oligospermia and To Increase Sperm Motility	227492	Sharad Pawar College of Pharmacy		India
107. 816/MAS/1998	A Herbal Antimicrobial Dermatological Drug	226999	Natural Remedies Pvt. Ltd	India	
108. 831/DEL/1999	A Process of Preparing A Synergistic Homeopathic Composition For the Treatment of Dry Cough, Cough With Expectoration Rattung, Cough, Laryngitis and Bronchitis.	190581	SBL Limited		India
109. 838/DEL/2003	A Herbal Hypoglycemic Compound for Controlling Diabetes Melitus	230753	Indian Council of Medical Research		India
110. 844/MAS/2002	A Process and Technique To Enhance the Absorption of Curcuminoids	200430	Arjuna Natural Extracts Ltd		India
111. 895/DEL/2001	A Process for the Preparation of Herbal Nutraceutical Formulation for Females/Expectant Mothers	194682	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research		India
112. 900/DEL/2000	A Process for the Preparation of A Herbal Extract From the Plant Asparagus Racemosus Having Immunomodulatory Activity"	194364	Council of Sceintific and Industrial Research		India
113. 949/DEL/2000	A Process To Prepare A Herbal Preparation (Phytomedicine) for Cancer From Janakia Arayalpathra Root	191799	Department of Science and Technology		India

1	2	3	4	5	6
114. 960/MUM/2001	A Composition Effective In the Removal of Ectoparasites and Aprocess for the Preparation thereof		215134	Marico Industries United	India
115. 969/DEL/2002	A Process for Preparation of Herbal Formulation Useful for the Treatment of Diabetes		230817	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India
116. 971/MUM/2004	Process of Recovery of Pure Curcumins From Turmeric Rhizomes		205792	Godavari Sugar Mills Limited	India
117. 977/DEL/2003	A Process for the Isolation and Purification of Sesquiterpene Compounds from a Curcuma Plant		225387	University of Delhi	India

**Decline in Number of Sparrows and Bees**

\*347. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP

NARAYANRAO:

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

(a) whether the Electro Magnetic Radiation (EMR) from communication towers has been found to be one of the causes of decline in the number of sparrows and bees in the country;

(b) if so, the measures taken to protect the lives of sparrows and bees;

(c) whether there is any proposal to formulate a law to protect the flora and fauna from EMR in the country both in the rural and the urban areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAYANTHI

NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) An Expert Group comprising wildlife scientists, bird experts and physicists from reputed institutions was constituted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests in August 2010 to study the 'possible impacts of communication towers on wildlife including birds and bees'. The group in its report submitted to the Ministry in September 2011 confirms the adverse effects of electro magnetic radiations (EMR) from mobile phones and communication towers on the health of human beings. However, it also points out that exact co-relation between radiation of communication towers and health of wildlife is so far not established. The report also states that although existing literature depicts adverse effects of electro magnetic (EMR) on the biological systems of living beings, more research is required to assess the true impact of EMR on free-living floral and faunal species, including birds and bees in the country.

(c) and (d) Since, more studies are required to study the true impact of EMR on wildlife flora and fauna, including birds and bees, it is not advisable to formulate laws on the subject at this stage.

**Inoperative EPF Accounts**

\*348. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":

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

(a) the State-wise details of the funds lying in the Employees Provident Fund (EPF);

(b) whether a large number of accounts of the employees/labourers remain inoperative for several years;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken by the Government to disburse this amount to the rightful claimants;

(d) whether the computerization of EPF accounts has been delayed since long; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) As per the Accounts of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation for the year 2010-11, the State-wise details of amount lying in the Employees' Provident Fund are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) As per the Annual Accounts of the Organization for the year 2010-11, Rs. 14,914.81 Crore is lying in Inoperative Accounts which has not been claimed when due by the members over the years.

The reasons therefor are as under:

1. Some of the members do not withdraw the balance in their account since:

- a) The interest earned on such deposits is exempt from Income Tax.
- b) Such deposits are safe investments and cannot be attached even by decree of any court.
- c) Sometimes the rate of interest on the

Employees' Provident Fund deposits is higher than other comparative investment in the market.

2. The members after switching over from one covered establishment to another do not transfer the balance as they find it difficult to get their old account transferred to the new account. As a result, the old account becomes inoperative after some time.

The following steps have been taken by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation to reduce the inoperative accounts:

- i) In order to reduce the number of inoperative accounts the Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India has issued a Notification dated 15.01.2011 to disallow interest on Inoperative Accounts with effect from 01.04.2011.
- ii) Publicity through print and electronic media is made to educate the members to file their claims for settlement. Similarly, the employers' and employees' unions have also been requested to advise the members to file their claims for settlement.
- iii) Further, provision for transfer of provident fund account from one establishment to another through electronic mode has been introduced to simplify and to facilitate the transfer process.
- (d) and (e) The current phase of the Computerisation Project of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation was approved by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund in its 182nd meeting held on 17th April, 2008 and accordingly the Project has been implemented in collaboration with the National Informatics Center in 119 offices out of 120 offices by 31st March 2011. The computerisation in Keonjhar (Odisha) office could not be completed as suitable building for the same could not be located.

**Statement***State-wise details of amount lying in Provident Fund for the year 2010-11*

(Amount in Crores)

Sl. No.	State	EPF Contribution Account Closing Balance as on 31.03.2011	Inoperative Account Closing Balance as on 31.03.2011	Total Amount lying in the Provident Fund Account
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12,135.10	1,272.70	13,407.80
2.	Bihar	1,169.03	204.21	1,373.24
3.	Chhattisgarh	948.88	170.24	1,119.12
4.	Delhi	12,852.05	6.66	12,858.71
5.	Goa	1,177.33	83.10	1,260.43
6.	Gujarat	9,884.22	636.40	10,520.62
7.	Haryana	6,742.14	983.64	7,725.78
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1,004.71	156.85	1,161.56
9.	Jharkhand	1,307.48	0.05	1,307.53
10.	Karnataka	20,345.78	696.07	21,041.85
11.	Kerala	4,591.80	0.19	4,591.99
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4,430.26	331.30	4,761.56
13.	Maharashtra	38,583.31	4,952.56	43,535.87
14.	North E. Region	1,253.84	61.92	1,315.76
15.	Odisha	2,560.03	282.50	2,842.53
16.	Punjab	7,401.65	435.51	7,837.16
17.	Rajasthan	3,916.85	505.73	4,422.58
18.	Tamil Nadu	15,683.58	1,603.23	17,286.81
19.	Uttarakhand	1,364.14	99.43	1,463.57
20.	Uttar Pradesh	7,488.11	1,590.56	9,078.67
21.	West Bengal	8,717.06	841.96	9,559.02 -
Total		1,63,557.35	14,914.81	1,78,472.16

**Growth Rate in Core Industries**

be pleased to state:

\*349. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(a) the details of the growth of the core industries/sectors, consumer goods, their contribution and weightage in the index of industrial production

and on the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the industrial growth rate has been varying amongst States in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the States which posted higher growth during the last year as compared to the current year;

(d) whether due to international economic recession and the recent economic unrest in Greece

and other European countries, several Indian industries have started reducing their production due to high production cost/interest rate; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) The details regarding growth rates of Core Industries and consumer goods sectors measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) and their weightage in the IIP are given in the table below.

*Growth Rate of Core Industries and Consumers Goods sector*

(in percentage)

Sector	weight in IIP	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2010-11 (April-October)	2011-12 (April-October)
Coal	4.4	8.0	8.1	-0.3	0.3	-5.5
Crude Oil	5.2	-1.8	0.5	11.9	10.7	4.2
Natural Gas	1.7	1.3	44.6	10.0	22.2	-8.3
Refinery Products	5.9	3.0	-0.4	3.0	1.4	3.6
Fertilizers	1.3	-3.9	12.7	0.0	-2.0	0.2
Steel (Alloy+Non alloy)	6.7	1.9	6.0	8.9	8.3	8.7
Cement	2.4	7.2	10.5	4.5	6.6	2.8
Electricity	10.3	2.7	6.2	5.5	4.8	8.6
Overall Core Sector Index	37.9	2.8	6.6	5.7	5.9	4.3
Consumer Goods	29.8	0.9	7.7	8.6	9.1	3.7

The industrial sector comprising mining, manufacturing and electricity, which are the components of IIP, had a weight of 20.3% in the base year of 2004-05 in the GDP.

Contribution of industrial sector to GDP growth in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 was 12.1%; 21.0% and 18.4%, respectively. In first half of current year, contribution of industrial sector to GDP growth was 13.3%

(b) and (c) The State-wise rate of growth of manufacturing sector (at constant 2004-05 prices) during

2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in the enclosed Statement. Information on the rate of growth of the current year is not available.

(d) and (e) There has been a moderation in industrial growth in recent months. Moderation is partly due to the global economic uncertainty including in European countries and also the domestic factors, particularly hardening of interest rates. It is however, not possible to assess as to what extent each of these factors have individually contributed to the moderation in industrial growth.

***Statement****Rate of growth of manufacturing at 2004-05 prices (in per cent)*

State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	1.6	5.0	8.1
Arunachal Pradesh	0.9	17.2	NA
Assam	5.9	2.6	0.5
Bihar	21.9	15.2	15.0
Chhattisgarh	2.4	10.0	13.0
Goa	5.8	6.4	NA
Gujarat	4.7	11.0	NA
Haryana	2.9	10.5	11.2
Himachal Pradesh	-0.1	7.8	0.9
Jainmu and Kashmir	8.5	8.2	8.3
Jharkhand	-31.8	-6.0	-5.5
Karnataka	9.1	4.4	9.8
Kerala	11.2	14.6	NA
Madhya Pradesh	3.2	9.1	NA
Maharashtra	-3.8	16.3	8.6
Manipur	-2.6	7.2	7.3
Meghalaya	-4.7	11.9	11.9
Mizoram	-3.1	11.2	NA
Nagaland	-13.3	NA	NA
Odisha	11.2	14.7	8.7
Punjab	5.2	13.3	10.2
Rajasthan	2.4	15.4	0.2
Sikkim	9.0	1.0	3.4
Tamil Nadu	1.3	9.4	7.8
Tripura	3.7	3.7	3.7
Uttar Pradesh	-7.8	7.0	8.9
Uttarakhand	20.9	9.5	7.7

1	2	3	4
West Bengal	0.9	4.3	NA
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.3	31.2	NA
Chandigarh	0.5	6.6	7.5
Delhi	-6.4	9.1	-0.5
Puducherry	- 11.3	10.1	10.8

### **Contract Workers**

\*350. SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

(a) whether the service conditions, wage structure, welfare and amenities available to the contract workers as stipulated in Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 are not being strictly followed all over the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to amend or revamp the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 in the light of the widespread outsourcing of works in the major industries and also for the automatic absorption of contract labourers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the extent to which the Inter State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979 is effective in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The Central Government is appropriate Government in respect of the establishments in central sphere. The respective State Governments are the appropriate Government for the establishments in state sphere and private institutions also come under their jurisdiction. The provisions of the Act are strictly being implemented through the Central Industrial Relations Machinery and action is being taken against the violators of the Act in the Central Sphere.

(b) and (c) A proposal to amend the Contract

Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 is under consideration of the Government to protect the interest of the contract workers in term of wages and social security. However, there is no proposal for amending the said Act for automatic absorption of contract labourers.

(d) Automatic absorption can pave the way for back door entry in regular jobs and also effect the employment prospects of the SCs/STs, OBCs and other categories for which reservation has been provided in regular jobs.

(e) The Government has not conducted any study to find out the extent to which the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1979 is effective in the country. However, on the recommendation of Working Group constituted by Indian Labour Conference held at New Delhi on 20th & 21st February, 2009, a Tripartite Group was constituted to examine the provision of Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1979. The Group examined various provisions of the Act and reviewed the problems faced by the migrant workers, existing provisions of the Act, enforcement machinery, problem in implementation of the Act etc. The Group has submitted its report and the report has been placed before Indian Labour Conference held on 23-24 November, 2010.

### **Single Laned National Highways**

\*351. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:  
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

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

(a) the details and the number of single laned National Highways (NHs) in the country, State-wise and NH-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to convert all the single lane/intermediate lane National Highways into two lanes;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith the likely expenditure to be incurred thereon and the time-frame fixed for their completion;

(d) whether the Government is proposes to restrict the numbers of bidders for these projects in order to ensure fair and open competition; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the financial assistance being provided by the World Bank for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of National Highways (NHs) having less than 2-lanes are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) This Ministry envisages to convert all single/intermediate lane NHs into two lane NHs in the next five year plan (2012-17) subject to availability of

funds and also keeping in view inter-se priority of other required development works under Annual Plan through budgetary allocations including Special Projects likely to be taken up on Engineering-Procurement-Construction (EPC) mode, proposed loan assistance from World Bank and other programmes such as National Highways Development Project (NHDP)-Phase IVA, Phase-A of Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in North-East (SARDP-NE) and Arunachal Pradesh Package, road connectivity programme for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas, etc.

However, it is premature to indicate any time frame for their completion along with likely expenditure to be incurred pending finalization of the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) 3,770 km length of various NHs has been identified for their development to 2-lane NH standards with proposed World Bank Loan Assistance. The World Bank has indicated the loan structure in tranches and the first tranche of loan may comprise of US\$1.00 billion. Based on this, about 1,270 km length of NHs has been segregated out of 3,770 km for first tranche of loan.

#### **Statement**

*The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of National Highways (NHs) having less than 2-lanes along with their lengths*

Sl.	State/Union Territory	Details of NHs which are single/intermediate lane	Total length
No.		NH No.	(km)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16, 43, 63, 202, 214, 214A, 221 & 234	318
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37, 52, 52A, 52B, 153 & 229	1,780
3.	Assam	52, 53 & 54	409
4.	Bihar	2C, 19, 28B, 30A, 57A, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 98, 99, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107 & 110	1,527
5.	Chhattisgarh	16, 78, 200, 202 & 221	396
6.	Goa	4A, 17 & 17B	42

1	2	3	4
7.	Gujarat	8A & 228	153
8.	Haryana	65 & 73A	33
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20, 20A, 21 A, 22, 70, 72B, 73A & 88	770
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1A, IB & ID	377
11.	Jharkhand	33, 75, 78, 80, 98, 99 & 100	624
12.	Karnataka	4A, 13, 67, 206, 209, 212, 218 & 234	845
13.	Kerala	17,49, 208,212,213 & 220	298
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12, 12A, 26B, 27, 59A, 69, 75, 76, 78, 86 & 92	1,096
15.	Maharashtra	204, 211 & 222	22
16.	Manipur	53, 150 & 155	496
17.	Meghalaya	40, 44,51 &62	349
18.	Mizoram	44A, 54, 54A, 54B, 150 & 154	685
19.	Nagaland	61, 150 & 155	308
20.	Odisha	6, 23, 75, 200, 201, 203, 217 & 224	709
21.	Rajasthan	3A, 11A, 11B, 65, 65A, 76A, 76B, 89, 90, 112, 113, 116 & 116A	1,126
22.	Sikkim	31A	62
23.	Tamil Nadu	45A, 49, 208, 226 & 230	80
24.	Tripura	44	370
25.	Uttar Pradesh	28C, 76, 91A, 92, 231, 232 & 233	248
26.	Uttarakhand	58, 72B, 74, 87, 94, 108, 109, 119, 121, 123 & 125	1,587
27.	West Bengal	2B, 31A, 31D, 35,55, 60, 60A, 80,81 & 117	528
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	223	300

**Manufacturing of Sukhoi Aircraft**

\*352. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) has started manufacturing of Sukhoi-30 MKI fighter aircraft as per the Defence Procurement Procedure;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the infrastructure created by the HAL vis-a-vis the production capacity in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has asked HAL to speed up the manufacturing of the aircraft and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the delivery schedule fixed by HAL in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken for the timely delivery/

induction of the aircraft in the Indian Air Force?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) The licenced production of SU-30 MKI aircraft commenced at HAL in 2004-05 under the procedures for defence procurement laid down in 1992.

(b) An Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) was concluded on 4th October, 2000 between the Governments of Republic of India and Russian Federation for transfer of Licence and Technical Documentation to India, for production of 140 SU-30 MKI Aircraft, its engines and aggregates. The Government's approval was conveyed to HAL in January 2001. As per the approval, the production capacity envisaged was 12 aircraft per year. A production line for manufacture of Su 30-MKI aircraft has been set up in Nasik plant of HAL.

(c) As per Government's approval, the project was to commence from the year 2004-05 and finish by 2017-18. However, subsequently on the request of IAF the delivery schedule of 140 Aircraft was compressed to 2014-15 and government's approval in this regard was conveyed to HAL in March, 2006. As per the revised government approval, the production capacity envisaged was 16 aircraft per year.

(d) Subsequent to the government's approval of March 2006, contracts were concluded by HAL with IAF for supply of 140 SU-30 MK aircraft by 2014-15. Further contract for supply of additional 40 SU-30 MKI aircraft was concluded with IAF for completion by 2014-15, along with the earlier order of 140 aircraft.

(e) HAL has taken the following steps for timely delivery of aircraft to the Indian Air Force:

- (i) Commissioning of additional tooling, jigs and fixtures in manufacturing and assembly shops.
- (ii) Increased outsourcing.
- (iii) Development of alternate vendors.
- (iv) Improvements in manufacturing processes and operations in order to reduce cycle time.
- (v) Effective monitoring and timely interventions through Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP).

(vi) Recruitment/re-deployment of manpower in critical work centers.

#### **Polluting Industrial Units**

\*353. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the number of polluting industries in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, industry-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any stringent steps to stop pollution from such units;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Government has identified 17 categories of highly polluting industries. There are 2608 industries identified under 17 categories of highly polluting industries. Of these, 1924 industries have provided requisite pollution control systems to comply with the prescribed standards. 339 units are closed and 345 industries are not having adequate facilities to meet with the prescribed standards. The State wise and category wise distribution of these highly polluting industries is given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

The State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) are the statutory bodies to grant consent to the industries under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The SPCBs have also identified the polluting industries based on their pollution potential and have further grouped them into red, orange and green categories. The identified industries are monitored on regular basis by SPCBs and PCCs for assessing the status of their compliance with the prescribed pollution control norms.

(c) to (e) The Government has taken several steps to control pollution from such industries as given below:

- (i) Regular monitoring of industrial units by the SPCBs and PCCs for ensuring environmental compliance.
- (ii) Issue of directions to the defaulting industries by SPCBs / PCCs including closing down their manufacturing processes.
- (iii) Notification of general and industry specific emission and effluent standards to check industrial pollution.
- (iv) Identification of 88 critically polluted industrial clusters for restoration of environmental quality in these areas.
- (v) Evolved mutually agreed programme for seeking participation of Corporate in environmental pollution control under Corporate Responsibility for Environmental Protection (CREP).
- (vi) Setting up of 153 Common Effluent Treatment Plants and 29 Common Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities for management of effluents and Hazardous waste respectively.
- (vii) Introduction of clean technologies in industrial units for reducing generation of air and water pollution.

***Statement-I***

*Statewise Status of 17 Categories of Highly Polluting Industries*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Complying 3	Not Complying 4	Closed 5	Total 6
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	20	4	0	24
2.	Andhra Pradesh	352	67	31	450
3.	Bihar	17	0	0	17
4.	Chhattisgarh	70	5	0	75
5.	Goa	16	1	0	17
6.	Gujarat	142	53	60	255
7.	Haryana	68	10	4	82
8.	Himachal Pradesh	14	0	3	17
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	0	3	10
10.	Jharkhand	22	0	5	27
11.	Karnataka	119	9	12	140
12.	Kerala	24	8	17	49
13.	Madhya Pradesh	42	18	5	65
14.	Maharashtra	237	8	69	314
15.	Meghalaya	9	2	0	11
16.	Mizoram	1	0	0	1
17.	Odisha	38	7	8	53

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Punjab	57	13	20	90
19.	Rajasthan	82	30	26	138
20.	Tamil Nadu	215	9	9	233
21.	Tripura	8	1	0	9
22.	Uttranchal	21	17	2	40
23.	Uttar Pradesh	281	71	38	390
24.	West Bengal	54	10	21	85
25.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
26.	Daman	2	0	0	2
27.	Delhi	2	0	3	5
28.	Pudhcuerry	4	2	3	9
29.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
31.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
33.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Total		1924	345	339	2608

***Statement-II****Category wise Status of 17 Categories of Industries*

Sl. No.	Type of Industries	Complying	Defaulting	Closed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Aluminium	07	0	01	08
2.	Cement	164	36	17	217
3.	Chlor-Alkali	26	02	03	31
4.	Copper	06	0	0	06
5.	Distillery	190	22	31	243
6.	Dyes & Intermediates	58	02	22	82
7.	Fertilizer	83	08	27	118

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Iron & Steel (i.e. Integrated Iron & Steel + Sponge Iron)	43	03	04	50
9.	Oil Refineries	19	03	02	24
10.	Pesticides	49	19	17	85
11.	Petrochemicals	45	02	07	54
12.	Pharmaceuticals	432	49	67	548
13.	Pulp & Paper	123	46	36	205
14.	Sugar	378	73	65	516
15.	Tannery	100	25	23	148
16.	Thermal Power Plant including Captive TPP	196	54	17	267
17.	Zinc	05	01	0	06
Total		1924	345	339	2608

#### **Expenditure on Defence Purchases**

\*354. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:  
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure on defence purchases by India over the last decade and the percentage of total defence purchases which have come from the Indian private sector companies;

(b) whether the policy of procuring defence equipment over the past three decades has had a definitive roadmap towards indigenization and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for following an "ad-hoc garage sale" policy on defence purchases;

(c) whether the Government is considering to increase the current FDI limit in defence manufacturing sector for promotion of an indigenous technology base and to generate greater domestic employment and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is considering an institutionalized enhancement and enlargement in the

role of Department of Defence Production and if so, the objectives to be achieved through such a restructuring and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Madam, the total expenditure on defence purchases by India during the years from 2001-2002 to 2010-2011 (Revenue and Capital) was `4,42,607.70 crore. This includes procurement made from Indian private sector, Public Sector Undertakings, Ordnance factories and foreign sources. The accounting system does not separately capture data regarding defence purchases made from Indian private sector.

(b) There has been a major thrust on indigenous manufacture of Defence equipment through collaborative efforts of Defence Research and Development Organization, Defence Public Sector Undertakings, Ordnance Factory Board and Indian private sector. Defence industry was opened up for Indian private sector participation in May, 2001, with FDI upto 26%, subject to licensing. With a view to achieve greater self-reliance in defence production, Government has announced a Defence Production Policy in January, 2011. Besides, the Government has

included a new categorization 'Buy & Make (Indian) in the Defence Procurement Procedure in November, 2009 to encourage indigenous production in the country.

(c) This matter is under inter-ministerial consultations.

(d) The Department of Defence Production was restructured in January 2010 by assigning Land, Naval, Aerospace, Missiles and Electronic sectors to separate Joint Secretaries. Joint Secretary in-charge of Electronic sector also looks after defence industries participation and exports.

#### **Pak Construction Activities on Border**

\*355. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the recent increase in the construction activities by Pakistan in the border region;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study on the strategy/measures to counter such activities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Government is aware through intelligence inputs that Pakistan has constructed and carried out repairs of bunkers, morchas and towers as per the following details:

Particulars	2004 upto October, 2011
Bunkers	856
Morcha	261
Towers	378
Post/Border Out Posts (BOPs)	143

Protests have been lodged with Pakistan Rangers and Flag Meetings of Field Commanders are held in all cases. The matter is also taken up by BSF with Pakistan Rangers during scheduled meetings at various

levels. Following steps have been taken by the Government to check infiltration from across the border:

- (i) Round the clock surveillance and patrolling of the borders. The domination of riverine borders is being done through water crafts and floating Border Out Posts.
- (ii) Establishment of observations posts;
- (iii) Construction of border fencing and floodlighting;
- (iv) Introduction of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipments;
- (v) Establishment of additional Border Out Posts along the borders to reduce inter-se distance of BOPs;
- (vi) Up-gradation of Intelligence set up; and
- (vii) Appropriate co-ordination with the concerned State Governments and the Intelligence agencies.

#### **Silk Industry**

\*356. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the traditional Banarasi and Pochampalli Silk Industries are on the verge of closure in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to revive the said industry and also for rehabilitation of the weavers engaged therein?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) No Madam. However, the Handloom sector is facing competition from powerloom and mill sectors due to inherent disadvantage of low productivity and high labour component of handlooms.

(c) The Government has taken the following steps for the development of handloom sector:

(i) The import duty on raw silk yarn has been reduced from 30% to 5%, in order to bring down the prices of different types of silk yarn in the country.

(ii) The reference price (benchmark) for

antidumping duty on imported Chinese silk fabric has been increased with effect from 5.12.2011 as indicated in the table below:

Reference Price for the Chinese Silk Fabric originated in or exported from China PR

Major Products	Weight (gms/meter)	Earlier Reference Price (US \$/meter)	Sunset Review Reference Price w.e.f. 5.12.11 (US\$/meter)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Crepe	40	2.1	3.1
	60	2.8	4.3
	80	3.7	5.7
Georgette	40	2.2	2.6
	60	3.0	3.6
Others	40	2.1	3.6
	50	2.5	4.2

This measure will prevent dumping of cheap Chinese silk fabric.

(iii) The Government is implementing a financial package of Rs.3884 crore for waiver of overdues (as on 31.3.2010) of individual handloom weavers and their cooperative societies. This will benefit about 15000 cooperative societies and 3 lakh weavers. In this regard, to make handloom weavers aware about the financial package, 100 awareness camps have been planned during the current financial year in different parts of the country and a beginning has been made in Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Kerala.

(iv) To address the two critical needs of the handloom sector, viz., institutional credit and availability of yarn at reasonable rates, a Comprehensive Package of Rs.2362.15 crore for the current financial year 2011-12, and for the 12th Plan is under consideration of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA).

(v) Further, Banarasi and Pochampalli silk, both

item have been registered under the Geographical Indications of the Goods (Registration and Protection Act, 1999) to give legal protection and to prevent unauthorized use of these products by others.

(vi) Keeping in mind the welfare needs of weavers and providing need based interventions for holistic and sustainable development of the handlooms sector, the Government of India is implementing the following five schemes:

(A) **Integrated Handloom 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 upgradation, marketing opportunities and for construction of worksheds etc. So far, 551 Cluster projects and 2012 Group Approach projects have been sanctioned during the

Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(B) **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, 2666 marketing events have been sanctioned during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(C) **Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme:** This comprises of two separate schemes viz. the Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) for providing Health Insurance 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, during the policy period 2010-11 (December'10 to November'11), 16.80 lakh weavers' families have been covered till 31st October, 2011 out of the proposed 17.97 lakh families of handloom weavers and workers. Under MGBBY, 5.11 lakh handloom weavers were enrolled during 2009-10 and 5.21 lakh handloom weavers were enrolled during 2010-11.

(D) **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, 4627.17 lakh kg of yarn valuing Rs. 4486.60 crore has been supplied to the handloom weavers under the Scheme.

(E) **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.

(F) In addition to the above schemes, **Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)** has been introduced in 2008-09 with an objective to empower handloom weavers and build their capacity to enhance competitiveness of their products in the domestic as well as global market in a sustainable and reliant manner. The scheme covers clearly identifiable geographical locations with at least 25,000 looms in which Government of India's financial support would be up to Rs.70 crore. Four such Mega Handloom Clusters have been sanctioned so far at Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Sivasagar (Assam), Virudhunagar (Tamilnadu) and Murshidabad (West Bengal).

(G) For promotion and development of Pochampalli Silk, the Pochampalli Handloom Park has been established with an outlay of Rs. 48 crore under the scheme for integrated Textile Park.

#### Impact of Global Economic Crisis on Trade

\*357. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

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

- whether the prevailing global economic crisis and slow down in demands from the developed markets have adversely affected the country's trade and industry;
- if so, the impact of the slow down on the domestic industry, sector-wise alongwith the estimated number of job loss during the current year, industry/sector-wise;
- whether the fluctuation in the value of Indian Rupee against US Dollar has led to trade deficit hardships to exporters/importers during the current financial year;
- if so, the extent of the trade deficit; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to tackle these problems?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (e) The global financial crisis, the sovereign debt crisis in Europe and the economic slowdown in developed economies does impact demand in the domestic economy. However, in the

current financial year 2011-2012, India's trade is growing every month as compared to relevant month of previous year. The depreciation of rupee against hard currencies enhances the competitiveness of exports while making imports costlier and therefore impacts overall balance of trade.

India's Exports, Imports and Trade Deficit for the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 and for the periods April-November 2011 is given below:

(Values in Million USD)

Period	Exports	Imports	Trade Deficit
2009-10	178751.43	288372.87	109621.44
2010-11	251135.89	369769.12	118633.23
April 11-November 11*	192694.39	309530.45	116836.06

(Source: DGCI&S. \*Provisional figures)

The cumulative growth for the period April-October 2011-12 stands at 3.5% over the corresponding period of the previous year, but for the month of October 2011, the growth is (-) 5.1% compared to October 2010. The Indices of Industrial Production for the Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity sectors for the month of October 2011 has shown the growth rates of (-) 7.2%, (-) 6.0% and 5.6% respectively as compared to October 2010. The industry group 'Medical, precision & optical instruments, watches and clocks' has shown the highest growth of 30.8%, followed by 18.4% in 'Office, accounting & computing machinery' and 15.3% in 'Radio, TV and communication equipment & apparatus'. On the other hand, the industry group 'Electrical machinery & apparatus' has shown a growth of (-) 58.8% followed by (-) 12.1% in 'Machinery and equipment' and (-) 11.4% in 'Rubber and plastics products'.

Government has taken several policy measures to promote exports and to increase the competitiveness through various measures initiated in the Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-14. The Government has recently announced schemes like Special Bonus Benefit Scheme, Special Focus Market Scheme and also included two new markets viz. Cuba and Mexico under the Focus Market Scheme, for further boosting export

of Indian products to different markets.

*[Translation]*

#### **Free Trade Agreements**

\*358. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) the details of the export and import with each of the countries with which India has entered into Free Trade Agreements or Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement during each of the last three years, sector-wise, quantum-wise and value-wise;

(b) whether the Government is negotiating any such agreement with certain other countries including Israel, West Asian and African countries;

(c) if so, the criteria adopted, action plan formulated and priority areas identified for the purpose;

(d) the progress made in regard to the implementation of these agreements with each country; and

(e) whether the Government has made any

assessment regarding the likely impact of these free trade agreements on the domestic industries including the steel industry, the agricultural sector as well as on the net inflow of foreign investments and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) India has entered into the following 4 Free Trade Agreements in the last three years.

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing
1.	India - ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)	13.8.2009
2.	India - South Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)	07.08. 2009
3.	India - Japan CEPA	16.02.2011
4.	India - Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)	18.02.2011

The sector-wise value of the exports and imports for the above countries are given in the enclosed Statement. Quantity-wise data of the exports and imports is captured at the product level (Harmonised Structure Classification at 6 and 8 digit levels) and is

available at Department of Commerce's website (<http://commerce.nic.in/eidb/default.asp>).

(b) The Government is currently negotiating the following FTAs:

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement & the Partner Country
1	2
1.	India - EU BTIA(Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom)
2.	India - ASEAN CECA- Services and Investment Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)
3.	India - Sri Lanka CEPA
4.	India - Thailand CECA
5.	India - Mauritius CECPA
6.	India - EFTA BTIA (Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland)
7.	India - New Zealand FTA/CECA
8.	India - Israel FTA
9.	India - Singapore CECA (Review)
10.	India - Southern African Customs Union (SACU) PTA (South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Namibia)
11.	India - MERCOSUR PTA(Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay)

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12. India - Chile PTA
13. BIMSTEC CECA(Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal)
14. India - Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Framework Agreement (Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and Yemen.)
15. India - Canada CEPA
16. India - Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)
17. India-Australia CECA

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(c) Expanding market for products of Indian industry and ensuring inputs at competitive price is the key criteria in identifying the FTA partner country. Action plan involves negotiating greater market access for the items of India's exports interests and protecting the interest of domestic industry. Seeking market

access through negotiations in Goods, Services and Investments is the major priority area for India's FTAs.

(d) All the 4 FTAs that India has entered into in the past three years have been implemented and are operational. The date of implementation of these 4 FTAs is given in the following table:

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Date of implementation
1.	India - ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement*	01.01.2010*
2.	India - South Korea CEPA	01.01.2010
3.	India - Japan CEPA	01.08.2011
4.	India - Malaysia CECA	01.07.2011

\* India - ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement has come into force on 1st January 2010 in respect of India and Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, on 1st June 2010 in respect of India and Vietnam, on 1st September 2010 in respect of India and Myanmar, 1st October 2010 in respect of India and Indonesia, 1st November in respect of India and Brunei, 24 January 2011 in respect of India and Laos, 1st June 2011 in respect of India and the Philippines and 1st August, 2011 in respect of India and Cambodia.

(e) 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 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. Every FTA has a joint review mechanism which monitors the implementation of the FTA. India's Trade Agreement with Singapore is currently under review. India's trade and economic relations with all its FTA partners have increased substantially.

**Statement***India's exports to Japan, South Korea and ASEAN countries*

Period: Financial Year 2011-2012 (April-Sep)

Value: US\$ Million

Sl. Sector No.	Japan	Korea South	Singa-pore	Malay-sia	Indone-sia	Thailand	Vietnam	Philippines	Brunei	Cam-bodia	Lao PDR	Myan-mar
1. Agriculture (basic and Processed), Fish, meat, live animals etc	524	145	215	425	677	296	733	165	9	6	0	30
2. Base metals and articles	159	357	177	242	173	120	67	28	1	1	0	80
3. Chemicals and Plastics	234	273	284	316	491	186	180	89	0	12	1	42
4. Diamond, precious metals etc	162	24	289	20	0	290	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Mechanical, electrical and electronics machinery and articles	83	69	381	155	195	101	79	51	13	2	2	12
6. Miscellaneous products	38	19	2626	44	113	50	10	8	771	1	0	6
7. Ores and Minerals	987	927	4105	259	1308	53	18	9	1	0	0	1
8. Rubber, leather, wood, paper, glass, stone and products	28	34	44	58	60	34	57	40	0	3	0	7
9. Textiles and clothing	179	135	90	144	82	45	75	21	1	17	0	5
Grand Total	2395	1985	8211	1664	3098	1175	1218	412	797	41	3	184

## India's imports from Japan, South Korea and ASEAN countries

Period: Financial Year 2011-2012 (April-Sep)

Value: US\$ Million

Sl. No.	Sector	Japan	Korea South	Singa- pore	Malay- sia	Indone- sia	Thailand	Vietnam	Phil- ippines	Brunei	Cam- bodia	Lao PDR	Myan- mar
1.	Agriculture (basic and Processed), Fish, meat, live animals etc.	973	426	324	972	1490	597	1248	395	17	185	1	125
2.	Base metals and articles	576	1155	445	741	335	861	70	60	0	151	3	49
3.	Chemicals and Plastics	389	434	502	352	961	366	393	172	0	298	2	80
4.	Diamond, precious metals etc.	281	122	490	69	1	388	0	0	0	95	0	0
5.	Mechanical, electrical and electronics machinery and articles	163	128	678	265	432	316	194	83	5	111	7	36
6.	Miscellaneous products	222	38	2231	834	113	46	412	23	0	59	0	12
7.	Ores and Minerals	2243	1407	5374	323	2591	59	25	12	0	7	5	
8.	Rubber, leather, wood, paper, glass, stone and products	54	63	77	110	107	58	98	91	1	91	0	17
9.	Textiles and clothing	291	367	183	291	216	101	220	46	1	364	1	12
	Grand Total	5191	4140	10303	3957	6245	2793	26660	883	25	1361	14	334

## India's exports to Japan, South Korea and ASEAN countries

Sl. No.	Sector	Japan	Korea South	Singa- pore	Malay- sia	Indone- sia	Thailand	Vietnam	Phil- ippines	Brunei	Cam- bodia	Lao PDR	Myan- mar	Period: Financial Year 2010-2011		Value: US\$ Million
														Period: Financial Year 2010-2011	Value: US\$ Million	
1.	Agriculture (basic and Processed), Fish, meat, live animals etc.	972.8	426.3	323.9	972.0	1490.2	597.3	1247.8	395.4	16.6	184.7	0.8	124.5			
2.	Base metals and articles	576.3	1154.9	444.7	741.1	334.6	860.5	69.8	60.3	0.4	150.5	2.8	48.5			
3.	Chemicals and Plastics	388.8	434.4	502.2	351.5	960.7	366.2	392.7	171.9	0.3	298.0	1.8	79.7			
4.	Diamond, precious metals etc.	281.1	121.9	489.6	69.4	0.5	388.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	95.2	0.0	0.0			
5.	Mechanical, electrical and electronics machinery and articles	162.5	127.9	677.7	265.4	432.4	315.8	194.2	83.4	5.2	111.3	7.2	35.7			
6.	Miscellaneous products	221.5	38.4	2230.7	834.3	113.2	46.2	412.1	22.8	0.2	58.6	0.4	12.4			
7.	Ores and Minerals	2242.7	1407.2	5373.5	322.8	2590.9	59.3	25.1	12.4	0.3	7.4	4.5				
8.	Rubber, leather, wood, paper, glass, stone and products	54.2	62.8	77.0	109.8	106.8	58.1	97.6	90.5	0.6	91.0	0.1	17.2			
9.	Textiles and clothing	291.1	366.5	183.4	290.5	215.7	101.2	220.1	45.8	1.4	364.4	1.0	11.8			
	Grand Total	5191.1	4140.2	10302.5	3956.8	6245.1	2792.6	2659.5	882.6	25.2	1361.1	14.1	334.4			

## India's imports from Japan, South Korea and ASEAN countries

Period: Financial Year 2010-2011

Value: US\$ Million

Sl. No.	Sector	Japan	Korea South	Singa- pore	Malay- sia	Indone- sia	Thailand	Vietnam	Phil- ippines	Brunei	Cam- bodia	Lao PDR	Myan- mar
1.	Agriculture (basic and Processed), Fish, meat, live animals etc.	478.7	785.9	81.0	838.0	4083.9	348.2	113.0	46.6	496.3	0.1		
2.	Base metals and articles	1575.9	1999.5	269.8	622.5	287.3	396.3	59.4	14.5	0.3	143.2	0.1	
3.	Chemicals and Plastics	1149.6	1895.7	1441.5	838.1	516.2	1100.6	105.3	45.7	0.0	370.9	0.0	0.5
4.	Diamond, precious metals etc	148.2	60.8	91.2	47.3	28.2	169.6	36.1	1.0	99.7	0.0	0.2	
5.	Mechanical, electrical and electronics machinery and articles	3723.2	3615.3	2081.3	1459.8	293.4	1404.3	462.4	224.3	0.2	214.9	0xr	1.3
6.	Miscellaneous products	945.2	813.4	615.6	299.3	409.2	130.6	11.2	15.6	0.0	244.3	0.0	0.5
7.	Ores and Minerals	166.5	626.5	2425.4	1794.0	3614.4	175.9	123.3	25.7	233.6	101.5	0.0	0.2
8.	Rubber, leather, wood, paper, glass, stone and products	348.8	560.1	110.1	577.6	597.4	423.5	114.8	52.9	0.1	343.9	0.0	426.5
9.	Textiles and clothing	95.9	117.8	23.3	47.0	88.6	122.9	39.4	3.0	0.0	15.2	0.0	0.2
	Grand Total	8631.8	10475.1	7139.1	6523.4	9918.5	4271.9	1064.8	429.3	234.2	2029.9	0.2	1017.7

[English]

**Inclusion of Dalit Villages in PMAGY Scheme**

\*359. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:  
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

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

- (a) the number of villages declared as model villages under the Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY), State-wise including Maharashtra;
- (b) the basic criteria for selection of villages under the scheme and the number of projects undertaken for the purpose of integrated development of these villages;
- (c) the details of the funds sanctioned, released and incurred by the Government for the development of such villages since inception of the scheme;
- (d) whether the Government has received requests from various State Governments to include all villages with 50 per cent population of Dalits in the said scheme to ensure their all-round development; and
- (e) if so, the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) 1000 villages, in five States, have been selected for implementation of Pilot Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojna (PMAGY) as follows:-

Sl.No.	State	No. of Villages selected for Pilot Phase
1.	Himachal Pradesh	225
2.	Bihar	225
3.	Rajasthan	225
4.	Tamil Nadu	225
5.	Assam	100

(b) PMAGY aims to ensure integrated

development of selected villages having more than 50% Scheduled Caste (SC) population:

- (i) Primarily, through convergent implementation of existing Schemes of Central and State Governments in the selected villages; and
- (ii) By meeting needs which can not be met through (i) above, through provision of 'gap-filling' funds for which central assistance would be provided at the average rate of Rs. 20.0 lakh per village, with State Government also expected to make a suitable, preferably matching contribution.

Concerned State Governments have been requested to undertake the Baseline Survey of the identified villages and prepare the Village Development Plans.

(c) Central Assistance amounting to Rs.201 crore has been sanctioned and released to the concerned State Governments since inception of the Scheme.

(d) No Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Kyoto Protocol**

\*360. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

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

- (a) whether the validity of Kyoto Protocol is about to expire;
- (b) if so, whether the Government is in favour of extension of Kyoto Protocol;
- (c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether some countries have been demanding legally binding emission cuts as a pre-condition to the extension of Kyoto Protocol;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (f) the present status of these negotiations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The first commitment period for the developed countries under the Kyoto Protocol (KP) covering the five year period from 2008-12 will come to an end on December 31, 2012. The Kyoto Protocol does not expire in 2012 but the second commitment period for the developed country Parties has to be established for the period commencing in 2013 before the end of the first commitment period.

(b) and (c) Kyoto Protocol is a legally binding agreement that sets greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments for developed countries that are historically responsible for the present levels of Green House Gas (GHG) concentration in the atmosphere. Government of India strongly favours the continuation of Kyoto Protocol into the second commitment period to ensure that the binding targets for emission reduction are implemented by the Kyoto Protocol Parties even after the conclusion of the first commitment period.

(d) Some developed countries have demanded a single comprehensive legally binding agreement covering all countries including the major developing countries as a pre-condition to the decision on second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol.

(e) and (f) The seventeenth session of the Conference of Parties held at Durban in December 2011 has decided to establish the second commitment period under the Kyoto protocol. The decision recognizes the targets of developed countries that are party to Kyoto Protocol. These targets will be converted into actual emission limits in 2012 at the next session of the Conference of Parties in Qatar in December 2012. A time-frame of 5 years till 2017 has been given to the Kyoto Protocol Parties for ratification of the targets. At the same time, it has been decided to begin a process for developing legal arrangements for enhancing actions of all parties under the Convention. The negotiations in respect of new arrangements will be finalized in 2015 with a view to implement the arrangements from 2020.

*[English]*

**Rohtang Tunnel**

3911. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the construction of Rohtang Tunnel connecting Manali with Lahul and Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the expenditure involved in the project so far and the advantage thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) The contract for civil construction works of 8.802 Km (8802 Mtrs) Rohtang Tunnel to provide all weather road access to Leh (ladakh) was awarded to M/s Strabag-Afcon (JV) on 24th September, 2009 at a cost of Rs. 1458.06 Crore. The total progress of Rohtang tunnel achieved as on 11.12.2011 is 2475 Mtrs in heading and 486.10 Mtrs in benching.

(b) The expenditure involved so far is Rs.568.60 Crore. The advantages of this Tunnel are as under:

(i) Round the year connectivity to Lahul & Spiti Valley.

(ii) The distance between Manali and Lahul-Spiti Valley will be reduced by 46 Km.

*[Translation]*

**Miserable Condition of Dalit Women**

3912. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of dalits specially dalit womens in the country is miserable according to World Social Status Report by United Nations;

(b) if so, whether report places India even below the Bangladesh with regard to development of dalits;

(c) if so, the details of the report and reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the details of action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) The report is one of the publications of United Nations, which is not inter-governmentally negotiated or acknowledged. The report has not used any official statistics or reports.

However the Government is implementing several Schemes for the social, educational and economic empowerment of Scheduled Castes in the country.

*[English]*

#### **Capacity Building in Forestry Sector**

3913. SHRIMATI J. SHANCHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has launched any scheme 'Capacity Building in Forestry Sector' in the country;
- (b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof; and
- (c) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes. Madam. The Government has launched a scheme for "Capacity Building in Forestry Sector", with total projected cost of Rs. 368.74 crore, with six components to be funded from the Plan Outlays, and one Externally Aided Component to be funded by the Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA) as a soft loan in reimbursable mode.

(b) The details and the salient features are as under:

- (i) **Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy (IGNFA):** This component professional induction training of directly recruited IFS officers, skill up-gradation of officers promoted to IFS, Advanced Forest Management Courses/Mandatory Mid-Career Trainings, refresher courses/seminars/workshops for IFS officers and sponsored courses for personnel

of other services are organized.

- (ii) **Directorate of Forest Education (DFE):** This component provides professional induction courses for the directly recruited State Forest Service officers and Forest Range Officers, their in service trainings, theme based seminars and workshops.
- (iii) **Training of IFS Officers:** Under this component one-week refresher training courses and thematic workshops are organized providing opportunities of vertical interaction amongst IFS officers. The IFS Officers are also sponsored for long-term training course.
- (iv) **Training of Personnel of Other Services:** This component provides awareness programmes would be undertaken through short-term trainings, workshops and study tour for the personnel of various Departments such as Police, Revenue, Customs, etc.
- (v) **Training of Other Stakeholders:** This component provides study tours, workshops and seminars for Panchayat members, elected representatives, teachers, nature clubs/ eco-clubs, social activists, NGOs, media etc.
- (vi) **Foreign Training of Forestry Personnel:** This component is aimed at encouraging specialization amongst the forestry personnel by sponsoring them for various short-term and long-term training courses at various Institutions abroad.
- (vii) **Capacity Development for Forest Management & Training of Personnel:**  
This is an externally aided component aimed at improving training of frontline forestry Personnel. The proposal has two major objectives:
  - To strengthen infrastructure of the forestry training schools of State Forest Departments by:
  - Improving existing State Forest Training Schools (SFTS)

- Establishing new training Schools in those States that do not have one.
- To strengthen training of frontline forestry personnel through:
  - Syllabus revision.
  - Building up a pool of Master Trainers / Trainers.
  - Training of frontline forest force in the States

(c) The implementation of the scheme is a continuous process.

**Number of Wildlife Wardens**

3914. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:  
SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:

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

(a) the total number of Honorary Wildlife Wardens from the civil society under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to increase the number of Wardens under the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 the Chief Wildlife Warden of the States with the approval of the concerned State Governments are empowered to appoint Honorary Wild Life Wardens, including persons from the civil society. However, the details of total number of Honorary Wardens appointed are not complied in this Ministry.

**Caste Discrimination**

3915. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the caste and religious discrimination and atrocities in the country are on the rise and even the judges are being discriminated on the caste basis;

- (b) if so, the number of cases received by National Commission of SC for caste discrimination;
- (c) the recommendations made by the Commission and implemented by the Government for prosecution of such persons found guilty; and
- (d) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to take action against such persons0

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) Ministry or Home Affairs, State/Union Territory wise, number of cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, during calendar years 2008, 2009, 2010, is as under:

Calendar Year	Cases registered under the PoA Act
2008	38,943
2009	38,849
2010	38,449

The NCRB does not maintain any data on religious discrimination.

The National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), received 11591 number of representations from members of Scheduled Castes. The Commission received two cases of discrimination against SC/ST Judges.

(c) The NCSC had, *inter-alia*, recommended as under:

- (i) State Governments should be requested to ensure sensitization of police officials about provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
- (ii) Central and State Governments need to study in depth, the underlying reasons for ending

up of investigations in final report, resulting in acquittal of accused.

- (iii) Government of India and State Governments need to evolve some mechanism to ensure speedy trial of such cases.
- (iv) State Governments/Union Territory Administrations need to display material related to the two Acts, in local language, to enhance information level of public at large and especially members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(d) The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, provide punishment for the practice of untouchability and offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively. These Acts are implemented by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. This Ministry has been addressing them from time to time to implement provisions of the two Acts in letter and spirit. Ministry of Home Affairs has also been advising them and *inter-alia* requested them to undertake a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery in tackling the issues of SCs/STs.

#### **Setting up of Coline based Industry**

3916. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to set up Coline (China Clay) based industry to provide employment to the unemployed tribal youths in backward areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has been issuing new industrial licenses in certain sectors including

tobacco and intoxicant sector;

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

(e) the number of new licenses issued by the Government in various sectors in the country State-wise including Rajasthan during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The details of Coline (China Clay) based industry are not maintained by this Ministry.

(c) and (d) At present under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act, 1951, the following sectors require compulsory Industrial Licensing:

- (i) Distillation and brewing of alcoholic drinks.
- (ii) Cigars and cigarettes of tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes.
- (iii) Electronic Aerospace and defence equipment all types.
- (iv) Industrial explosives including detonating fuses, safety fuses, gun powder, nitrocellulose and matches.
- (v) Specified Hazardous chemicals i.e. Hydrocyanic acid and its derivatives; Phosgene and its derivatives and Isocyanates and disocyanates of hydrocarbon, not elsewhere specified (example Methyl isocyanate).

However, no industrial licence has been granted for manufacture of cigarettes etc. on grounds of health since 1999.

(e) State-wise details of investment intentions in terms of Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum filed and licences issued during the last three years, are given in the enclosed Statement.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of Investment intentions in terms of Industrial Enterpreneur  
Memoranda filed and Licence Issued*

Name of the State	2008		2009		2010	
	IEMs Filed	DILs/LOIs issued	IEMs Filed	DILs/LOIs issued	IEMs Filed	DILs/LOIs issued
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	1	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	377	28	313	6	509	10
Arunachal Pradesh	7	0	4	0	5	0
Assam	32	0	45	0	37	0
Bihar	29	0	32	0	46	0
Chandigarh	0	1	0	0	0	1
Chhattisgarh	285	0	293	0	256	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	40	0	50	0	63	0
Daman and Diu	45	0	39	0	35	0
Delhi	12	0	21	0	19	0
Goa	37	0	46	0	39	0
Gujarat	361	2	376	0	496	1
Haryana	122	1	85	0	136	5
Himachal Pradesh	39	0	41	0	53	1
Jammu and Kashmir	29	0	23	0	23	0
Jharkhand	74	0	65	0	53	0
Karnataka	194	16	179	0	261	8
Kerala	15	1	8	0	8	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	305	1	182	0	226	0
Maharashtra	705	12	593	1	757	2
Manipur	0	0	0	0	1	0
Meghalaya	18	0	10	0	14	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Odisha	160	0	99	0	179	0
Puducherry	24	0	14	0	14	0
Punjab	91	11	68	0	102	1
Rajasthan	102	1	88	0	122	3
Sikkim	13	0	8	0	13	0
Tamil Nadu	289	21	233	3	234	3
Tripura	3	0	2	0	1	0
Uttar Pradesh	199	8	176	0	168	4
Uttarakhand	148	2	165	0	217	0
West Bengal	223	0	206	0	209	0
Location in more than One State	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	3979	106	3465	10	4296	40

IEMs: Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda filed for de-licensed sector; LOIs: Letters of - - Intent issued; DILs: Direct Industrial Licences granted.

Industrial Memoranda are filed by entrepreneurs who do not fall under MSME category.

#### **Shortage of Unskilled Labour**

3917. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is shortage of unskilled labour in the real estate and infrastructure sectors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it will affect the progress of major infrastructure projects in the country; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) No such survey has been conducted by the Government.

(c) and (d) Government has taken several steps to skill large number of persons to meet requirement

of industry in different sectors of economy including infrastructure and real estate. Capacities of Government and Private Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country have been enhanced. All the Government ITIs are being modernized and New ITIs are being set up.

#### **Motor Accident Claim Tribunals**

3918. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:  
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA

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

- (a) the State-wise/UT-wise details and number of cases pending for disposal before the Motor Accident Claims Tribunals in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether the Government is contemplating to evolve a mechanism for speedy disposal of the cases lying pending in Motor Accident Claims Tribunals for a long time; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Section 165 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, provides that a State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute one or more Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals for such area as may be specified in the notification for the purpose of adjudicating upon claims for compensation in respect of accidents involving the death of, or bodily injury to, persons arising out of the use of motor vehicles, or damages to any property of a third party so arising, or both. Hence, the working of Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals comes under the purview of State Government/UT Administration concerned. The details relating to cases pending for disposal is not centrally maintained and is, therefore, not available with the Ministry.

*[Translation]*

#### **Cleaning of Yamuna River**

3919. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the time since the cleaning of polluted Yamuna is being carried out and the extent to which Yamuna has been cleaned so far alongwith the level of the biological oxygen demand of Yamuna required as per the international standards and the present level thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government have released funds to Delhi Government for the cleanliness of Yamuna river recently;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any time limit or target has been fixed for the cleanliness of Yamuna river; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Government of India is implementing Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) for cleaning of Yamuna river with assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency, Government of Japan

in a phased manner since 1993. Under the first two phases, a total of 286 schemes including 39 sewage treatment plants have been completed in 21 towns of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi and 767.25 million litres per day of sewage treatment capacity has been created.

The pollution abatement works implemented by the Central and State Governments have helped in improving the water quality in some locations and checking the pace of deterioration in others. The water quality of river Yamuna is less than the desired level in some stretches of river owing to large gap between the demand and availability of sewage treatment capacity and lack of fresh water in the river.

(b) and (c) During the current financial year an amount of Rs. 34.88 crore has been released by the Central Government under YAP - II to Delhi Jal Board and Municipal Corporation of Delhi for abatement of pollution of river Yamuna.

(d) and (e) Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. The timelines and goals of cleaning river Yamuna are embedded in river conservation projects and creation of civic infrastructure for sewage management and disposal taken up under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, as well as other State sector schemes.

#### **Funds for Dr. Ambedkar Foundation**

3920. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the activities of Dr. Ambedkar Foundation during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for not spending the allocated funds completely by the foundation during the said period;

(c) whether Dr. Ambedkar Foundation has investing the funds for other works; and

(d) if so, the complete details of total funds invested so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Major activities of Dr. Ambedkar Foundation (DAF), during last three years, include:

(i) Implementation of following Schemes:

- a) Dr. Ambedkar Chairs setup in different Universities/Institutions.
- b) Publication of the Collected Works of Babasaheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in Hindi and other Indian languages.
- c) Dr. Ambedkar National Merit Awards Scheme for meritorious students of Secondary Examination belonging to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (10th Class).
- d) Dr. Ambedkar National Merit Awards Scheme for meritorious students of Senior Secondary Examination belonging to Scheduled Castes (12th Class).
- e) Dr. Ambedkar Medical Aid Scheme for SC people.: Dr. Ambedkar Samajik Samta Kendra Yojana.
- g) National relief to the Scheduled Caste Victims of Atrocities scheme.

(ii) Organization of following functions/events:

- a) Celebration of Birth Anniversary and observance of Mahaparinirvan Diwas of Dr. Ambedkar on 14th April and 6th December respectively every year.
- b) Distribution of Dr. Ambedkar National Merit Awards to class Xth & XIIth meritorious students.
- c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Memorial Lecture.

(iii) Participation in Book Fairs.

(b) The activities as mentioned in reply to part (a) of the question, were fully funded out of the resources available with the DAF.

(c) and (d) DAF has not invested funds for other works. However, it has invested surplus funds

amounting to Rs. 238.45 crores in Govt. of India Bonds and Fixed Deposits in Nationalized Banks and Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited (ET&T). Details of investments made are as follows:

*Details of investment as on 24/11/2011*

Sl. No.	Investment in	Amount (Rs.)
(i)	(ii)	(iii)
1.	ET&T	1,85,46,173
2	8% GOI Bonds of RBI	90,00,00,000
3.	Fixed Deposit of Nationalized Banks	1,46,60,00,000
	Total	2,38,45,46,173

*[English]*

#### **Use of Rubber in Road Construction**

3921. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any strategy for use of natural rubber in roads as recommended by experts;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Central Road Research Institute has developed technologies for the use of domestic natural rubber in maintenance/construction of roads;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The use of natural rubber modified bitumen has been specified by the Ministry for binder courses and wearing courses laid on National Highways.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f) The Central Road Research Institute has tested the technology for use of modified bitumen including natural rubber modified bitumen in construction and maintenance of roads under Ministry's sponsored research scheme. As per findings of the study, natural rubber modified bitumen improves the durability of roads by reducing susceptibility towards temperature variations and improving the desirable properties of bitumen thereby giving overall better performance. As per Ministry's policy, the modified bitumen can be used for the entire surfacing of the National Highways.

**India-China Business Leaders Forum**

3922. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA:

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

- (a) the details of key areas on which the India-China Business Leaders Forum has decided to focus upon;
- (b) the manner in which the same would be beneficial to the country; and
- (c) the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The key areas of focus for the India-China CEOs' Forum are, *inter alia*, power and renewable energy, information technology (IT) & telecom, pharmaceuticals, infrastructure and banking and financial services.

(b) The Forum is an institutional mechanism for industrial dialogue between industry leaders on both sides to catalyze trade and investment relation between the two countries.

(c) The members and the Co-Chair of the Forum on the Indian side have been nominated.

**Investment in Defence Production Units**

3923. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the investment made by the Government for the indigenous development and manufacture of

weapons in various ordnance factories, Defence Research and Development Organisation laboratories and the public sector undertakings; and

- (b) the action plan to strengthen the indigenous defence production base?

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

**Panna Tiger Reserve**

3924. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of Tigers in 'Panna Tiger Reserve' have decreased due to nexus between Poachers and Forest Officials in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) As learnt from the State, evidence of nexus between poachers and forest officials in this regard has not been established.

- (b) and (c) Questions do not arise.

**Implementation of Green Field Projects**

3925. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has implemented the 'Greenfield' and 'Brownfield Projects' in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Karnataka; 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) The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 provides that all developmental projects, listed in the Schedule-1 to the

Notification require prior environmental clearance for establishment of new (Greenfield) projects or for expansion (Brownfield) of existing projects. For those projects involving forestland, prior approval for diversion of forestland is required; vide provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980.

(b) A total of 3138 projects in the sectors of Thermal Power, Hydropower including Irrigation, Mining, Industry and Building & Construction has been granted environmental clearance during the past three years and the current year. This includes 141 projects of the above sectors from the State of Karnataka. A total of 2034 projects have been approved for diversion of forestland covering the sectors of Thermal and Hydropower including Irrigation, Mining and Road infrastructure. This includes 22 cases from the State of Karnataka.

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

(d) The steps taken by the Government for expedition of the process leading to grant of environmental and forestry clearance to Greenfield and Brownfield projects include the following:

- i. Regular meetings of the Expert Appraisal Committee constituted for the appraisal of projects covering the various sectors for environmental clearance and of the Forest Advisory Committee for forestry clearance.
- ii. Regular updation of status of projects for environmental clearance on the Ministry's

website for the benefit of all stakeholders.

- iii. Sector specific Manuals have been prepared and uploaded on the Ministry website to facilitate better preparation of EIA-EMP Reports by the project proponents.
- iv. A number of Circulars on the EIA Notification 2006 and the process for obtaining environmental clearance have also been uploaded on the MOEF website to facilitate the project proponents in preparation of EIA-EMP reports with all relevant information.

*[Translation]*

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

3926. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there exists an exclusive road infrastructure/connectivity to link all the big ports all over the country to facilitate faster transportation of goods;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Details regarding status of major port connectivity projects are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Statement**

##### *Details of major port connectivity projects*

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Length (km)	Completed/ Target date of Completion
1	2	3	4
1.	West Bengal Haldia Port Connectivity (NH-41) from Kolaghat to Haldia in West Bengal	52.2 (NH41) 6.125 HPL Link Rd	Jan. 2012

1	2	3	4
2.	Odisha Paradip Port Connectivity (NH-5A) from Chandikhole to Paradip in Orissa	77	Completed
3.	Andhra Pradesh Visakhapatnam Port Connectivity (Port Road) in Andhra Pradesh	12.5	Completed
4.	Tamil Nadu Chennai-Ennore Port Connectivity in Tamil Nadu	Phase-I: Sea Protection Work	Completed
	Phase-II: 9 km (TPP Road)	9 km	June 2013
	Phase-III-15 km(MoRR + IRR + 1.6 km EE + 3 groynes	15 km	
	Phase-IV: 6 km Balance EE	6 km	
5.	Elevated Road from Gate No. 10 to Maduravoyal on NH-4 under NHDP Phase VII on BOT	19	Sept.2013
6.	Tuticorin Port Connectivity Project on NH 7A in Tamilnadu	47.2	April, 2012
7.	Kerala Cochin Port Connectivity to 1CTT, Vallarpadam, Cochin 4-laning of NH-47 from km 348.4 to km 358.75 Cochin.	17.2	May 2012
8.	Karnataka New Mangalore Port Connectivity Project on NH 17, 13 & 48 in Karnataka	37.5	Dec. 2011
9.	Goa Mormugao Port Connectivity on NH 17 B in Goa	18.3	Project held up due to Court case
10.	Maharashtra JNPT Package-I: Four laning of NH 4B & NH 4 JNPT Package-II: Four laning of SH 54 & Aamra Marg including Panvel Creek Bridge)	30	Completed
		14.4	Completed

Kandla Port Connectivity has been completed in July, 2002.

Mumbai Port connectivity has been dropped since the alignment passed through Salt Pan Areas and same is to be undertaken by Port itself.

Kolkata Port connectivity also dropped since the alignment passed through Defence area and the land was not made available for the work.

**Sainik Welfare Board**

3927. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of registered exservicemen in the States of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the districts in which Sainik Welare Boards exist;

(c) whether such Boards have not been set up in certain districts;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the funds provided to the Welfare Boards and the schemes on which the same was spent during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) The number of registered ex-servicemen in the States of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh as per records with Rajya Sainik Boards is as under:

Chhattisgarh : 4,786

Madhya Pradesh : 39,889

(b) All the districts in the States are covered by Zila Sainik Welfare Boards. The districts where Zila Sainik Welfare Board offices do not exist are covered by Sainik Welfare Boards offices in the adjoining or the nearest district. At present there are 08 District

Sainik Welfare Boards Offices in Chhattisgarh and 24 in Madhya Pradesh. These are:

**Chhattisgarh:**

Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Jashpur, Bastar (Jagdalpur), Sarguja (Ambikapur), Koriya (Baikunthpur).

**Madhya Pradesh:**

Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Chhindwara, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Khandwa, Gwalior, Guna, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Morena, Mandsaur, Narshinghpur, Rewa, Ratlam, Sagar, Sidhi, Satna, Shahdol, Seoni, Tikamgarh and Ujjain.

(c) and (d) The proposal for setting up District Sainik Welfare Board Offices are received from State Governments based on feasibility and requirement of the district depending on number of ex-servicemen residing in that district.

(e) The information is enclosed as Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of Scheme wise funds provided to Rajya Sainik Welfare Boards of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh in last three years:*

Sl. No.	Scheme	Chhattisgarh			Madhya Pradesh		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
		Amount in Rupees			Amount in Rupees		
1.	Maintenance of Rajya & Zilla Sainik Boards	39,07,500/-	62,46,250/-	1,60,03,184/-	2,20,19,250/-	95,23,500/-	1,76,34,500/-
2.	Construction of Sainik Rest Houses	6,55,000/-	22,18,000/-				
3.	Raksha Mantri Discretionary Fund	5,13,000/-	3,04,000/-	29,000/-	11,90,800/-	14,34,580/-	11,41,800/-

### **Joint Venture of MDL**

3928. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has put on hold a joint venture of the Mazagon Dock Limited (MDL) with the Pipavav Shipyard due to the objections raised by private shipyard companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps being taken by the Government to meet the requirements of the Navy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Formation of Joint Ventures has been put on hold by the Ministry till formulation of suitable guidelines regarding the manner in which Joint Venture partner can be selected for such ventures. This is being done in order to ensure complete transparency in the selection of partner for Joint Ventures. Guidelines will also cover the terms and conditions of such Joint Ventures so that interests of PSUs can be fully safeguarded and their ability to provide service to Armed Forces is not constrained in any manner.

(c) All DPSU shipyards are being modernized to enhance their Capacity & Capability to deliver ships faster.

Private shipyards participation is also being encouraged to meet the requirement of Navy & Coast Guard.

### **Conversion of SHs into NHs**

3929. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) the State-wise details of the proposals received for conversion of roads/ State highways into

National Highways (NHs) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the State-wise details of the proposals approved and road length/State highways converted/ being converted into NHs particularly in Gujarat, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra during the same period alongwith the expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) the State-wise details of road length/ SHs proposed to be converted into NHs in the next two years (2012-13), (2013-14) alongwith the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(d) the details of the delayed/pending project with regard to conversion of said roads/SHs into NHs alongwith the reasons therefor and the time by which these pending projects are likely to be completed;

(e) whether any plan to convert 10,000 km of State highway is unlikely to find favour due to paucity of funds; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps being taken to overcome such situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) State-wise details of the proposals received for conversion of roads/ State highways into National Highways (NHs) during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of the roads/state roads declared as National Highways during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II. 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. No separate provision of funds for upgradation of roads/State highways into National Highways is made.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

***Statement-I***

*Updated Details of proposals for declaration of new National Highways received from State Governments*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Details of Roads / Stretches Kms	Length in 4
1	2	3	
I.	Andhra Pradesh	I. Nellore-Atmakur-Badvel-Mydukure-Gooty	314
		2. Hyderabad-Ramagundam-Mancherial-Chanda	330
		*3. Hyderabad-Srisailam-Dornala- Atmakur-Nandyal	353.18
		4. Gundugolnu-Nallageria-devarapalli-Vernagiri road	83
		5. Krishnapatnam port-Nellore-Chellakara near	470
	Chitradurg		
		6. Hyderabad-Medak-Bodhan-Basar-Luxettipet	395
		*7. Kakinada-Dwarapudivi-Rajamundry-Kowur-	310
		Jangareddygudem-Aswaraopeta-Khammam-	
		Suryapeta	
		8. Rajamundry-Maredumilli-Chinturu-	400
		Bhoopalapatnam	
		9. Kurnool-Atmatur-Dornala-Thokapalli-Pericherla-	300
		Guntur	
		10. Kodad-Miryalaguda-Devarakonda-Tandur-	240
		Chincholi	
		11. Bellary-Adoni-Raichut-Mehboobnagar-Jadcherla	200
		12. Kalingapatnam-Srikakulum-Raygadh to NH 201	120
		*13. Sironcha-Mahadevapur-Parkal-Warangal-	725
		Tungaturthi-Nakrekal-Salgonda-Chalakurthi-	
		Macherla-Erragonapalem-Thokapalli-Markapur-	
		Besthavaripeta-Kanigiri-Rapur-Venkatagiri-Erpedu-	
		Renigunta	
		14. Anakapalli-Anadapuram	50
		15. Kuppam-Gundipalli-Kolar to NH 219	70
		16. Kodad-Khammam-Thorrur-Warangal-Jagityal	290

1	2	3	4
		17. Ananthapur-Uravakonda-Bellary	78
		18. Puthalapattu-Naidupet road	117
		19. Kurnool-Bellary road	126
		20. Tadipatri-Raichur road via Ananthapur-Urvakonda road	146.17
		*21. Road from Guntur- Vinukonda- Tokapalli-Nandyal Banaganapalli- Owk- Thadapatri-Dharmavaram- Kodur.	530
		*22. Adilabad-Utnoor-Khanapur-Korutla-Vemulawada-Siddipet-Janagon-Suryapeta-Miryalguda-Piduguralla-Narasaraopeta-Vodarevu.	630
		23. Nizampatnam-Repalle-Tenali-Guntur-Vinukonda-Thokapalli-Nandyal-Banaganapalli-Owk-Tadapatri-Dharmavaram-Kodur	625
		24. Krishnapatnamport-Atmakur-Badvel-Mydukur-Proddatur-Jammalamadugu-Gooty	353
		25. Visakhapatnam-Tallapalem-Narsipatnam-Chintapalli-Sileru-Uppersileru-Donkarai-Motigudem-Lakkavarri-Chinturu	238
		26. Visakhapatnam-Pendurthi-Srugavarapukota-Anantagiri-Sunkaravarimetta-Araku-Orissa State Border.	126
		27. Nirmal-Khanapur-Luxettipeta (extension of NH222)	108
		28. Rajahmundry, Gokavaram, Rampachodavaram, Maredimilli, Chintoor, Bhadrachalam, Charla, Venkatapuram	293
		29. Golaon-Asifabad-Mancheral-Peddapalli-Karimnagar-Warangal-Mahaboobabad-Kharnmam-Kodad	390
		30. Kodad-Miryalaguda-Devarakonda-Kalwakurthi	580

Mahaboobnagar-Raichur-Mantralayam-Adoni-Aluru-Uravakonda-Anantapur			
31. Tada-Srikalahasi-Renigunta-Cuddapah			208
32. Gudur-Rapur-Rajampet-Rayachoti-Kadiri-Hindupur-Madakasira			356
33. Penugonda-Madakasira-Hirayur			133
34. Sangareddy-Narsapur-Bhongir-Chityala-Shadnagar-Chevella-Sangareddy			367
35. Pamarru-Challa Palli road			27
36. Sangareddy-Nanded-Akola			141
37. Hyderabad-Medak-Yellareddi-Banswada-Bodhan			156
38. Tirupathi-Naidupeta Road			59
39. Hyderabad-Bijapur road (via) Moinabad, Chevalla, Manneguda, Kodangal			132.26
40. Nandyal-Atmakur-Nandikotkur-Alampur-Aiza road to meet NH in Karnataka			187
41. Mangalore (Karnataka) to Thiruvannamalai (Tamilnadu) via Venkatagiri in Andhra Pradesh			24
42. Calingapatnam port to meet NH-5 (New NH No. 16) in Srikakulam District			31.60
43. Bhimili Port to meet NH-5 (New NH No.16) in Visakhapatnam Dist.			9.0
44. Visakhapatnam port to meet Nh-5 (New NH No. 16) in Visakhapatnam Distt.			12.50
45. Gangavaram port to meet NH 5 (NH No.16) in Visakhapatnam Dist.			3.80
46. Kakinada to Rajanagaram (A.D.B.) Roads as New National Highway (new NH. No. 16)			55.80
47. Machilipatnam Port to Hanman junction (New NH No. 16)			60.14

1	2	3	4
	48. Nazampatnam-Repalle-Tenali-Guntur Road		94.09
	49. Upgradation of road from Vadarecu Port to NH-5 (New NH No.16)		44.73
	50. Ongole to Kothapatnam		17.17
	51. Krishnapatnam port to NH-5 (New NH no. 16)		19.25
	52. Port Connectivity Road from Guduru to Krishnapatnam Port		33.20
	Sub-total		11161.89
II	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Khonsa-Hukanjuri-Naharkatia-Tinsukia road	99
		2. Changlang-Margherita road	44
		3. Bame-Kikabali-Akajan road	114
		4. Sagalee-Mengio-Deed-Ziro road	200
		5. Nampong-Motongsa-Deban-Namchick-Jagun	110
		Sub-total	567
III	Assam	I. Dhodar Ali	250
		2. Srirampur-Dhubri road	77
		Sub-Total	327
IV	Bihar	1. Darbhanga-Kamtola-Madhwapur road	-
		2. Road linking Parri Chowk (NH-107) Beriahi-Bangaon on NH-107(Dist. Saharsa) to NH-57 near Bhaptiahi via Supaul	58
		3. Sonebarsa-Bajnathpur	20
		4. Saraigarh Rly stn-Lalganj-Ganpatganj	11
		5. Supaul-Pipra(NH-106)- Triveniganj-Bhargarna-Raniganj(Araria)-Thakurganj-Galgalia (Kishanganj upto West Bengal Border) upto East West corridor	120
		6. Muzaffarpur-Dewaria-Baruraj-Motipur	56
		7. Muzaffarpur-Pusa-Dholi-Kalyanpur	47
		8. Keotsa-Katara-Runni Saidpur-Belsand -Parsauni	61
		9. Jhapha-Minapur-Sheohar	47

1	2	3	4
10.	Darbhanga-Bahera-Biroul-Kusheswar Asthan		65
11.	Darbhanga-Baheri-Singhia-Rosera-Narhan-Cheria		110
	Bariarpur-Begusarai		
	Hajipur-Mahanar-Mohiuddin Nagar-Bachhawara		75
13.	Manjhi-Darauli-Guthani		55
14.	Guthani-Mairwa-Siwan-Barhariya-Sarphara		90
15.	Mairwa-Kuchaikot		70
16.	Daronda-Maharajganj-Tarwara-Barhariya-Gopalganj		47
17.	Mirganj-Bhagipatti		39
18.	Siwan-Paigamberpur		52
19.	Chapra-Khaira-Salempur		70
20.	Manjhi-Barauli-Sarphara		115
21.	Bettiah-Chanpatiya-Narkatiaganj-Thori		70
22.	Sitamarhi-Riga-Dheng-Bairganiya		31
23.	Amour-Baysi-Bahadurganj		56
24.	Ara-Sasaram Road		97
25.	Bhoj pur-Dumrao-Vikramganj -Nasariganj -Dehri-On-Sone		.53
26.	Buxar-Chausa-Mahaniya-Bhabhua-Adhaura-Garke		155
	(UP Border)		
27.	Barbigha-Shekhpura-Sikandra-Jamui-Deoghar		175
28.	Shekhpura-Lakhisarai-Jamui		63
29.	Sultanganj- Deoghar		110
30.	Bhagalpur Hansdigha upto Dardmara		63
31.	Ghogha-Barahat		84
32.	Jamui-Laxmipur-Kharagpur-Bariyarpur		59
33.	Akbar Nagar -Sakhund-Amarpur-Banka		30
34.	Gaya-Panchanapur-Baudnagar		70
35.	Barahat-Panjwara-Dhoraiya-Sanhaula-Ghogha Road		55
36.	Mehandia NH-98 Haspura-Pachrukha-Khundwan-Fesar-Aurangabad		49

1	2	3	4
	37. Bariyarpur-Kharagpur-Kundasthan		35
	38. Sasaram-Chausa via Kochas		65
	39. Pahari (NH-30) to Masaury (NH-83)		38
	40. Magadh Medical college to Rafiganj, Goh, Aurangabad		70
	41. Vajirganj (NH82) to NH-2 4-lane via Fatehpur, Paharpur, Amarpur, Dharhara		60
	42. NH-83 to Mahanpur Barachatti G.T. Road (NH-2) via Tekunafarm-Dubalnaili-Marapur-Bodh Gaya through bank of river		50
	43. Vishwanathpur Chowk-Koili-Nanpur-Khdakabsant-Jale		35
	44. Gadha-Boachak-Baj patti -Kumba- Bel a		53
	45. Runi Saidpur-Kowahi-Baluwa-Minapur		26
	46. Majhuli-Katra-Jajuwar-Charaut		59
	Sub-total		2949
V Chhattisgarh	1. Bilaspur to pandaria, Pondi, Kwardha, Rajnandgaon, Antagarh, Narayanpur, Barsoor, Geedam, Dantewada, Bailadila, Chintalnar, Mariagunda to Bhadrachalam		684
	2. Gadchiroli (Maharashtra) to Manpur-Bhanupratappur- Kanker-Dudhawa-Sihawa-Nagari-Bardula-Mainpur to Khariyar road (Orissa)		234
	3. Extension of new NH No. 130 from Ambikapur to Wadrafnagar to Varanasi (UP)		111
	4. Raipur to Balodabazar-Kasdol-Bhatgaon-Sarangarh- Sariya-Sohela road (Orissa)		238
	Sub Total		1267
VI Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1. Daman to Nasik via Vapi, Silvassa, Khanvel and Triambakeshwar		190
	2. Vapi-Silvassa-Talasari road		50
	3. Road stretch from Zaroli village in Gujarat touching the		

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		NH-8 to Naroli-Kharadpada-Luhari-Chikhli-Apti and Velugam (all in U.T of Dadra and Nagar Haveli) to Talasari via Sutrakar in Maharashtra	33
		Sub-Total	273
VII	Daman and Diu	1. Road stretch from Mohangam Railway Crossing Near NH-8 via Zari-Kachigam-Somnath-Kunta-Bhenslore- Patalia (all in Daman) to Udwada Railway Crossing (in Gujarat) at NH-8	29
VIII	Gujarat	1. Malia-Jamnagar-Okha Dwarka 2. Bhuj-Khavada-India bridge-Dharamshala towards India Border road 3. Vadodara-Por-Sinor-Netrang-Vyara-Ahwa-Saputara- Nasik Road 4. Mehsana-Chansma-Radhanpur Road 5. Rajkot-Morbi-Navlakhi Road 6. Palanpur-Gandhinagar-Ahmedabad Road 7. Rajpipla-Vapi Road 8. Vasad-Padra-Karjan Road 9. Nadiad-Kapadwanj-Modasa joining NH 8 10. Ahmedabad-Dholka-Vataman 11. Bhavnagar-Karjan Road 12. Porbandar-Porbandar Port Road 13. Jamnagar-Bedi Pot Road 14. Trapj-Alang Port Road 15. Jkhau Port Road 16. Gandhinagar-Gozaria-Visanagar-Vadnagar-Kheralu- Danta-Ambaji-Abu road 17. Himatnagar-Vijapur-Visnagar-Unja Road 18. Ahmedbad-Viramgam-Sankheshwer-Radhnapur Road 19. Palanpur-Chandigarh-Dantiwada-Gujarat Border Road	340 170 245 165 109 150 339 40 135 80 210 05.50 04.20 08.00 13.00 170 120 151 65

1

2

3

4

20.	Bhabhar-Shihori-Patan-Siddhapur-Valasana-Idar-Himtnagar Road	200
21.	Bhabhar-Diodar-Khemana-Patan-Chansma-Mehsana Road	130
22.	Bhachau-Bhuj-Pandhro road	130
23.	Chitrod-Rapar-Dholavira Road	120
24.	Suigam-Sidhada Road	40
25.	Jamnagar-Junagadh Road	130
26.	Rajkot-Amreli Road	72
27.	Bagodara-Dhanduka-Vallbhipur-Dhasa-Amreli Road	180
28.	Vadoara-Dabhoi-Chhotauddepur Road	125
29.	Bharuch-Ankleshwar-Valia-Netrang-Sagbara Road	90.00
30.	Himatnagar-Ider-Khedbhrama-Ambaji to Abu Gujarat Border road	130
31.	Jafarabad-Rajula-Savarkundala-Amreli-Babara-Jasdan-Vichiya-Sayala-Surenderanagar-Patdi-Sami-Radhanpur Road	440
32.	Gandevi-Vansda-Waghai-Ahava-Chinchli upto Gujarat Border	120
33.	Valsad-Pardi-Kaprada Road	60
34.	Gandhinagar-Dehgam-Bayad-Lunawada-Santrampur Road	200
35.	Una-Delvada-Ahmedpur Mandvi-Diu Road	11.00
36.	Vapi-Motapondha Road	09.00
37.	Vapi-Silvasa Road	11.80
38.	Bagodara-Dhandhuka-Bhavnagar Road	130
39.	Vanakabara-K.otda Road joining NH-8E	30.00
40.	Sarkhej-Sanand-Viramgam-NH N0.8A near Maliya	186
41.	Himatnagar-Mehsana-Radhanpur State Highway	165
42.	Shamlaji-Modasa-Godhara-Vapi State Highway No.5	506

1	2	3	4
		43. Vadodara-Dabhol-Chhotaudpur to MP border	125
		44. Gandhinagar-Dehgam-Bayad-Jalod to Rajasthan border	220
		45. Bagodara-Dhanduka-Vallbhipur-Rajula-Jafarabad	200
		Coastal Roads:	
		46. Narayan Sarovar-Lakhpar	37.00
		47. Naliya-Dwarka	340
		48. Bhavnagar-Vataman-Padara-Karjan on NH 8	200
		Sub Total	6857.50
IX Goa		1. Karaswada-Bicholim-Sakhli-Surla-Usgao-Khandepar	45
		2. Sanquelim-Keri-Chorlem	35
		3. Margao-Paroda-Quepem-Curchorem-Savordem-Dharbandora	40
		4. Mopa-Bicholim-sanquelim-Usgao	-
		5. Curti to Borim	4
		6. Assnora to Dodamarg	10
		Sub Total	134
X Haryana		1. Ambala Cantt.fNH I) to Saha (NH 73)	15
		2. Saha (NH 73) to Sahabad (NH I)	16
		3. Uklana (NH 65)-Surewalchal to Tohna-Patran(NH 71)	29.40
		4. Between NH-71 and NH-71A in Rohtak city	2.60
		5. Gurgaon-Jhajjar-Beri-Kalanaur-Meham (between NH-8 and NH-10)	-
		6. Rohtak-Bhiwani-Lohani-Pilani-Rajagarh (between NH-10 and NH-65)	-
		7. Sonepat-Gohana-Jind (between NH-1 and NH-71)	-
		8. Kaithal-Jind-Mundal (between NH 65 and NH 10)	-
		9. Bahadurgarh-Jhajjar-Kosli-Mahindergar-Narnaul-Kotutli (between NH 10 and NH 8)	-
		10. Kaithal (Titram Mor)-jind (SH-11A & 12)	-
		(Connecting NH-65 with NH-71)	-

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		11. Kaithal-Guhla-Punjab Border (SH-11) (Connecting NH-65 with NH-64 near Patiala in Punjab. Sub-Total	- 63.00
XI. Himachal Pradesh		1. Hoshiarpur-Bhankhandt- Jhalara-Una-Bhota-Joha-Rewalsar-Mandi Road	180.00
		2. Yamuna Nagar-Lal Dhank-Paunta-Daranghati Road	352.00
		3. Kiratpur Sahib- Nangal-Una-Maclodeganj Road	207.50
		4. Slappar-Tattapani-Luri-Sainj Road	120.00
		5. Chandigarh (PGI)- Baddi- Ramshahar-Shalaghat Road	127.20
		6. Sainj-Luri-Banjar-Aut (Bagidhar) Road	97.00
* Sl. No. 10 bold stretch is realigned portion.		7. Taradevi (Shimla)-Jubbarhatti-Kunihar-Ramshehar- Nalagarh-Ghanouli (SH NO. 6) (HP Boundary) road	106.400
		8. Bharmour-Chamba-Dalhousie-Pathankot Road	133.00
		9. Hamirpur-Sujanpur-Palampur Road	60.00
		10. Brahpukhar-Bilaspur-Ghumarwin-Sarkaghat- Dharampur-Sidhpur-Lad-Bharol-Jogindernagar.	111.80
		11. Slapper-Pandoh-Chailchowk-Karsog-Tattapani.Dhalli- Theog-Kotkhai-Jubbal-Hatkoti Road	300.00
		12. Kishtwar (J&K)-Tandi(H.P).	-
		13. Sujanpur-Sandhol-Mandap-Rewalsar-Nerchowk- Jaidevi-Tattapani-Dhalli.	-
		14. Bharmour-Chamba-Sultanpur-Jot-Chowari-Lahru- Nurpur	142
		15. Kiratpur-Nangal-Bakra-Thanakalan-Bangana-Tutaru- Bhiambli-Manjhiar-Nadaun-Sujanpur-Sandhol- Dharampur-Mandap-Rewalsar-Ner Chowk road	250
		16. Dhanotu-Jaidevi-Tohanda-Churag-Tatapani-Dhalli road	180
		17. Narkanda-Baghi-Khadrala-Sungri-Rohru-Hatkoti road	115
		Sub-Total	2481.90

1	2	3	4
XII. Jammu and Kashmir			
	1. Mughal (Pampore to Rajouri) road	164	
	2. Dunera(Punjab) to Pul Dada via Basholi-Bani-Bhaderwah-Doda linking NH-1B	212	
	3. Shopian-Kulgam-Quzigund Road.	38	
	4. Srinagar-Bandipora-Gurez Road	138	
	5. Baramulla-Rafiabad-Kupwara-Tangdhar Road	126	
	6. Kargil-Zanskar Road.	234	
	7. Pul Doda Exit (Pul Doda) Desa- Gai- Kapran - Veromag road in district Doda and Anantang	-	
	8. Jawahar Tunnel Exit (Imoh) Verinag- Achbal- Mattan- Pahalgam Road	-	
	Sub-Total	912	
XIII. Jharkhand			
	1. Gobindpur-Jamtara-Dumka-Sahebgunj road	310	
	2. Chkradharpur-Jaraikela-Panposh road	140.55	
	3. Dumri-Giridih-Madhupur-Sarath-Deoghar(SH-14)	153	
	4. Deoghar-Choupa More-Jarmundi-Jama-Lakrapahari (SH-15)	62	
	5. Hansdiha on SH 16- Nonihat-Lakrapahari-Dumka- Shikaripara-Surichua-JharkhanuVWest Bengal Border (part of SH-17)-Rampurhat (West Bengal)	95	
	6. SH-3 [Kolebira on NH 23 Kamdara-Torpa-Khundi (NH 75 Ex.)-Arki-Tamar on NH 33]	125	
	7. SH-16 [Deoghar (Mohanpur)-Choupa More-Hansdiha- Godda-Mahagama-Maharma-Sahebganj on NH 80]	139	
	Sub-Total	1024.55	
XIV. Karnataka			
	1. Mysore-Channarayapatna-Arasikere-Loop between Channarayapatna and Sakaleshpura via Holenarasipura	187	
	2. Bilikere-Hassan-Belur-Tarikere-Shimoga-Honnali- H.P.Halli-Hoseet-Gangavathi-Sindanur-Manvi-Raichur	612	
	3. NH 48-Hassan-Gorur-Arakalgud-Ramanathapura-	249	

Bettadapura-Periyapataa-Gundlupt Road			
4. Bantwal-Mudigere-Belur-Halebidu-Sira-Gowribidanur-			487
C.B. Pura-Chintamani-Srinivasapura-Mulbagal.			
5. Bangalore-Outer Ring road Dobaspet-Solur-Magadi-			194
Ramnagaram-Kanakapura-Anekal-Attibnele-Sarjapura			
6. Bangalore-Ramanagara-Channapatna-Mandya-Mysore-			385
Mercara-Mangalore (to join NH-17)			
7. Bidar-Humnabad-Gulbarga-Siriguppa-Bellary-Hiriyur-			679
Chikkanayakanahalli-Nagamangala-Pandavapura-			
Srirangapatna			
8. Koratagere-Tumkur-Kunigal-Huliyurdurga-Maddur-			140
Malavalli Road			
9. Belgaum- Bijapur- Gulbarga-			144
Humnabad			
10. Belgaum-Bagalkot-Raichur-Mehaboobnagar-Andhra			336
Pradesh			
11. Chitradurga-Holalkere-Hosadurga-Chikkamangalore-			250
Mudigere-Belthangadi-Bantwal-Mangalore(to join NH-17)			
12. Padubidri-Karkala-Sringere-Thirthahalli-Shikaripura-			665
Siralkooppa-Hubli-Bagalkot-Humnabad			
13. Malavalli-Bannur-Mysore Road			45
14. Ginigere(Koppal)-Gangavathi-Kalmala(Raichur)Road			167
(Ginigera-Gangavati-Manvi-Sindhnoor-Kalmala-Raichur-			
Mehboob Nagar- Jadchada joining NH-7 also received)			
15. Kumta-Sirsi-Thadasa-Hubli Road			140
16. S.H-24 from Hiriyur on NH-4 linking Penugonda in			115
Andhra Pradesh			
17. Jewargi-Bellari-Hattigudur-Lingasugur-Sindhanur-			248
Siriguppa			
18. Doddaballapur-Kolar Road via Nandi			82

## Vijayapura, Vemgal

19.	Kumta-Sirsidi-Haveri-Kudligi-Molakalmuru-Ananthapura	245
20.	Aurad-Bidar-Chincholi-Jewargi-Bijapur-Sedbal-Gatkarwadi in Maharashtra	480
21.	Hebsur-Dharwar-Ranagaram-Panaji Road	95
22.	Bagalkot-Guledagudda-Gajendragarh-Kukunur-Bhanapur	130
23.	Bangalore-Hindupura to join NH-7 (Somandenapalli) upto State Border	80
24.	Kadur-Kannanagada State Highway No.64	190
25.	Belgaum-Bagalkot-Hungund road	165
26.	Koppala-Jewargi road	216
27.	Navalgund-Kushtagi road	97
28.	Manadavady-H.D.Kote-Jaipura-Kollegal-Salem road	197
29.	Wanamarapalli-Aurad-Bidar (part of SH-15) and SH-105 from Bidar to Humanabad joining NH-9	109
30.	Tadas-Mundagod-Hangal-Anavatti-Shiralkoppa-Shikaripura-Shimoga	186
31.	Kumta-Sirsidi-Haveri-Hadagali-Harapanahalli-Kudligi	240
32.	Nanjangudu-Chamrajanagar	38
33.	Adavi Sornapura to JaglurjoiningNH-13 via Mundargi-Huvinahadagalli-Ujjaini	151
34.	Kalpetta-Mananthavadi-Kutta-Goni Koppal-Hunsur-Mysore	180
35.	Devanahalli-Vijayapura-H.Cross-Vemagal-Kolar-KG F-Kempapura	96
	Sub-Total	8020
XV Kerala	1. Tirur-Kottakkal-Malappuram-Manjeri-Gundalupet road	164
	2. Thiruvananthapuram-Nedumangad-Chullimanoor-	246

	Madathara-Kulathupuzha-Thenmala-Punalur- Pathanapuram-Ranni-Plachery-Manimala-Ponkunnam- Palai-Thodupuzha-Muvatthupuzha	
3.	Chalakudy-Athirapally-Vazhachal-Peringalakuthu (State boundary)-Pollachi.	70
4.	Kodungallur (NH 17-408/850) Irinjalakuda-Trichur- Vadakkanchery-Cheruthuruthy-Shornur-Pattambi- Perinthalmanna-Melattur-Pattikadu-Pandikadu-Vandoor- Vadapuram-Kaligavu-Nilambur State boundary (31.6 kms.) Gudaloor H (22,23,28,39,73).	181
5.	Kozhikodu-Cherupa-Oorakadavu-Areakkode-Edannan- Nilambur-Nadukani(97.7km)-Gudaloor-Ootty (60km.)	97.7
6.	Vadakara-Nadapuram-Kuttiyadi-Thottipalam- Pakramthalam-Tharuvanna-Nalammile-Mananthavady- Kaattikulam-Baveli (State boundary)- Mysore.	90.95
7.	Thalassery (NH-17)-Kuthuparamba-Mattannoor-Iratty- Kuttapuzha (State boarder) Virajpetta-Gonikoppa- Hunsur-Mysore (NH 212)within Kerala.	54
8.	Thalassery-Kuthuparamba-Kannavam-Nedurnpoll- Mananthavady-Pannamaram-Sulthan Bathery Sub-Total	124 1027.65
XVI Madhya Pradesh	1. Harrai-Lotia-Tamia-Junnardev-Betul-Khedi- Awaliya-Ashpur(excluding Shapur Khandwa stretch) Khandwa-Deshgaon-Bhikangaon-Khargon-Julwania	462.00
	2. Jablapur-Khundam-Hirapur-Dindori-Amarkantak- Chhatisgarh Border	222.00
	3. Bhandara-Tumsar(Maharashtra to Baraseoni- Balaghat-Baihar-Motinala via Mawai to Amarkantak	344.00
	4. After modification of earlier notified NH from Damoh-Hatta-Gaisabad -Simaria-Mohindra-Pawai-	430.00

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		Nagod-Birsinghpur-Simriya-Sirmore -Shahganj	
		Sub-total	1458.00
XVII Maharashtra	1.	Coastal Road	733.87
	2.	Akola-Nanded-Dugulur-Raichur	
	3.	Kolhapur-Solapur-Latur-Nanded-Yantol -Wardha-	457.00
		Nagpur	
	4.	Dhule Songir Dondaicha Shahada Molgi State Border	190
		MSH-1	
	5.	Wapi Peth Nashik Niphad Yeola Vaijapur Aurangabad	620
		Jalna Watur Mantha Jintur Aundha Vasmath Nanded	
		Biloli State Border, MSH-2	
	6.	Shyamlaji Waghai Vani Nashik MSH-3	77
	7.	Indor Janner Sillod Aurangabad Nagar Shirur Pune	610
		Roha Murud MSH-5	
	8.	NH-6 Kharabi Govari Rajola Pechkhedi Pardi Umrer	870
		Wardha Ami Umakhed Waranga Nanded Loha Ausa	
		Solapur Sangola Kolhapur MSH-6	
	9.	Akola Hingoli Nanded Narsi Karadkhed State border	258
		MSH-7	
	10.	Gujarat State Border Taloda Pathrai Chendvel Nampur	644
		Manmad Rahuri Nagar Tembhurni mangalvedha Umdi	
		Boblad to state Border MSH-8	
	11.	Nagpur Umrer Mul Gondpimpri Sironcha to State	359
		Border MSH-9	
	12.	Nanded Mudkhed Bhokar Kinvat to State Border	419
		Korpana Chichpalli Mul Savali Dhannora to State Border	
		MSH-10	
	13.	State Border Gondia Sadak Arjuni Mor Gadchiroli	240
		Ashti MSH-11	
	14.	Ghoti Sinnar Kopargaon Lasur Jalna Mehkar Talegaon	522

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## Wardha MSH-12

15.	Malkapur Buldhana Chikhali Ambad Wadigodri MSH-13	223	
16.	Bamani Ballarpur Yavatmal Chikhaldara Khandava MSH-14	429	
17.	Bankot Mandangad Bhor Lonand Natepute Pandharpur MSH-15	317	
18.	JNPT To Gavan phata section of S.H. 54 (Km 6.400 to Km.14.550)	8	
19.	Aamra Marg (Km 0.00 to Km 6/200)	6	
20.	Ankleshwar-Burhanpur SH No. 4	243	
21.	Missing link (SH-106) from Jaigad to NH 17 (* under NHO programme)	43	
22.	Existing MSH-2 from Ahmadnagar-Bee Parbhani road	287	
23.	SH 255-A (from NH-6 to NH-69) via Gaundkhairi-Kalmeshwar-Sawner	30	
24.	Nagar-Beed-Nanded link Sub-Total	7605.870	
XVIII.	Meghalaya	1. Phulbari to Nongstoin via Tura road 2. Agia-Medhipara-Phul wabri-Barengapara road Sub-Total	334
XIX.	Manipur	1. Churachandpur to Tuivai via Singhat-Singzawl road 2. Kangpokpi to Tamenglong via Tamei 3. Bishnupur to Haflong via Rengpang Khongshang, Tamenglong and Tousem 4. Tadubi-Ukhrul via Paomata Block Hq. Tungjoy, Phaibung Block Hq. Tolloi Sub-Total	163
XX.	Mizoram	1. Keitum to Zokhawthar via Khawbung road	120
			-
			115
			398
			179

1	2	3	4
	2. Lawngtlai-Myanmar road		-
	Sub-Total		179
XXI. Nagaland	1. Bokajan in Assam Rengmapani-Kiphire in Nagaland		278
	2. Halflong-Mahur-Laike-Kohima in Nagaland		182
	3. Tuensang in Nagaland-Naginimora-Sibsagar(Simulguri) in Assam		265
	4. Road between Mokokchung and Chare which connects NH-61 with NH-155		18
	5. Tuensang to Tuli via Mon-Tizit		308
	6. Dimapur to Kiphire		256
	Sub-Total		1307
XXII. Odisha	1. Cuttack-Paradeep		82.00
	2. Sambalpur-Rourkella road		162.50
	3. Jagatpur-Kendrapara-Chandbali-Bhadrak road		152.18
	4. Phulbanakhara-Charichhak-Gop-Konark-Puri		104.00
	5. Berhampur-Koraput road		313.60
	6. Kuakhia-Jajpur-Ardi-Bhadrak road		92.50
	7. Joshipur-Rairangpur-Tiringi road		40.49
	8. Karamdihi-Subdega-Talsora-Luhakera		37.00
	9. Rourkella-Rainbahal-Kanibahal road		111.00
	10. Kukurbhuka-Lanjiberna-Salang bahal road		31.00
	11. Jaleswar-Batagaon-Chandaneswar road		35.60
	12. Dhenkanal-Naranpur road		100.00
	13. Jeypore-Malkangiri-Motu road		323.00
	14. Madhapur-Kerada-Sarangada-Baliguda-Tumidibandha-Durgapanga-Munigua-Komtelpeta-Rayagada		292.6
	Sub-Total		1877.47
XXIII Puducherry	1. Karaikal-Nedungadu-Kumbakonam-Tanjore road		
	2. Karaikal-Peralam-Mayiladuthurai-Sirkali road		
	3. Karaikal-Peralam-Thiruvarur road V		

4. Sirkali-Sembanarkoil-Akkoor road link with Karaikal

5. East Coast Road from Chennai to Puducherry

XIV Punjab

1. SH-25 Amritsar-Raja Sansi International Airport-Dera

Baba Nanak-Gurdaspur

2. SH-22 Kiratpur Sahim-Anandpur Sahib-Nangal-Una

(through Himachal Pradesh) Hoshiarpur.

3. Guru Gobind Singh Marg from Takhat Sri Damdama

2480

Sahib (Talwandi Sabo) to Sachkhand Sri Hazoor Sahib

(Nanded)

Sub-Total

2480

XXV. Rajasthan

1. Bundi(NH-12)-Bijolia

50

2. Pali-Desuri-via-Nadol

93

3. Lambia-Ras-Beawar-Badnor -Asind-Mandal (NH-76)

148

4. Mathura(NH-2)Bharatput-Hindon- Banyana-Bhadoti-

Sawaimadhupur-Palighat-Itawa-Mangrol-Baran (NH-76)

332

5. Mavli-Bhansol-Oden-Khanmnorr-Haldighati Loosing

Kumbhalgarh Charbhujia (SH 49)

130

6. Ratlam- Banswara-Sagwara- Doongarpur- Khairwara-

Kotra-Sawarupganj (NH-14) road

310

7. Jaipur (NH-8)-Jobner-Kucharnan-Nagaur-Phalodi (NH-1

366

8. Mandsaur (NH-79)- Pratapgarh(NH-1 13)-Dhariawad-

Salumaber-Dungarpur-Bichiwada (NH-8)

226

9. Sri Ganganagar-Hanumangarh-Tadalka Munda-Nohar-

Bhadra-Rajgarh-Jhunjhunu-Udaipurwati-Ajeetgarh-

Shahpura (NH-8)

474

10. Fatehpur (NH-11)-Jhunjhunu-Chirawa-Singhana-

Pacheri (Haryana Border)- Narnaul- Namol-Rewari(NH-8)

164

11. Bharatpur(NH-11)-Deeg-Alwar-Bansur-Kotputli-

Neem Ka Thana-Chala-Sikar-Nechwa-Salasar (NH-65)

301

12. Koshi (NH-2)-Kama-Deeg-Bharatpur

139

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13.	Swarupganj (NH-14)- Sirohi-Jalore-Siwana-Balotra (NH-112)-Phalodi	343
14.	Mathura-Bharatpur road	40
15.	Nasirabad-Devli road	95
16.	Kotputli-Sikar road	125
17.	Swarup-Ganj-Kotra-Som-Kherwada road	147
18.	Faludi-Nagore road	140
19.	Shridungargarh-Sardarshahar-Pulasar-Jasarasar	115
20.	Sawaimadhopur-Shivpuri (MP) '	44
21.	Gaumti-Chauraha-Desuri-Sadri-Ahor-Jalore-Barmer	306
22.	Nagaur-Deedwana-Khur-Sikar	176
23.	Kirki chowki-Bhinder-Saiulumber-Aspur-Durgapur	146
24.	Hodel-Punhana-Nharatpur-Roopwas-Dholpur	202
25.	Chandwaji-Chomu-Bagru on NH-8	171
26.	Sirohi-Mandar-Deesa (Gujarat)	68
27.	Gurgaon-Alwar-Sariska-Dausa-Swaimadhopur	248
28.	Barmer (NH-15)-Jalore-Ahor-Sadri-Desuri-Gaumati ka Chauraha-Kankroli-Bhilwara-Mandalgarh	446
29.	Jaipur(NH-12)-Diggi-Kekri-Shahpura-Mandal-Bhilwara (NH-79)	123
30.	Pali-Udaipur road	-
31.	Gomti Chauraha (on NH-8) to Pali city via Nodal (on NH-14) SH-16and SH-67	45
32.	Bharatpur-Mathura road (SH-24, remaned SH-1)	15
33.	Bagher to Teendhar via Mandawar	16
	Sub-total	5744
XXVI Sikkim	1. Alternate National Highway from Nathula to Siliguri 2. Lachung Valley through Singtham and Chunghthang 3. Rongli through Rangpo and Rorathang 4. Pakyong through Ranipool and Rorathang	-

1	2	3	4
		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
XXVI	Tamil Nadu	1. Sathy-Athani-Bhavani road(State Highway No.82)	52.80
		2. Avinashi-Tiruppur-Palladam-Pollachi-Meenkarai road	99.60
		3. Trichy-Namakkal road	77.40
		4. Karaikudi-Dindugal road	86
		5. Thirucharapalli-Lalgudi-Kallagudi-Udyanpalya-Ganjaikonda-Chalapuri-Mee-Kattumannagady-Chidambaram	140.00
		6. Thanjavur-Adanakkottai-Pudukottai	60.00
		7. Dindigul-Natham-Singampunari-Thirupathur Devakottai Rastha road	120.40
		8. Cuddalore-Chittoor road	203
		Sub-Total	839.20
XXVI	Tripura**	Kukital to Sabroom via Dharmanagar-Kailasahar-II Fatikroy-Manu-Khowai-Amarpur-Jatanbari-Silachari-Rupaichari	310
XXIX	Uttar Pradesh**	1. Kuravali-Mainpuri-Karhal-Etawah road	73.158
		2. Sirsaganj-Karhal-Kishni-Vidhuna-Chobepur road	161.53
		3. Bareily-Badaaun-Bilsi-Gajraula-Chandpur-Bijnaur road	262.39
		4. Jagdishpur-Gauriganj-Amethi-Pratapgarh road	79.00
		5. Fatehpur-Raibareily-Jagdishpur-Faizabad road	181.960
		6. Lumbini Dudhi State Highway No.5	101.00
		7. Lucknow-Banda	148.52
		8. Pilbhit-Bareli-Badau-Kasgang-Hathras-Mathura-Bharatpur (Rajasthan Border)	283.03
		9. Padarauna-Kasia-Deoria-Doharighat-Azamgarh road	128
		10. Delhi-Yamnotri road	206
		11. Fetehpur-Muzaffarabad-Kalsia road	20.725

1	2	3	4
	12.	Sitapur-Bahraech-Balrampur-Mahrajganj-Pandarona road	449.50
		Sub-Total	2094.813
XXX	Uttarakhand	1. Himalayan Highway (Himachal Border -Tuni-Chakrata-Lakhwad-Yamuna -Bridge-Almora-Lohaghat road) 2. Badwala to Juddo (Harbartpur-Badkot Band) 3. Buakhal-Ghurdauri-Devprayag Sub-Total	706 18 49 773
XXXI	West Bengal	I. Galgalia in West Bengal and Bihar border to Pumia 2. Tulin(West Bengal-Bihar Border)- Purulia-Bankura-Bishnupur-Arambag-Nardhman-Mogra-Iswar Gupta Setu-Kalyani-Haringhata-Petrapole on NH-35(West Bengal-Bangladesh Border) 3. Radhamoni (on NH 41)-Panskura-Ghatal-Rrambagh-Bardhaman-Muratipur-Phutisanko-Kuli-Moregram (on NH 34) 4. Nandakumar-Digha-Chandeneswar (SH-4) 5. Gazole-Buniadpur-Ostiram-Trimohani-Hilli 6. Nayagram (Orissa border)-Fekoghat-Dharsa-Narayanpur-Silda-Benogonia-Fulkusom-Raipur-Simlapal-Taldanga-Bankura-Durgapur (SH-9)-Panagarh Dubrajpur (SH-14) Sub-Total	102 390.90 275 91 100 327 1285.90
		Total	64091.743

***Statement-II****National Highways declared during last three (3) years and the current year [2008-09]*

State	National Highways No.	Stretch	Approx Length (Km)
1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	229	The highway starting from Tawang passing through Bomdila, Nechipu, Seppa, Sagalee, Ziro, Daporijo, Aalong and terminating at Pasighat in	1090

1	2	3	4
		the state of Arunachal Pradesh.	
Arunachal Pradesh	Extension of NH 52 B	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 Saikhawaghat in Assam to join NH 52 near Roing in Arunachal Pradesh.	60
Tamil Nadu.	Extension of NH-226	The highway starting from Perambalur connecting Perali, Keelapalur, Ariyalur, Kunnam, Thiruvaiyaru, Kandiyur and joining NH-226 at Thanjavur in the State of Tamil Nadu.	85
Tamil Nadu	230	The highway starting from Madurai connecting Tiruppuvanam, Poovandhi, Sivaganga, Kalaiyarkoil, Tiruvadanai and terminating at Tondi Port town in the State of Tamil Nadu.	82
West Bengal	Extension of NH-2B	The highway starting from Bolpur connecting Prantik, Mayureswar and terminating at Mollarpur at the junction of NH-60 in the State of West Bengal.	54
Himachal Pradesh	20 A	The highway starting from Nagrota at the Junction of NH 20 connecting Ranital, Dehra and terminating at Mubarikpur at the Junction of NH 70 in Himachal Pradesh.	91
Himachal Pradesh	72 B	The highway starting from Paonta at the Junction of NH 72 connecting Raj ban, Shillai in the State of Himachal Pradesh and passing through Minus, Tuini in Uttrakhand and terminating at Hatkoti in Himachal Pradesh.	109
Uttrakhand	72 B	The highway starting from Paonta at the Junction of NH 72 connecting Rajban, Shillai in the State of Himachal Pradesh and passing through Minus, Tuini in Uttrakhand and terminating at Hatkoti in Himachal Pradesh.	51
Uttar Pradesh	231	The highway starting from Raibareli connecting Salon, Pratapgarh, Machlishahar and terminating at Jaunpur in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	169
	232	The highway starting from Ambedkarnagar(Tanda) connecting Sultanpur, Amethi, Raibareli, Lalganj, Fatehpur and terminating at Banda in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	305

1	2	3	4
	232 A	The highway starting from Unnao and terminating at Lalganj (junction of NH 232) in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	68
	233	The highway starting from India/ Nepal Border (connecting to Lumbani) via Naugarh, Sidarhnagar, Bansi, Basti, Tanda, Ajamgarh and terminating at Varanasi in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	292
	235	The highway starting from Meerut connecting Hapur, Gulawthi and terminating at Bulandshahar in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	66
Andhra Pradesh	18A	The highway starting from Puthalapattu and terminating at Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh.	42
Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu	234	The highway starting from Mangalore connecting Beltangadi, Mudigare, Belur, Huliyan, Sira, Madhugiri, Chintamani in Karnataka, Venktagiri Kota in Andhra Pradesh, Pernampet, Gudiyatt&m, Katpadi, Vellore, Pushpagiri, Polur and terminating at Tiruvanamalai-Viluppuram in Tamil Nadu	780

(2009-10)

State	National Highways No.	Stretch	Approx Length (Km)
1	2	3	4
Delhi/Haryana	236	The Highway starting from Mehrauli connecting Andheria More, Chattarpur T point in the territory of Delhi and terminating at Gurgaon on NH 8 in the State of Haryana.	13.45
Madhya Pradesh	69A	The highway starting from Multai on existing NH-69 connecting Chikhli, Dunawa, Chindwara, Chaurai and terminating at Seoni on National Highway No.7 in the State of Madhya Pradesh.	154.21
Madhya Pradesh/ Maharashtra	26B	The highway starting from Narsinghpur on the existing National Highway No.26 connecting Hftrrari, Amarwada, Chindwara, Sausar in the State of Madhya Pradesh and terminating at Saoner on existing National Highways No.69 in the State of Maharashtra.	202.593 in MP 15.17 in Maharashtra

(2010-11)

*Nil*

(2011-12) [3rd August, 2011]

State	New National Highways No.	Description of National Highways	Old National Highway No.
Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh	123	The highway starting from its junction with NH-23 at Dholpur connecting Sepau in the state of Rajasthan connecting Sarendhi in the state of Uttar Pradesh connecting Ghatoli, Rupbas, Khanuawa (Khanua) and terminating at Uncha Nagla in the state of Rajasthan.	3A
Rajasthan	148D	The highway starting from its junction with NH-58 at Bheem connecting Parasoli, Gulabpura on NH-48, Shahpura, Jahajpur, Hindoli, Nainwa and terminating at Uniara on NH-552 in the state of Rajasthan.	116A
Rajasthan and Gujarat	Extension of NH 58	The highway starting from ydaipur connecting Kumdal Naya Kheda, Jhadol, Som, Nalwa Daiya in the state of Rajasthan and terminating at Idar in the state of Gujarat.	76A
Rajasthan	458	The highway starting from its junction with NH-58 at Ladnu connecting Khaatu, Degana, Merta City, Lambia, Jaitaran, Raipur and terminating at Bheem on NH-58 in the state of Rajasthan.	65A
Rajasthan	758	The highway starting from its junction with NH-58 at Rajsamand connecting Gangapur, Bhilwara and terminating at junction with NH-27 at Ladpura in the state of Rajasthan.	76B

*[English]***Prosecution Cases under AFSPA**

3930. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases which have been forwarded to his Ministry by the Jammu and Kashmir Home Department seeking prosecution under the Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Act (AFSPA) during the last five years;

(b) the number of cases wherein the prosecution has been granted/pending; and

(c) the number of cases wherein the prosecution has been rejected and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) 24 cases seeking sanction for prosecution under Armed Forces Special Powers Act have been received from Jammu and Kashmir Home Department during the last five years (from 2007 up to 15.12.2011). Of these, 5 cases are under examination. In remaining 19 cases, the requests for prosecution sanction were rejected as it was found on examination that no *prima facie* case was made out against the accused army personnel.

### Technology Surge to Help People with Disability

3931. SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been surge in advanced technology to help differently abled people; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which it would be helpful to such people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Seven National Institutes and a Public Sector Undertaking namely Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), under this Ministry are conducting and sponsoring research in their respective area of disabilities to develop modern & standardized aids and appliances for rehabilitation of disabled persons. Advanced technology has benefited disability rehabilitation in terms of assessment of the disability status for diagnosis and management-therapeutic services.

*[Translation]*

### Export of Meat

3932. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy for export of meat and to monitor and conduct inspections to ensure compliance of the prescribed norms in processing of such meat by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any mechanism requiring standardizing of the sources from where these meat products are obtained for the export purposes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there have been instances of violations of the prescribed norms during each of the last three years alongwith the action taken by the Government in the matter?

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

(b) The DGFT had notified meat export policy through Notification No. 12/(2004-2009) dated 12th December, 2004 and subsequently through Notification No. 82(RE-2010)/2009-2004 dated 31st October, 2011. There is a procedure by APEDA for grant of registration certificate to abattoirs/meat processing plants after due inspection carried out by a Plant Registration Committee.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. As per the DGFT notification dated 31st Oct. 2011, Meat and meat products are allowed subject to the exporter furnishing a declaration, attached with copies of valid APEDA Plant Registration Certificate(s) to the customs at the time of exports that the above items have been obtained/sourced from an APEDA registered abattoir or from APEDA registered meat processing plant which sources raw material exclusively from APEDA registered integrated abattoir/abattoir.

(e) No, Madam. However, a complaint was received from All India Meat & Livestock Exporters Association (AIMLA) that some exporters were exporting meat products without getting their plant registered with APEDA, APEDA- took up an exercise to contain such practice and bring those plants under the ambit of APEDA registration. The process of inspection as per the requirement was carried out by APEDA and some more processing plants were registered with APEDA. As on date, there are 74 registered meat processing plants and 32 approved integrated abattoirs-cum-meat processing plants with APEDA for export of meat and meat products.

### Development of Aquatic Life

3933. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments for sustainable development of aquatic life in fresh water in the Country;

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

(c) the details of amount sanctioned by the Government in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Financial and technical assistance is provided by the Government to the States under the centrally sponsored scheme- Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats for various activities concerning conservation and development of wildlife and its habitats in the Protected Areas. State Governments, including the State of Madhya Pradesh have submitted proposals for financial assistance under this scheme during the current financial year. State-wise details of projects sanctioned under the scheme during the current financial year 2011-12 are as below:

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	134.83
2.	Chhattisgarh	327.212
3.	Haryana	43.59
4.	Himachal Pradesh	236.31
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	439.068
6.	Karnataka	339.584
7.	Kerala	873.16
8.	Mizoram	106.121
9.	Odisha	343.69
10.	Rajasthan	348.92
11.	Sikkim	132.699
12.	Tamil Nadu	195.53
13.	Uttar Pradesh	313.48
14.	Uttarakhand	219.266
15.	Madhya Pradesh	525.75

1	2	3
16.	Jharkhand	83.66
17.	Maharashtra	407.365
18.	West Bengal	147.35
19.	Chandigarh	24.98
20.	Meghalaya	43.81
	Total	5286.375

#### **Closure of ONGC Plant**

3934. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Pollution Control Board has directed Gujarat Pollution Control Board to issue closure notice to ONGC plant regarding environmental pollution in Nava village of Ahmedabad circle;

(b) if so, the objections raised by pollution control board and the reasons for not disposing them on right time;

(c) whether objections of pollution control board have been sorted out at present and ONGC has started work again;

(d) if so, the extent "to which ONGC has incurred losses due to objections raised by pollution control board;

(e) whether any action has been taken against any officer for not fulfilling the parameters of the pollution control board; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) As informed by the Central Pollution Control Board, it has not directed Gujarat Pollution Control Board to issue closure notice to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) regarding environmental pollution in Nava village of Ahmedabad circle.

(b) to (f) Does not arise

**Increase in Prices of Drugs**

3935. SHRI JAIPRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the new patent law is going to increase the prices of drugs manifold;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The Patents Act, 1970 was amended last time in 2005 with a view to make its provisions fully compliant with the Agreement on Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). There is no proposal for any further amendment to the said Act.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**ROB on NH 86**

3936. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress made so far in the construction of rail overbridge on National Highway-86 near Makronia railway station in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) whether there is any delay in the construction of said rail overbridge;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the time by which it is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Development of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process subject to availability of fund and inter-se-priority. For construction of Rail Over Bridge (ROB) on NH-86 near Makronia Railway Station, National Highway authority of India (NHAI) was asked to take necessary action for survey and investigation. As of now, this work is not included in any of Ministry's programme.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

*[English]***Clearances to Uranium Mining**

3937. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has rejected environmental clearances for uranium mining in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Ministry of Environment and Forests has not rejected any environmental clearance proposal relating to uranium mining in the country during last 3 years.

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

**Workers Right**

3938. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether certain factories belonging to big industrial houses have broken themselves up into a hundred parts and outsourced work to smaller ancillary units mostly in the informal sector and stopped being accountable for all their workers, avoided their demands, made registration of union difficult and still got their job done;
- (b) if so, the details of the steps taken to check such rigging of labour laws;
- (c) whether Advance Manufacturing Technique (AMT) and Computer Aided Manufacturing (CAM) in bigger industries have put extra strain on the workers; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the Government for the workers right in this situations?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

(SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) State Governments are the 'appropriate Government' for most of the big industrial houses in the private sector and hence, they do not fall within the ambit of the Central Government for implementation of Labour laws. However, adequate provisions exist under the various Labour laws to safeguard the interests of workers. Registration of Trade Unions is done by the Registrar of Trade Unions of respective State Governments. The Ministry has not received any complaints regarding violation of the Labour laws in Establishments or Industries falling under the Central Sphere.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has not received any complaints of such strain on the workers nor any specific study has been conducted on this issue. However, adequate safeguards exist under various Labour Laws to protect the interests of workers and to take care of their health, safety and welfare.

#### **Old Parents of Martyrs**

3939. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government provides any benefits to the old parents of martyrs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Various terminal dues are provided to nominated next of kin (NoK) of martyred soldiers. The parents of Armed forces personnel are entitled to family pension & terminal benefits in the event of personnel dying in service who are unmarried or widower with no children. Further even in cases of married martyred soldiers, liberalised family pension can be divided between the parents and widow if the widow is not looking after them, provided pecuniary condition of parents require so.

(b) and (c) Monetary benefits extended to parents of martyred soldiers who are nominated as NoK include Ex-gratia, Liberalised dependent pension, Death Gratuity, Army Group Insurance fund etc. In addition,

dependent parents of martyred soldiers are also eligible for membership of Ex-servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) for providing medical facilities through ECHS.

#### **Reservation Quota for Backward Classes**

3940. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the current reservation quota is fair less in view of the increasing population of the SC category;
- (b) if so, whether the Government proposes to increase the reservation quota for SC category;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) As per information furnished by the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT), there is no proposal under consideration to increase the percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs). The Supreme Court in the matter of Indra Sawhney v/s. Union of India observed that clause (4) of Article 16 speaks of adequate representation and not proportionate representation. The Apex Court further observed that it is not possible to accept the theory of proportionate representation though the proportion of population of Backward Classes to the total population would certainly be relevant and held that the power conferred by clause (4) of Article 16 should be exercise in a fair manner and within reasonable limits so that reservation should not exceed 50%. Presently, reservation in case of direct recruitment on all India basis by open competition is 49.5% (i.e. 15% for SCs, 7.5% for STs and 27% for OBCs) and reservation in case of direct recruitment on all India basis otherwise than by open competition is 50% (i.e. 16.66% for SCs, 7.5% for STs and 25.84% for OBCs). In case of Direct Recruitment to Group 'C' and 'D' post normally attracting candidates from locality or region, the percentage of reservation is generally fixed

in proportion to the population of the reserved categories as per DoPTs O.M. dated 5th July, 2005.

*[Translation]*

#### **Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons**

3941. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy for providing adequate compensation to the persons whose lands were acquired for setting up various public sector steel plants including the Bokaro Steel Plant within certain time-frame;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of family displaced due to the acquisition of land undertaken for setting up of Bokaro Steel Plant;

(d) the number of persons from displaced families who have been provided employment by the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and the number of cases which are pending before the concerned authorities; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide employment to the representatives of all the families displaced by SAIL for its various projects?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Government has not formulated any separate policy for acquisition of land for setting up public sector steel plants. Land for setting up of steel plants by Public Sector Undertakings is acquired by concerned State Government as per the provisions of Land Acquisition Act. Compensation is paid as per the award given by the competent authority under the Act.

(c) Land for setting up Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL) and township was acquired by the then Government of Bihar through various notifications. The number of families displaced at the time of setting up the BSL during 1972 was 6019. However, due to fragmentation in families, the Director, Project Land and Rehabilitation increased the number of displaced families and as on 31.5.1988 the number of displaced families is 13309.

(d) and (e) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has provided employment to over 27000 persons under the "displaced persons" category at its steel plants at Bhilai, Rourkela, Bokaro, Salem and Kuteshwar limestone mines which is more than the identified displaced families. Out of this, 16000 jobs have been provided at BSL itself which is already more than the number of families displaced at the time of setting up of the plant. The employment of displaced persons is being regulated in terms of guidelines which have been upheld by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India whereby other things being equal, displaced persons are considered and given preference for employment.

*[English]*

#### **Trade Pact with ASEAN**

3942. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has shown keen interest to conclude a trade pact with ASEAN countries in services sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether both the sides have assured to enhance the trade in services sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) India and ASEAN are currently negotiating an Agreement on Trade in Services and twelve meetings of the Working Group on Services for ASEAN-India CECA have been held so far.

(c) and (d) That is primary objective for which negotiations are underway.

#### **Violation of Air Space**

3943. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the violation of Indian air space by some countries has been reported in the recent past;

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

(c) the action contemplated by the Government to check such violation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) During the past three years i.e. from January 2009 to till November 2011, a total of 24 violations of Indian Airspace by aircraft from other countries have been reported.

(c) All such cases are taken up with the concerned countries through laid down channels as per established procedure.

*[Translation]*

#### **Accidents on NH 11**

3944. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether frequent road accidents are taking place near village Khokhawalla on Bikaner-Agra NH No. 11;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefore and the number of accidents reported on that particular place during last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Powers of Armed Forces in J & K**

3945. SHRI NATHUBHAI GOMANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to curtail the powers of the armed forces in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has chalked out any scheme to ensure the security of the citizens in the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) The security scenario in the State of J and K is constantly reviewed to comprehensively assess internal security. This is also deliberated at the Unified Headquarters (UHQ) and effective counter strategies are formulated. The Security Forces have through coordinated efforts of the armed forces ensured security of citizens by substantially controlling the violence levels in the State of J&K. A robust Counter Insurgency/Counter Terrorism posture is continued to be maintained by the security forces.

#### **Construction of Road between Jalandhar**

##### **By-pass to Dhilwan Amritsar**

3946. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of four lane road between Jalandhar By-Pass to Dhilwan-Amritsar has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith its present status; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to expedite the completion of said road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Details are as under:

Stretch	Length	Status of Four lane	Reasons for not completion of Four lane and action taken
1 Jalandhar By-Pass to Dhilwan(km 387.100 to km	2 20km	3 Yet to be taken up	4 In past efforts to develop the stretch could not be materialized due to various reasons inter-alia change in the policy of the 407.100

1	2	3	4
of NH-1)			Government regarding mode of delivery of the Project. Since it is a small stretch, possibilities are being explored to develop it on EPC (Item Rate Contract) basis.
Dhilwan to 49km Amritsar (km 407.100 to km 456.100 of NH-1)		Provisionally completed in April, 2010 on BOT (Toll) basis	Not applicable

[English]

#### **Review of Welfare Schemes**

3947. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of the various welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the changes required for better implementation of the saral schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The Ministry reviews the performance of the schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes(SCs) and Other Backward Classes(OBCs) in the following way:

- (i) The financial and physical progress under these schemes is monitored through Utilization Certificates, Audited Accounts and annual progress in coverage of beneficiaries submitted by the implementing agencies.
- (ii) In respect of centrally-sponsored schemes:
  - (a) The Ministry has requested State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to send Quarterly Progress Reports to the Ministry.
  - (b) The progress is reviewed in the Conference of State Ministers/Secretaries of Social Justice/Welfare held every year.
- (iii) Schemes and programmes are also reviewed by officers of the Ministry during their tours to States.

(c) The Ministry sponsors evaluation studies by independent agencies, regarding the implementation of its schemes from time to time, and corrective action is taken, inter-alia by revision of schemes, based on the outcome.

[Translation]

#### **Definition of Mentally Retarded Children**

3948. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria to define the mentally retarded children; and
- (b) the facilities being provided by the Government to the said children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) As per Section 2(r) of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (PwD) Act, 1995, "mental retardation" means "a condition of arrested or incomplete development of mind of a person which is specially characterized by subnormality of intelligence".

- (b) National Institute for Mentally Handicapped (NIMH), Secunderabad, provides rehabilitation of persons with mental retardation through Early Intervention Services, Physiotherapy/Ortho, Biochemistry, Speech & Audiology, Psychological Assessment, Behaviour Modification, Parent Counseling and vocational assessment services etc. NIMH has a Model Special Education Centre in New Delhi which enrolls children in the age range of 3 years to 18 years including children with varying degrees of mental retardation.

National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerbral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities, a statutory body set up under this Ministry under the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerbral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 with the objective to enable persons with disabilities to lead independent life with dignity, support and strengthen Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and other service providers and appoint legal guardians to take care the needs of persons with disabilities. The major activities of National Trust include training and awareness programmes, capacity building programme & shelter, care giving & empowerment programmes.

Under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), financial assistance is provided to NGOs for various projects for providing education, vocational training and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, including children with mental retardation.

*[English]*

#### **Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway**

3949. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of feasibility study of Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway;
- (b) whether there is any delay in the execution of this project;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government is considering to compress various activities with regard to the said project so as to achieve the completion of the project by the scheduled time; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Feasibility study of Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway has been completed. Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway including its spur is in progress. On completion of preparation of DPR, the process for

appointment of the Concessionaire would be initiated for execution of the project on BOT (Toll) basis under NHDP Phase-VI.

- (b) to (e) Do not arise.

#### **Kalaikunda Air Base**

3950. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to upgrade the Kalaikunda air base for several vital roles including training and building defence cooperation; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Development/upgradation of airfields of Indian Air Force are undertaken based on the operational and strategic requirement of the Services, which is reviewed by the Government from time to time. This is a continuous process.

#### **Mumbai-Goa Sea-way**

3951. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:  
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for introduction of shipping services between Mangalore and Mumbai and also from Mumbai to Goa sea-way;

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

(c) the time by which the said proposals are likely to be cleared; and

- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):  
(a) No, Madam.

- (b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### **Smart Cards under Health Insurance Scheme**

3952. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of needy persons alongwith the number of States and districts issued smart cards under the National Health Insurance Scheme through which they get financial assistance for treatment of their illness;

(b) the date on which the said scheme was implemented and the target fixed for total coverage of the needy people under the scheme;

(c) the funds provided under this scheme so far, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) whether the scheme is lagging behind from the fixed target; and

(e) the number of people benefited therefrom so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (e) The Government launched the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima

Yojana (RSBY) for BPL families (a unit of five) in unorganized sector on 01.10.2007. The scheme providing for smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- per family per annum on a family floater basis became operational from 01.04.2008. More than 2.54 crore families have been covered under the scheme as on 30.11.2011. As per BPL survey, 2002, there are about 6 crore estimated BPL families (a unit of five) in unorganised sector. The experience shows that only about 60% of BPL families become available for enrolment. As such about 3.6 crore BPL families are to be covered under the scheme. It is the endeavour of the government to cover all such families by 2012-13.

A Statements-I showing State-wise number of smart cards issued and number of districts covered under RSBY is enclosed. Statements-II and III showing State-wise and year-wise funds released and State-wise number of beneficiaries are enclosed.

***Statement-I***

Sl. No.	State	Number of Districts Covered	Smart cards Issued
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	39615
2.	Assam	5	204548
3.	Bihar	38	6424884
4.	Chandigarh	1	4913
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	1548408
6.	Delhi	9	144518
7.	Gujarat	22	1571617
8.	Haryana	21	615809
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	235131
10.	Jharkhand	21	1226124
11.	Karnataka	5	151828
12.	Kerala	14	1748471
13.	Maharashtra	32	2004333
14.	Manipur	1	10000

1	2	3	4
15.	Meghalaya	4	61947
16.	Mizoram	8	43256
17.	Nagaland	10	77557
18.	Odisha	6	428069
19.	Punjab	20	221444
20.	Tripura	4	258402
21.	Uttar Pradesh	70	4029958
22.	Uttarakhand	13	338889
23.	West Bengal	15	4062836
Total		363	25452557

Note: Govt. of Goa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu had participated in the scheme but discontinued.

***Statement-II***

Sl. No.	Name of State	Amount of Central Share Released			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 upto 30.11.2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gujarat	225643646	87713545	343142968	448588775
2.	Punjab	16045480	59448426	58851448	38702293
3.	Tamil Nadu	16108518	26874987	0*	0*
4.	Himachal Pradesh	17531335	16424305	68137697	55822579
5.	Haryana	134264136	270959665	180955446	114623977
6.	Bihar	47514027	319840734	558609116	777069359
7.	Kerala	137109248	183391322	526891880	0
8.	West Bengal	25150320	200796334	506335682	870270325
9.	Maharashtra	8944299	371772336	339225072	426271334
10.	Uttarakhand	0	24325476	36686084	61430500
11.	Uttar Pradesh	297289638	690965169	1623383206	841593235
12.	Jharkhand	52392456	89129799	114855777	236582256
13.	Chandigarh	0	2044616	2085200	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Delhi	21506857	14662950	74651575	38978918
15.	Chhattisgarh	160628600	225204806	315838158	
16.	Assam	0	7670286	74309260	34784501
17.	Nagaland	0	23982349	22908242	0
18.	Tripura	0	66789826	68098618	0
19.	Meghalaya	0	7713085	12420030	0
20.	Goa	0	0	1517920	0
21.	Karnataka	0	0	49107797	0
22.	Odisha	0	0	204357326	11978010
23.	Manipur	0	0	10610305	
Total		999499960	2625133810	5091735150	4283144525

\* Government of Goa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu has participated in the scheme but discontinued.

<b>Statement-III</b>			1	2	3
Sl. No.	State	Hospitalization			
1	2	3			
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	14.	Maharashtra	111602
2.	Assam	17598	15.	Manipur	1547
3.	Bihar	288494	16.	Meghalaya	1783
4.	Chandigarh	149	17.	Mizoram	1236
5.	Chhattisgarh	132045	18.	Nagaland	3097
6.	Delhi	51739	19.	Odisha	11055
7.	Goa	7	20.	Punjab	20084
8.	Gujarat	172097	21.	Rajasthan	664
9.	Haryana	132766	22.	Tamil Nadu	5196
10.	Himachal Pradesh	41264	23.	Tripura	50737
11.	Jharkhand	70259	24.	Uttar Pradesh	575872
12.	Karnataka	2096	25.	Uttarakhand	19562
13.	Kerala	895497	26.	West Bengal	151786
			Total		2758239

Note: Govt. of Goa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu had participated in the scheme but discontinued.

### Export of Sports Item

3953. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the top five sports goods exported during each of the last three years, country-wise and value-wise;

(b) whether exporters of sports goods have requested for special assistance from the Government to increase exports;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in the matter;

(d) whether the Government propose to take certain steps to increase export of sports goods; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The details of top five sports goods exported during last three years are as follows:

(Figures in Crores of Rs.)

Item	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Inflatable Balls	170.28	143.23	174.79
Cricket Bats	44.60	48.90	53.08
Boxing equipment	38.37	45.75	45.51
Hammocks	54.81	43.09	38.65
Athletic goods	38.31	39.99	44.77

(Source: Sports Goods Export Promotion Council)

The major exporting destinations during last three years have been U.K., U.S.A., Australia, France, Germany, South Africa, Canada and U.A.E etc.

(b) to (e) Sports Goods Sector has been declared as priority sector under Foreign Trade Policy and has been treated as special focus product which entitles them to higher incentives. The incentives allowed to the Sports Goods Sector, *inter-alia*, include benefits under Zero Duty Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme (EPCG), Duty Free Import of specified inputs to the extent of 3% of Free-On-Board (FOB) value of

preceding financial year's exports, 2% bonus benefits under Focus Product Scheme etc. Applications relating to Sports Goods are considered for fast track clearance by Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT). Besides, assistance is also provided under Market Development Assistance (MDA) and Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme.

[Translation]

### Protection of Environment

3954. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to do something to encourage tribals living in villages and protecting forests and environment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch some good films on environment protection;

(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) Yes, Madam. To encourage tribals living in villages and protecting forests, the Government of India has enacted "the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006" for which Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for implementation.

(b) This Act seeks to recognize the forest rights and occupation of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers on forest land who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. Section 5 of the said Act empowers the holder of any forest right, Gram Sabha and Village level institutions in areas to protect the wildlife, forest, biodiversity, adjoining catchment areas, water sources, ecological sensitive areas, etc. Further Ministry of Environment & Forests under CSS "National Afforestation Programme" has

launched afforestation schemes being implemented through JFMCs which cover tribal areas also and thereby tribals are also getting benefitted.

(c) to (e) There is no such proposal presently.

*[English]*

#### **Law for Welfare of Senior Citizens**

3955. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated or proposed to formulate any national law for the welfare of senior citizens who do not have any source of income and are above 60 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The Government has enacted the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 in December 2007 which defines "senior Citizen" as any person being a citizen of India, who has attained the age of sixty years or above. The Act, inter-alia, makes maintenance of parents/ senior citizens by children/ relatives obligatory and enforceable through tribunals. It also provides for establishment of old age homes for indigent senior citizens. The Act comes into force in a State on such date as the State Government may appoint. As per information available, 23 States and all Union Territories have brought the Act into force.

(c) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Jaipur-Ringus Stretch on NH 11**

3956. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India(NHAI) is constructing 4 and 6 lanes roads in the country;

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

(c) whether construction works on National Highway No. 11 at Jaipur-Ringus is also going on;

(d) if so, whether the said work is proposed to be extended upto Bikaner;

(e) if so, the time by which the same is likely to be completed;

(f) whether certain proposals regarding declaration of new National Highways in the country are pending with the Government;

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

(h) the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Details are enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) Yes, Madam. The work of 4-laning of Jaipur-Ringus section on National Highway No. 11 is under implementation.

(d) The 4 laning on NH 11 is proposed from Jaipur to Sikar. Sikar-Bikaner section of National Highway No. 11 is proposed to be developed to 2 lane with paved shoulders on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode following Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis.

(e) The 4 laning Jaipur- Sikar section of National Highway No. 11 is scheduled to be completed by June 2014.

(f) to (h) Yes, Madam. The Government has received various proposals from State Governments for declaration of more than 64,000 kms of state roads as National Highways as listed in the enclosed Statement. Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highways is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

***Statement-I****Details of 4/6 lane projects Under Implementation*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Length under 4-laning	Length under 6-laning
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	488.00	266.00
2.	Assam	583.00	-
3.	Bihar	481.50	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	421.00	-
5.	Delhi	-	7.45
6.	Goa	208.00	-
7.	Gujarat	623.00	158.50
8.	Haryana	275.00	291.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	257.00	-
10.	Jharkhand	280.00	-
11.	Karnataka	1056.00	216.00
12.	Kerala	308.50	30.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1352.00	45.00
14.	Maharashtra	784.00	140.35
15.	Meghalaya	112.00	-
16.	Odisha	875.00	67.00
17.	Punjab	248.00	-
18.	Rajasthan	773.00	111.40
19.	Tamil Nadu	733.50	251.60
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1299.60	285.00
21.	Uttarakhand	132.20	-
22.	West Bengal	534.50	-
23.	6 laning Bihar/Uttar Pradesh	-	192.40
24.	6 laning Gujarat/Maharashtra	-	239.00
25.	4 laning Haryana/HP/Punjab	28.69	-
26.	6 laning Haryana/Punjab	-	291.00
27.	6 laning Haryana/Rajasthan	-	225.60

1	2	3	4
28.	6 laning Haryana/Uttar Pradesh	-	179.50
29.	6 laning Jharkhand/West Bengal	-	123.00
30.	Madhya Pradesh/Rajasthan	10.00	-
31.	Madhya Pradesh/Maharashtra	594.30	-
32.	Madhya Pradesh/Uttar Pradesh	80.00	-
33.	Punjab/Himachal Pradesh	40.00	-
34.	Rajasthan/Gujarat	555.50	-
35.	Tamil Nadu/Andhra Pradesh	124.70	-
36.	Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand	80.00	-
Total		13337.99	3119.8

***Statement-II***

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Details of Roads / Stretches	Length in Kms
1	2	3	4
I.	Andhra Pradesh	I. Nellore-Atmakur-Badvel-Mydukure-Gooty	314
		2. Hyderabad-Ramagundam-Mancherial-Chanda	330
		*3. Hyderabad-Srisailam-Dornala- Atmakur-Nandyal	353.18
		4. Gundugolnu-Nallageria-Devarapalli-Vernagiri road	83
		5. Krishnapatnam port-Nellore-Chellakara near Chitradurg	470
		6. Hyderabad-Medak-Bodhan-Basar-Luxettipet	395
		*7. Kakinada-Dwarapudivi-Rajamundry-Kowur- Jangareddygudem-Aswaraopeta-Khammam- Suryapeta	310
		8. Rajamundry-Maredumilli-Chinturu- Bhoopalapatnam	400
		9. Kurnool-Atmatur-Dornala-Thokapalli-Pericherla- Guntur	300
		10. Kodad-Miryalaguda-Devarakonda-Tandur-	240

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## Chincholi

11.	Bellary-Adoni-Raichut-Mehboobnagar-Jadcherla	200
12.	Kalingapatnam-Srikakulum-Raygadh to NH 201	120
*13.	Sironcha-Mahadevapur-Parkal-Warangal-Tungaturthi-Nakrekal-Salgonda-Chalakurthi-Macherla-Erragondapalem-Thokapalli-Markapur-Besthavaripeta-Kanigiri-Rapur-Venkatagiri-Erpedu-Renigunta	725
14.	Anakapalli-Anadapuram	50
15.	Kuppam-Gundipalli-Kolar to NH 219	70
16.	Kodad-Khammam-Thorrur-Warangal-Jagityal	290
17.	Ananthapur-Urvakonda-Bellary	78
18.	Puthalapattu-Naidupet road	117
19.	Kurnool-Bellary road	126
20.	Tadipatri-Raichur road via Ananthapur-Urvakonda road	146.17
*21.	Road from Guntur- Vinukonda- Tokapalli-Nandyal Banaganapalli- Owk- Thadapatri-Dharmavaram- Kodur.	530
*22.	Adilabad-Utnoor-Khanapur-Korutla-Vemulawada-Siddipet-Janagon-Suryapeta-Miryalguda-Piduguralla-Narasaraopeta-Vodarevu.	630
23.	Nizampatnam-Repalle-Tenali-Guntur-Vinukonda-Thokapalli-Nandyal-Banaganapalli-Owk-Thadapatri-Dharmavaram-Kodur	625
24.	Krishnapatnamport-Atmakur-Badvel-Mydukur-Proddatur-Jammalamadugu-Gooty	353
25.	Visakhapatnam-Tallapalem-Narsipatnam-Chintapalli-Sileru-Uppersileru-Donkarai-Motigudem-Lakkavarri-Chinturu	238

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26.	Visakhapatnarn-Pendurthi-Srugavarapukota-Anantagiri-Sunkaravarimetta-Araku-Orissa State Border.	126
27.	Nirmal-Khanapur-Luxettipeta (extension of NH222)	108
28.	Rajahmundry, Gokavaram, Rampachodavaram, Maredimilli, Chintoor, Bhadrachalam, Charla, Venkatapuram	293
29.	Golaon-Asifabad-Mancheral-Peddapalli-Karimnagar-Warangal-Mahaboobabad-Kharnmam-Kodad	390
30.	Kodad-Miryalaguda-Devarakonda-Kalwakurthi-Mahaboobnagar-Raichur-Mantralayam-Adoni-Aluru-Uravakonda-Anantapur	580
31.	Tada-Srikalahasi-Renigunta-Cuddapah	208
32.	Gudur-Rapur-Rajampet-Rayachoti-Kadiri-Hindupur-Madakasira	356
33.	Penugonda-Madakasira-Hirayur	133
34.	Sangareddy-Narsapur-Bhongir-Chityala-Shadnagar-Chevella-Sangareddy	367
35.	Pamarru-Challa Palli road	27
36.	Sangareddy-Nanded-Akola	141
37.	Hyderabad-Medak-Yellareddi-Banswada-Bodhan	156
38.	Tirupathi-Naidupeta Road	59
39.	Hyderabad-Bijapur road (via) Moinabad, Chevalla, Manneguda, Kodangal	132.26
40.	Nandyal-Atmakur-Nandikotkur-Alampur-Aiza road to meet NH in Karnataka	187
41.	Mangalore (Karnataka) to Thiruvannamalai (Tamilnadu) via Venkatagiri in Andhra Pradesh	24

1	2	3	4
	42. Calingapatnam port to meet NH-5 (New NH No. 16) in Srikakulam District		31.60
	43. Bhimili Port to meet NH-5 (New NH No.16) in Visakhapatnam Dist.		9.0
	44. Viskhapatnam port to meet Nh-5 (New NH No. 16) in Visakhapatnam Distt.		12.50
	45. Gangavaram port to meet NH 5 (NH No.16) in Visakhapatnam Distt.		3.80
	46. Kakinada to Rajanagaram (A.D.B.) Roads as New National Highway (New NH. No.16)		55.80
	47. Machilipatnam Port to Hanman junction (New NH No.16)		60.14
	48. Nazampatnam-Repalle-Tenali-Guntur Road		94.09
	49. Upgradation of road from Vadarecu Port to NH-5 (New NH No. 16)		44.73
	50. Ongole to Kothapatnam		17.17
	51. Krishnapatnam port to NH-5 (New NH no.16)		19.25
	52. Port Connectivity Road from Guduru to Krishnapatnam Port		33.20
	Sub-total		11161.89
II Arunachal Pradesh	1. Khonsa-Hukanjuri-Naharkatia-Tinsukia road 2. Changlang-Margherita road 3. Bame-Kikabali-Akajan road 4. Sagalee-Mengio-Deed-Ziro road 5. Nampong-Motongsa-Deban-Namchick-Jagun		99 44 114 200 110
	Sub-total		567
III Assam	I. Dhodar Ali 2. Srirampur-Dhubri road		250 77
	Sub-Total		327

1	2	3	4
IV Bihar			-
1.	Darbhanga-Kamtola-Madhwapur road		
2.	Road linking Parri Chowk (NH-107) Beriahi-Bangaon		
	on NH-107(Dist. Saharsa) to NH-57 near Bhaptiahi via		58
	Supaul		
3.	Sonebarsa-Bajnathpur		20
4.	Saraigarh Rly stn-Lalganj-Ganpatganj		11
5.	Supaul-Pipra(NH-106)- Triveniganj-Bhargarna-		120
	Raniganj(Araria)-Thakurganj-Galgaria (Kishanganj upto		
	West Bengal Border) upto East West corridor		
6.	Muzaffarpur-Dewaria-Baruraj-Motipur		56
7.	Muzaffarpur-Pusa-Dholi-Kalyanpur		47
8.	Keotsa-Katara-Runni Saidpur-Belsand -Parsauni		61
9.	Jhapha-Minapur-Sheohar		47
10.	Darbhanga-Bahera-Biroul-Kusheswar Asthan		65
11.	Darbhanga-Baheri-Singhia-Rosera-Narhan-Cheria		110
	Bariarpur-Begusarai		
	Hajipur-Mahanar-Mohiuddin Nagar-Bachhawara		75
13.	Manjhi-Darauli-Guthani		55
14.	Guthani-Mairwa-Siwan-Barhariya-Sarphara		90
15.	Mairwa-Kuchaikot		70
16.	Daronda-Maharajganj-Tarwara-Barhariya-Gopalganj		47
17.	Mirganj-Bhagipatti		39
18.	Siwan-Paigamberpur		52
19.	Chapra-Khaira-Salempur		70
20.	Manjhi-Barauli-Sarphara		115
21.	Bettiah-Chanpatiya-Narkatiaganj-Thori		70
22.	Sitamarhi-Riga-Dheng-Bairganiya		31
23.	Amour-Baysi-Bahadurganj		56
24.	Ara-Sasaram Road		97
25.	Bhojpur-Dumrao-Vikramganj -Nasariganj -Dehri-On-Sone		.53

1	2	3	4
26.	Buxar-Chausa-Mahaniya-Bhabhua-Adhaura-Garke (UP Border)		155
27.	Barbigha-Shekhpura-Sikandra-Jamui-Deoghar		175
28.	Shekhpura-Lakhisarai-Jamui		63
29.	Sultanganj- Deoghar		110
30.	Bhagalpur Hansdiha upto Dardmara		63
31.	Ghogha-Barahat		84
32.	Jamui-Laxmipur-Kharagpur-Bariyarpur		59
33.	Akbar Nagar -Sahkund-Amarpur-Banka		30
34.	Gaya-Panchanapur-Baudnagar		70
35.	Barahat-Panjwara-Dhoraiya-Sanhaula-Ghogha Road		55
36.	Mehandia NH-98 Haspura-Pachrukha-Khundwan-Fesar-Aurangabad		49
37.	Bariyarpur-Kharagpur-Kundasthan		35
38.	Sasaram-Chausa via Kochas		65
39.	Pahari (NH-30) to Masaurhi (NH-83)		38
40.	Magadh Medical college to Rafiganj, Goh, Aurangabad		70
41.	Vajirganj (NH82) to NH-2 4-lane via Fatehpur, Paharpur, Amarpur, Dharhara		60
42.	NH-83 to Mahanpur Barachatti G.T. Road (NH-2) via Tekunafarm-Dubalnaili-Marapur-Bodh Gaya through bank of river		50
43.	Vishwanathpur Chowk-Koili-Nanpur-Khdakabsant-Jale		35
44.	Gadha-Boachak-Bajpatti -Kumba- Bela		53
45.	Runi Saidpur-Kowahi-Baluwa-Minapur		26
46.	Majhauli-Katra-Jajuwar-Charaut		59
	Sub-total		2949
V Chhattisgarh	1. Bilaspur to pandaria, Pondi, Kwardha, Rajnandgaon, Antagarh, Narayanpur, Barsoor, Geedam, Dantewada,		

1	2	3	4
		Bailadila, Chintalnar, Mariagunda to Bhadrachalam	684
	2.	Gadhchiroli (Maharashtra) to Manpur-Bhanupratappur-Kanker-Dudhawa-Sihawa-Nagari-Bardula-Mainpur to Khariyar road (Orissa)	234
	3.	Extension of new NH No. 130 from Ambikapur to Wadrafnagar to Varanasi (UP)	111
	4.	Raipur to Balodabazar-Kasdol-Bhatgaon-Sarangarh-Sariya-Sohela road (Orissa)	238
		Sub Total	1267
VI	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1. Daman to Nasik via Vapi, Silvassa, Khanvel and Triambakeshwar	190
		2. Vapi-Silvassa-Talasari road	50
		3. Road stretch from Zaroli village in Gujarat touching the NH-8 to Naroli-Kharadpada-Luhari-Chikhli-Apti and Velugam (all in U.T of Dadra and Nagar Haveli) to Talasari via Sutrakar in Maharashtra	33
		Sub-Total	273
VII	Daman & Diu	1. Road stretch from Mohangam Railway Crossing Near NH-8 via Zari-Kachigam-Somnath-Kunta-Bhenslore-Patalia (all in Daman) to Udwada Railway Crossing (in Gujarat) at NH-8	29
VIII	Gujarat	1. Malia-Jamnagar-Okha Dwarka	340
		2. Bhuj-Khavada-India bridge-Dharamshala towards India Border road	170
		3. Vadodara-Por-Sinor-Netrang-Vyara-Ahwa-Saputara-Nasik Road	245
		4. Mehsana-Chansma-Radhanpur Road	165
		5. Rajkot-Morbi-Navlakhi Road	109
		6. Palanpur-Gandhinagar-Ahmedabad Road	150
		7. Rajpipla-Vapi Road	339

1	2	3	4
8.	Vasad-Padra-Karjan Road	40	
9.	Nadiad-Kapadwanj-Modasa joining NH 8	135	
10.	Ahmedabad-Dholka-Vataman	80	
11.	Bhavnagar-Karjan Road	210	
12.	Porbandar-Porbandar Port Road	05.50	
13.	Jamnagar-Bedi Pot Road	04.20	
14.	Trapj-Alang Port Road	08.00	
15.	Jkhau Port Road	13.00	
16.	Gandhinagar-Gozaria-Visanagar-Vadnagar-Kheralu-Danta-Ambaji-Abu road	170	
17.	Himatnagar-Vijapur-Visnagar-Unjja Road	120	
18.	Ahmedbad-Viramgam-Sankheshwer-Radhnapur Road	151	
19.	Palanpur-Chandisar-Dantiwada-Gujarat Border Road	65	
20.	Bhabhar-Shihori-Patan-Siddhapur-Valasana-Idar-Himtnagar Road	200	
21.	Bhabhar-Diodar-Khemana-Patan-Chansma-Mehsana Road	130	
22.	Bhachau-Bhuj-Pandhro road	130	
23.	Chitrod-Rapar-Dholavira Road	120	
24.	Suigam-Sidhada Road	40	
25.	Jamnagar-Junagadh Road	130	
26.	Rajkot-Amreli Road	72	
27.	Bagodara-Dhanduka-Vallbhipur-Dhasa-Amreli Road	180	
28.	Vadoara-Dabhoi-Chhotaudepur Road	125	
29.	Bharuch-Ankleshwar-Valia-Netrang-Sagbara Road	90.00	
30.	Himatnagar-Ider-Khedbhrama-Ambaji to Abu Gujarat Border road	130	
31.	Jafarabad-Rajula-Savarkundala-Amreli-Babara-Jasdanh-Vichiya-Sayala-Surenderanagar-Patdi-Sami-Radhanpur Road	440	

1	2	3	4
	32. Gandevi-Vansda-Waghai-Ahava-Chinchli upto Gujarat Border		120
	33. Valsad-Pardi-Kaprada Road		60
	34. Gandhinagar-Dehgam-Bayad-Lunawada-Santrampur Road		200
	35. Una-Delvada-Ahmedpur Mandvi-Diu Road		11.00
	36. Vapi-Motapondha Road		09.00
	37. Vapi-Silvasa Road		11.80
	38. Bagodara-Dhandhuka-Bhavnagar Road		130
	39. Vanakabara-K.otda Road joining NH-8E		30.00
	40. Sarkhej-Sanand-Viramgam-NH N0.8A near Maliya		186
	41. Himatnagar-Mehsana-Radhanpur State Highway		165
	42. Shamlaji-Modasa-Godhara-Vapi State Highway No.5		506
	43. Vadodara-Dabhol-Chhotaudepur to MP border		125
	44. Gandhinagar-Dehgam-Bayad-Jalod to Rajasthan border		220
	45. Bagodara-Dhanduka-Vallbhipur-Rajula-Jafarabad Coastal Roads:		200
	46. Narayan Sarovar-Lakhpar		37.00
	47. Naliya-Dwarka		340
	48. Bhavnagar-Vataman-Padara-Karjan on NH 8		200
	Sub Total		6857.50
IX Goa	1. Karaswada-Bicholim-Sakhli-Surla-Usgao-Khandepar		45
	2. Sanquelim-Keri-Chorlem		35
	3. Margao-Paroda-Quepem-Curchorem-Savordem- Dharbandora		40
	4. Mopa-Bicholim-sanquelim-Usgao		-
	5. Curti to Borim		4
	6. Assnora to Dodamarg		10
	Sub Total		134
X Haryana	1. Ambala Cantt.fNH I) to Saha (NH 73)		15

1	2	3	4
	2. Saha (NH 73) to Sahabad (NH I)	16	
	3. Uklana (NH 65)-Surewalchal to Tohna-Patran(NH 71)	29.40	
	4. Between NH-71 and NH-71A in Rohtak city	2.60	
	5. Gurgaon-Jhajjar-Beri-Kalanaur-Meham (between NH-8 and NH-10)	-	
	6. Rohtak-Bhiwani-Lohani-Pilani-Rajagarh (between NH-10 and NH-65)	-	
	7. Sonepat-Gohana-Jind (between NH-1 and NH-71)	-	
	8. Kaithal-Jind-Mundal (between NH 65 and NH 10)	-	
	9. Bahadurgarh-Jhajjar-Kosli-Mahindergar-Narnaul-Kotutli (between NH 10 and NH 8)	-	
	10. Kaithal (Titram Mor)-jind (SH-11A & 12) (Connecting NH-65 with NH-71)	-	
	11. Kaithal-Guhla-Punjab Border (SH-11) (Connecting NH-65 with NH-64 near Patiala in Punjab.	-	
	Sub-Total	63.00	
XI. Himachal Pradesh	1. Hoshiarpur-Bhankhandt-Jhalara-Una-Bhota-Joha-Rewalsar-Mandi Road	180.00	
	2. Yamuna Nagar-Lal Dhank-Paunta-Daranghati Road	352.00	
	3. Kiratpur Sahib- Nangal-Una-Maclodeganj Road	207.50	
	4. Slappar-Tattapani-Luri-Sainj Road	120.00	
	5. Chandigarh (PGI)- Baddi- Ramshahar-Shalaghat Road	127.20	
	6. Sainj-Luri-Banjar-Aut (Bagidhar) Road	97.00	
* Sl. No. 10 bold stretch is realigned portion.	7. Taradevi (Shimla)-Jubbarhatti-Kunihar-Ramshehar-Nalagarh-Ghanouli (SH NO. 6) (HP Boundary) road	106.400	
	8. Bharmour-Chamba-Dalhousie-Pathankot Road	133.00	
	9. Hamirpur-Sujanpur-Palampur Road	60.00	
	10. Brahampukhar-Bilaspur-Ghumarwin-Sarkaghat-Dharampur-Sidhpur-Lad-Bharol-Jogindernagar.	111.80	
	11. Slapper-Pandoh-Chailchowk-Karsog-Tattapani.Dhalli-	300.00	

		Theog-Kotkhai-Jubbal-Hatkoti Road	
	12.	Kishtwar (J&K)-Tandi(H.P).	-
	13.	Sujanpur-Sandhol-Mandap-Rewalsar-Nerchowk-Jaidevi-Tattapani-Dhalli.	-
	14.	Bharmour-Chamba-Sultanpur-Jot-Chowari-Lahru-Nurpur	142
	15.	Kiratpur-Nangal-Bakra-Thanakalan-Bangana-Tutaru-Bhiambli-Manjhiar-Nadaun-Sujanpur-Sandhol-Dharampur-Mandap-Rewalsar-Ner Chowk road	250
	16.	Dhanotu-Jaidevi-Tohanda-Churag-Tatapani-Dhalli road	180
	17.	Narkanda-Baghi-Khadrala-Sungri-Rohru-Hatkoti road	115
		Sub-Total	2481.90
XII.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Mughal (Pampore to Rajouri) road 2. Dunera(Punjab) to Pul Dada via Basholi-Bani-Bhaderwah-Doda linking NH-1B 3. Shopian-Kulgam-Quzigund Road. 4. Srinagar-Bandipora-Gurez Road 5. Baramulla-Rafiabad-Kupwara-Tangdhar Road 6. Kargil-Zanskar Road. 7. Pul Doda Exit (Pul Doda) Desa- Gai- Kapran - Veromag road in district Doda and Anantang 8. Jawahar Tunnel Exit (Imoh) Verinag- Achbal- Mattan-Pahalgam Road	164 212 38 138 126 234 - 912
XIII.	Jharkhand	1. Gobindpur-Jamtara-Dumka-Sahebgunj road 2. Chkradharpur-Jaraikela-Panposh road 3. Dumri-Giridih-Madhupur-Sarath-Deoghar(SH-14) 4. Deoghar-Choupa More-Jarmundi-Jama-Lakrapahari (SH-15)	310 140.55 153 62

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		5. Hansdiha on SH 16- Nonihat-Lakrapahari-Dumka-Shikaripara-Surichua-JharkhanuVWest Bengal Border (part of SH-17)-Rampurhat (West Bengal)	95
		6. SH-3 [Kolebira on NH 23 Kamdara-Torpa-Khunti (NH 75 Ex.)-Arki-Tamar on NH 33]	125
		7. SH-16 [Deoghar (Mohanpur)-Choupa More-Hansdiha-Godda-Mahagama-Maharma-Sahebganj on NH 80]	139
		Sub-Total	1024.55
XIV. Karnataka	1.	Mysore-Channarayapatna-Arasikere-Loop between Channarayapatna and Sakaleshpura via Holenarasipura	187
	2.	Bilikere-Hassan-Belur-Tarikere-Shimoga-Honnali-H.P.Halli-Hoseet-Gangavathi-Sindanur-Manvi-Raichur	612
	3.	NH 48-Hassan-Gorur-Arakalgud-Ramanathapura-Bettadapura-Periyapataa-Gundlupt Road	249
	4.	Bantwal-Mudigere-Belur-Halebidu-Sira-Gowribidanur-C.B. Pura-Chintamani-Srinivasapura-Mulbagal.	487
	5.	Bangalore-Outer Ring road Dobaspet-Solur-Magadi-Ramnagaram-Kanakapura-Anekal-Attibnele-Sarjapura	194
	6.	Bangalore-Ramanagara-Channapatna-Mandya-Mysore-Mercara-Mangalore (to join NH-17)	385
	7.	Bidar-Humnabad-Gulbarga-Siriguppa-Bellary-Hiriyur-Chikkanayakanahalli-Nagamangala-Pandavapura-Srirangapatna	679
	8.	Koratagere-Tumkur-Kunigal-Huliyurdurga-Maddur-Malavalli Road	140
	9.	Belgaum- Bijapur- Gulbarga- Humnabad	144
	10.	Belgaum-Bagalkot-Raichur-Mehaboobnagar-Andhra Pradesh	336
	11.	Chitradurga-Holalkere-Hosadurga-Chikkamangalore-	250

Mudigere-Belthangadi-Bantwal-Mangalore(to join NH-17)			
12.	Padubidri-Karkala-Sringere-Thirthahalli-Shikaripura-Siralkooppa-Hubli-Bagalkot-Humnabad		665
13.	Malavalli-Bannur-Mysore Road		45
14.	Ginigere(Koppal)-Gangavathi-Kalmala(Raichur)Road (Ginigera-Gangavati-Manvi-Sindhnoor-Kalmala-Raichur-Mehboob Nagar- Jadchada joining NH-7 also received)		167
15.	Kumta-Sirs-i-Thadasa-Hubli Road		140
16.	S.H-24 from Hiriyur on NH-4 linking Penugonda in Andhra Pradesh		115
17.	Jewargi-Bellari-Hattigudur-Lingasugur-Sindhanur-Siriguppa		248
18.	Doddaballapur-Kolar Road via Nandi Vijayapura,Vemgal		82
19.	Kumta-Sirs i-Haveri-Kudligi-Molakalmuru-Ananthapura		245
20.	Aurad-Bidar-Chincholi-Jewargi-Bijapur -Sedbal-Gatkarwadiin Maharastra		480
21.	Hebsur-Dharwar-Ranagaram-Panaji Road		95
22.	Bagalkot-Guledagudda-Gajendragarh-Kukunur-Bhanapur		130
23.	Bangalore-Hindupura to join NH-7 (Somandenapalli) upto State Border		80
24.	Kadur-Kannanagada State Highway No.64		190
25.	Belgaum-Bagalkot-Hungund road		165
26.	Koppala-Jewargi road		216
27.	Navalgund-Kushtagi road		97
28.	Manadavady-H.D.Kote-Jaipura-Kollegal-Salem road		197
29.	Wanamarapalli-Aurad-Bidar (part of SH-15) and SH-105 from Bidar to Humanabad joining NH-9		109

1	2	3	4
30.	Tadas-Mundagod-Hangal-Anavatti-Shiralkoppa-Shikaripura-Shimoga		186
31.	Kumta-Sirs-i-Haveri-Hadagali-Harapanahalli-Kudlgi		240
32.	Nanjangudu-Chamrajanagar		38
33.	Adavi Sornapura to JaglurjoiningNH-13 via Mundargi-Huvinahadagalli-Ujjaini		151
34.	Kalpetta-Mananthavadi-Kutta-Goni Koppal-Hunsur-Mysore		180
35.	Devanahalli-Vijayapura-H.Cross-Vemagal-Kolar-KG F-Kempapura		96
	Sub-Total		8020
XV Kerala	1. Tirur-Kottakkal-Malappuram-Manjeri-Gundalupet road 2. Thiruvananthapuram-Nedumangad-Chullimanoor-Madathara-Kulathupuzha-Thenmala-Punalur-Pathanapuram-Ranni-Plachery-Manimala-Ponkunnam-Palai-Thodupuzha-Muvatthupuzha 3. Chalakudy-Athirapally-Vazhachal-Peringalakuthu (State boundary)-Pollachi. 4. Kodungallur (NH 17-408/850) Irinjalakuda-Trichur-Vadakkanchery-Cheruthuruthy-Shornur-Pattambi-Perinthalmanna-Melattur-Pattikadu-Pandikadu-Vandoor-Vadapuram-Kaligavu-Nilambur State boundary (31.6 kms.) Gudaloor H (22,23,28,39,73). 5. Kozhikodu-Cherupa-Oorakadavu-Areakkode-Edannan-Nilambur-Nadukani(97.7km)-Gudaloor-Ootty (60km.) 6. Vadakara-Nadapuram-Kuttiyadi-Thottipalam-Pakramthalam-Tharuvanna-Nalammile-Mananthavady-Kaattikulam-Baveli (State boundary)- Mysore. 7. Thalassery (NH-17)-Kuthuparamba-Mattannoor-Iruttu-Kuttapuzha (State boarder) Virajpettah-Gonikoppa-		164 246 70 181 97.7 90.95 54

1	2	3	4
		Hunsur-Mysore (NH 212)within Kerala.	
	8.	Thalassery-Kuthuparamba-Kannavam-Nedurnpoll-	124
		Manathavady-Pannamaram-Sulthan Bathery	
		Sub-Total	1027.65
XVI	Madhya Pradesh	1. Harrai-Lotia-Tamia-Junnardev-Betul-Khedi-Awaliya-Ashpur(excluding Shapur Khandwa stretch)Khandwa-Deshgaon-Bhikangaon-Khargon-Julwania	462.00
	2.	Jablapur-Khundam-Hirapur-Dindori-Amarkantak-Chhatisgarh Border	222.00
	3.	Bhandara-Tumsar(Maharashtra to Baraseoni-Balaghat-Baihar-Motinala via Mawai to Amarkantak	344.00
	4.	After modification of earlier notified NH from Damoh-Hatta-Gaisabad -Simaria-Mohindra-Pawai-Nagod-Birsinghpur-Simriya-Sirmore -Shahganj	430.00
		Sub-total	1458.00
XVII	Maharashtra	1. Coastal Road	733.87
	2.	Akola-Nanded-Dugulur-Raichur	
	3.	Kolhapur-Solapur-Latur-Nanded-Yantol -Wardha-Nagpur	457.00
	4.	Dhule Songir Dondaicha Shahada Molgi State Border MSH-1	190
	5.	Wapi Peth Nashik Niphad Yeola Vaijapur Aurangabad Jalna Watur Mantha Jintur Aundha Vasmath Nanded Biloli State Border, MSH-2	620
	6.	Shyamlaji Waghai Vani Nashik MSH-3	77
	7.	Indor Janner Sillod Aurangabad Nagar Shirur Pune Roha Murud MSH-5	610
	8.	NH-6 Kharabi Govari Rajola Pechkhedi Pardi Umrer Wardha Ami Umarkhed Waranga Nanded Loha Ausa Solapur Sangola Kolhapur MSH-6	870

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9.	Akola Hingoli Nanded Narsi Karadkhed State border MSH-7	258
10.	Gujrat State Border Taloda Pathrai Chendvel Nampur Manmad Rahuri Nagar Tembhurni mangalvedha Umdi Boblad to state Border MSH-8	644
11.	Nagpur Umrer Mul Gondpimpri Sironcha to State Border MSH-9	359
12.	Nanded Mudkhed Bhokar Kinvat to State Border Korpana Chichpalli Mul Savali Dhannora to State Border MSH-10	419
13.	State Border Gondia Sadak Arjuni Mor Gadchiroli Ashti MSH-11	240
14.	Ghoti Sinnar Kopargaon Lasur Jalna Mehkar Talegaon Wardha MSH-12	522
15.	Malkapur Buldhana Chikhali Ambad Wadigodri MSH-13	223
16.	Bamani Ballarpur Yavatmal Chikhaldara Khandava MSH-14	429
17.	Bankot Mandangad Bhor Lonand Natepute Pandharpur MSH-15	317
18.	JNPT To Gavan phata section of S.H. 54 (Km 6.400 to Km.14.550)	8
19.	Aamra Marg (Km 0.00 to Km 6/200)	6
20.	Ankleshwar-Burhanpur SH No. 4	243
21.	Missing link (SH-106) from Jaigad to NH 17 (* under NHO programme)	43
22.	Existing MSH-2 from Ahmadnagar-Bee Parbhani road	287
23.	SH 255-A (from NH-6 to NH-69) via Gaundkhairi-Kalmeshwar-Sawner	30lf*

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	24. Nagar-Beed-Nanded link	21)76ft^	870
	Sub-Total		
XVIII. Meghalaya	1. Phulbari to Nongstoin via Tura road	334	
	2. Agia-Medhipara-Phul wabri-Barengapara road	224	
	Sub-Total	558	
XIX. Manipur	1. Churachandpur to Tuivai via Singhat-Singzawl road	163	
	2. Kangpokpi to Tamenglong via Tamei	120	
	3. Bishnupur to Haflong via Rengpang Khongshang, Tamenglong and Tousem	-	
	4. Tadubi-Ukhrul via Paomata Block Hq. Tungjoy, Phaibung Block Hq.	115	Tolloi
	Sub-Total	398	
XX. Mizoram	1. Keitum to Zokhawthar via Khawbung road	179	
	2. Lawngtlai-Myanmar road	-	
	Sub-Total	179	
XXI. Nagaland	1. Bokajan in Assam Rengmapani-Kiphire in Nagaland	278	
	2. Halflong-Mahur-Laike-Kohima in Nagaland	182	
	3. Tuensang in Nagaland-Naginimora-Sibsagar(Simulguri) in Assam	265	
	4. Road between Mokokchung and Chare which connects NH-61 with NH-155	18	
	5. Tuensang to Tuli via Mon-Tizit	308	
	6. Dimapur to Kiphire	256	
	Sub-Total	1307	
XXII. Odisha	1. Cuttack-Paradeep	82.00	
	2. Sambalpur-Rourkella road	162.50	
	3. Jagatpur-Kendrapara-Chandbali-Bhadrak road	152.18	
	4. Phulbanakhara-Charichhak-Gop-Konark-Puri	104.00	
	5. Berhampur-Koraput road	313.60	
	6. Kuakhia-Jajpur-Ardi-Bhadrak road	92.50	

1	2	3	4
		7. Joshipur-Rairangpur-Tiringi road	40.49
		8. Karamdihi-Subdega-Talsora-Luhakera	37.00
		9. Rourkella-Rainbahal-Kanibahal road	111.00
		10. Kukurbhuka-Lanjiberna-Salang bahal road	31.00
		11. Jaleswar-Batagaon-Chandaneswar road	35.60
		12. Dhenkanal-Naranpur road	100.00
		13. Jeypore-Malkangiri-Motu road	323.00
		14. Madhapur-Kerada-Sarangada-Baliguda-Tumidibandha-Durgapanga-Munigua-Komtelpeta-Rayagada	292.6
		Sub-Total	1877.47
XXIII	Puducherry	1. Karaikal-Nedungadu-Kumbakonam-Tanjore road	
		2. Karaikal-Peralam-Mayiladuthurai-Sirkali road	
		3. Karaikal-Peralam-Thiruvarur road	
V		4. Sirkali-Sembanarkoil-Akkoor road link with Karaikal	
		5. East Coast Road from Chennai to Puducherry	
XIV	Punjab	1. SH-25 Amritsar-Raja Sansi International Airport-Dera Baba Nanak-Gurdaspur	-
		2. SH-22 Kiratpur Sahim-Anandpur Sahib-Nangal-Una (through Himachal Pradesh) Hoshiarpur.	-
		3. Guru Gobind Singh Marg from Takhat Sri Damdama Sahib (Talwandi Sabo) to Sachkhand Sri Hazoor Sahib (Nanded)	2480
		Sub-Total	2480
XXV.	Rajasthan	1. Bundi(NH-12)-Bijolia	50
		2. Pali-Desuri-via-Nadol	93
		3. Lambia-Ras-Beawar-Badnor -Asind-Mandal (NH-76)	148
		4. Mathura(NH-2)Bharatput-Hindon- Banyana-Bhadoti-Sawaimadhopur-Palighat-Itawa-Mangrol-Baran (NH-76)	332
		5. Mavli-Bhansol-Oden-Khanmnorr-Haldighati Loosing Kumbhalgarh Charhuja (SH 49)	130

1	2	3	4
6.	Ratlam- Banswara-Sagwara- Doongarpur- Khairwara- Kotra-Sawarupganj (NH-14) road	310	
7.	Jaipur (NH-8)-Jobner-Kucharnan-Nagaur-Phalodi (NH-1	366	
8.	Mandsaur (NH-79)- Pratapgarh(NH-I 13)-Dhariawad- Salumaber-Dungarpur-Bichiwada (NH-8)	226	
9.	Sri Ganganagar-Hanumangarh-Tadalka Munda-Nohar- Bhadra-Rajgarh-Jhunjhunu-Udaipurwati-Ajeetgarh- Shahpura (NH-8)	474	
10.	Fatehpur (NH-11)-Jhunjhunu-Chirawa-Singhana- Pacheri (Haryana Border)- Narnaul- Namol-Rewari(NH-8)	164	
11.	Bharatpur(NH-11)-Deeg-Alwar-Bansur-Kotputli- Neem Ka Thana-Chala-Sikar-Nechwa-Salasar (NH-65)	301	
12.	Koshi (NH-2)-Kama-Deeg-Bharatpur	139	
13.	Swarupganj (NH-14)- Sirohi-Jalore-Siwana-Balotra (NH-112)-Phalodi	343	
14.	Mathura-Bharatpur road	40	
15.	Nasirabad-Devli road	95	
16.	Kotputli-Sikar road	125	
17.	Swarup-Ganj-Kotra-Som-Kherwada road	147	
18.	Faludi-Nagore road	140	
19.	Shridungargarh-Sardarshahar-Pulasar-Jasarasar	115	
20.	Sawaimadhopur-Shivpuri (MP) '	44	
21.	Gaumti-Chauraha-Desuri-Sadri-Ahor-Jalore-Barmer	306	
22.	Nagaur-Deedwana-Khur-Sikar	176	
23.	Kirki chowki-Bhinder-Saiulumber-Aspur-Durgapur	146	
24.	Hodel-Punhana-Nharatpur-Roopwas-Dholpur	202	
25.	Chandwaji-Chomu-Bagru on NH-8	171	
26.	Sirohi-Mandar-Deesa (Gujarat)	68	
27.	Gurgaon-Alwar-Sariska-Dausa-Swaimadhopur	248	
28.	Barmer (NH-15)-Jalore-Ahor-Sadri-Desuri-Gaumati ka		

1	2	3	4
		Chauraha-Kankroli-Bhilwara-Mandalgarh	446
	29.	Jaipur(NH-12)-Diggi-Kekri-Shahpura-Mandal-Bhilwara (NH-79)	123
	30.	Pali-Udaipur road	-
	31.	Gomti Chauraha (on NH-8) to Pali city via Nodal (on NH-14) SH-16and SH-67	45
	32.	Bharatpur-Mathura road (SH-24, remaned SH-1)	15
	33.	Bagher to Teendhar via Mandawar	16
		Sub-total	5744
XXVI	Sikkim	1. Alternate National Highway from Nathula to Siliguri 2. Lachung Valley through Singtham and Chunghthang 3. Rongli through Rangpo and Rorathang 4. Pakyong through Ranipool and Rorathang 5. Proposed Alternative Highway from Ranipool to Burtuk 6. Indira Bye Pass-West, from Tashi View Point to Hanuman Tok and onwards to Nathula	- - - - 23 64
		Sub-total	87
XXVI	Tamil Nadu	1. Sathy-Athani-Bhavani road(State Highway No.82) 2. Avinashi-Tiruppur-Palladam-Pollachi-Meenkarai road 3. Trichy-Namakkal road 4. Karaikudi-Dindugal road 5. Thirucharapalli-Lalgudi-Kallagudi-Udyanpalya-Ganjaikonda-Chalapuri-Mee-Kattumannagady-Chidambaram 6. Thanjavur-Adanakkottai-Pudukottai 7. Dindigul-Natham-Singampunari-Thirupathur Devakottai Rastha road 8. Cuddalore-Chittoor road	52.80 99.60 77.40 86 140.00 60.00 120.40 203
		Sub-Total	839.20
XXVI	Tripura**	Kukital to Sabroom via Dharmanagar-Kailasahar-	310

1	2	3	4
II Fatikroy-Manu-Khowai-Amarpur-Jatanbari-Silachari-Rupaichari			
XXIX	Uttar Pradesh**	1. Kuravali-Mainpuri-Karhal-Etawah road 2. Sirsaganj-Karhal-Kishni-Vidhuna-Chobepur road 3. Bareily-Badaaun-Bilsi-Gajraula-Chandpur-Bijnaur road 4. Jagdishpur-Gauriganj-Amethi-Pratapgarh road 5. Fatehpur-Raibareily-Jagdishpur-Faizabad road 6. Lumbini Dudhi State Highway No.5 7. Lucknow-Banda 8. Pilbhit-Bareli-Badau-Kasgang-Hathras-Mathura-Bharatpur (Rajasthan Border) 9. Padarauna-Kasia-Deoria-Doharighat-Azamgarh road 10. Delhi-Yamnotri road 11. Fetehpur-Muzaffarabad-Kalsia road 12. Sitapur-Bahraech-Balrampur-Mahrajganj-Pandarona road	73.158 161.53 262.39 79.00 181.960 101.00 148.52 283.03 128 206 20.725 449.50
		Sub-Total	2094.813
XXX	Uttarakhand	1. Himalayan Highway (Himachal Border -Tuni-Chakrata-Lakhwad-Yamuna -Bridge-Almora-Lohaghat road) 2. Badwala to Juddo (Harbartpur-Badkot Band) 3. Buakhal-Ghurdauri-Devprayag	706 18 49
		Sub-Total	773
XXXI	West Bengal	I. Galgalia in West Bengal and Bihar border to Pumia 2. Tulin(West Bengal-Bihar Border)- Purulia-Bankura-Bishnupur-Arambag-Nardhman-Mogra-Iswar Gupta Setu-Kalyani-Haringhata-Petrapole on NH-35(West Bengal-Bangladesh Border) 3. Radhamoni (on NH 41)-Panskura-Ghatal-Rrambagh-Bardhaman-Muratipur-Phutisanko-Kuli-Moregram (on NH 34) 4. Nandakumar-Digha-Chandeneswar (SH-4) 5. Gazole-Buniadpur-Ostiram-Trimohani-Hilli 6. Nayagram (Orissa border)-Fekoghat-Dharsa-Narayanpur-	102 390.90 275 91 100 327

1	2	3	4
		Silda-Benogonia-Fulkusom-Raipur-Simlapal-Taldanga-	
		Bankura-Durgapur (SH-9)-Panagarh Dubrajpur (SH-14)	
		Sub-Total	1285.90
		Total	64091.743

*[English]*

**Norms under Environment (Protection)  
Act, 1986**

3957. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has prescribed norms under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for the hazardous chemicals emanating from soft drink factories in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Central Government has notified effluent standards under Schedule I of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 for soft drink factories in terms of pH, Suspended Solids, Oil and Grease and Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand. Hazardous chemicals do not emanate from a soft drink factory. Manufacture, storage or import of hazardous chemicals in any industry including soft drink

factory is governed under the provisions of the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989.

**Toll Collection Agreement**

3958. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an agreement between private agencies collecting toll tax on National Highways (NHs) and the Government that the collector of toll tax shares a certain percentage of revenue with the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and names of the project on which this agreement is in place as on March, 2011 with the percentage of revenues earned/ to be given by the Government to the collector of toll tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In some BOT (Toll) concession agreements, there is a provision of revenue share by the concessionaire with the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). List of such projects with details of revenue share are enclosed as Statement.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Revenue share to NHAI	
		Revenue share from appointed date	Revenue share at End of concession period
1	2	3	4
1.	Chennai-Tada(km 11 to km 54.40) Section of NH 5	17.07%	31.07%

1	2	3	4
2.	Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur (km 42.70 to km 273) Section of NH 8	48.06%	59.06%
3.	Surat-Dahisar (km 263 to km 502) Section of NH 8	38%	49%
4.	Chilkaluripet-Vijaywada (km 355 to km 434.15) Section of NH 5	2% from 4.65 years after appointed date	12%
5.	Panipat-Jalandhar (km 96 to km 387.10) Section of NH 1	20.14%	34.14%
6.	Delhi-Haryana Border to Rohtak Section of NH 10	As per concession agreement NHAI will get a premium @2% of toll revenue 4692 days Date (COD) subject to an incremental increase of 1% subsequent year till end of the concession period of 25 year.	
7.	Khalaghat-MP/MH Border Section of NH 3	As per concession agreement NHAI will be paid a premium @ 3.11 % of toll revenue 405 days after Commercial Operations Date (COD) subject to an incremental increase of 1 % for each subsequent year till end of concession period of 18 years.	
8.	Pimpalgaon-Nasik-Gonde Section of NH 3	As per concession agreement NHAI will be paid a premium @ 2% of toll revenue 1530 days before Commercial Operations Date (COD) subject to an incremental increase of 1% for each subsequent year till end of concession period of 20 years.	
9.	MP/Maharashtra Border- Dhule Section of NH 3	As per concession agreement NHAI will be paid a premium @ 2% of toll revenue 2610 days after Commercial Operations Date (COD) subject to an incremental increase of 1% for each subsequent year till end of concession period of 18 years.	
10.	Badarpur Elevated Highways Section of NH 2	The concessionaire has quoted a premium of 918 days after COD for start of premium and accordingly has to pay 4.51 % of user fee collected as additional concession fee to NHAI.	
11.	Krishnagiri-Thopurghat Section of NH 7	The section from km 163.40 to km 180 was four laned by NHAI but handed over to concessionaire as additional highway for improvement, operation and maintenance. Concessionaire shall pay NHAI proportionate revenue share of 83.80 % as per provision in the concession agreement apart from the negative grant.	

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1

2

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3

12 Omallur-Namakkal section of NH 7

The section from km 180 to km 199.20 was four laned by NHAI but handed over to concessionaire as additional highway for improvement, operation and maintenance. Concessionaire shall pay NHAI proportionate revenue share of 80.43 % as per provision in the concession agreement apart from the negative grant

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In earlier concession agreements, sharing of toll revenue was not adopted as a concept, however, some agreements, provided for transfer of a proportion of revenue to NHAI once toll revenue or vehicular traffic exceeded a specified threshold. In case of a stretch in Maharashtra, an agreement with a public sector undertaking (Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation) envisages revenue surplus sharing. The BOT (Toll) projects where such sharing of excess/surplus revenue is envisaged in the concession agreement are as under:

a) Jaipur - Kishangarh on NH 8

Toll revenue in excess of projected fees for each accounting year to be shared between concessionaire (M/s. GVK Jaipur Kishangarh Pvt Ltd) and NHAI.

b) Sister Nivedita Bridge at Kolkata

Toll revenue in excess of projected fees for each accounting year to be shared.

c) Satara-Kagal on NH 4

Cash surplus for any year shall be shared equally between concessionaire (M/s. Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation) and NHAI.

d) Delhi-Gurgaon Access controlled highway NH 8

Fee realized by the concessionaire (M/s Jaypee-DSC Ventures Ltd) for vehicles in excess of 130000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs) per day shall be shared with NHAI

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**Pending Proposal of Gujarat under CRF/ISC and EI**

3959. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:  
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

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

(a) whether the sanction limit for road projects of Gujarat under Central Road Fund (CRF) and Interstate Connectivity and Economic Importance (ISC&EI) schemes has been reduced considerably in comparison to other States and not a single work from Gujarat has been approved under the said schemes during 2010-11;

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

(c) whether any proposals for improvement of roads under CRF and ISC&EI from the State Government of Gujarat are pending with the Union Government for approval;

(d) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the reasons for their pendency; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Madam. Thirty six works amounting to Rs. 200.81 crore have been sanctioned under Central Road Fund during 2010-11

in the State of Gujarat.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam. There is no proposal pending in the Ministry under Central Road Fund (CRF)/ Inter State Connectivity and Economic Importance (ISC and EI) schemes.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

#### **Decentralising DG (Shipping)**

3960. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications of small fisheries units pending with the Director General of Shipping (DG-Shipping) for various clearances as on date;

(b) whether a demand has been made to establish a special cell to cater to the needs of small units, coastal shipping and fisheries sector in the country;

(c) if so, the reaction of the government to decentralize all functions of the DG-Shipping located in Mumbai;

(d) whether the Government proposes to operate a cell in Delhi to supervise the functions of the DG-Shipping and thus avoid the delays; and

(e) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that small entrepreneurs get a voice and also to modernise and simplify procedures of DG-Shipping?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Only one application received on 5th December, 2011 is pending in the Office of the Directorate General of Shipping.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) The respective Principal Officers, at the Mercantile Marine Departments (MMDs) at Mumbai, Kolkata & Chennai have already been designated as Heads of Departments in their jurisdictions to ensure speedy disposal of cases.

(d) There is no such proposal.

(e) Small entrepreneurs like fishing companies need not visit Mumbai for submitting any of their applications for necessary clearance/permission from the Directorate General of Shipping. They need only to submit their applications by post, along with necessary enclosures as per the check list provided for such clearances. As a facilitation measure, the Directorate General of Shipping has an official website 'www.dgshipping.com' wherein pertinent information is put out in the public domain. Incrementally, several official activities of the DGS are enabled through the e-Governance driven 'E-Samudra' project.

*[Translation]*

#### **Water Pollution Testing Laboratory**

3961. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a water pollution testing laboratory in each district of the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees are required to set up laboratories for testing of waste water samples in accordance with the Water (Prevention Control of Pollution) Act 1974. The Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) which has its Head Office at Lucknow and 25 other regional offices, operates one Central Laboratory at Lucknow and 15 regional laboratories both Water and Air both located at Agra, Allahabad, Kanpur, Varanasi, Bareilly, Aligarh, Gorakhpur, Ghaziabad, Noida, Jhansi, Moradabad, Meerut, Mathura, Raibareily and Saharanpur. It also operates 3 Air laboratories located at Firozabad, Sonebhadra and Faizabad.

Ten new laboratories (water) at regional offices situated at Bijnor, Azamgarh, Faizabad, Kanpur Dehat, Unnao, Saharanpur, Muzzafarnagar, Firozabad, Bulandshahar and Sonebhadra are part of the plan of the UPPCB under National Ganga River Basin (NGRB) Project for "Strengthening of Environmental Regulators".

*[English]*

#### **Duty Free Access to Markets**

3962. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI RAMKISHUN:

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

(a) whether the government has taken up the matter of leveraging trade by the developing and the under developed countries for their own economic development and growth as well as for getting better access to the markets;

(b) the reaction of the world trade organisation and other countries in this regard;

(c) whether the government has proposed to allow duty free entry to products from most under developed countries in domestic Indian markets;

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

(e) the likely impact of the said proposals on the domestic Indian industries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Developing countries (like India) including the Least Developed Countries, have been advocating for an effective and fair, rule based multi lateral trading system, which would take care of the concerns of developing countries.

(c) to (e) Pursuant to the Hongkong Ministerial Decision of 2005 for duty free quota free market

access to products originating from Least Developed Countries (LDCs), India has announced its Duty Free Tariff Preference (DFTP) Scheme in August, 2008. The scheme covers a large number of products of export interest to LDCs.

LDCs contribute to less than one per cent of the global trade, and their greater integration in the global trading system is essential for their economic development and poverty reduction. Support to developing countries, particularly the LDCs, have been a constant Indian policy and the fulfilment of the Hongkong mandate, is in keeping with this policy. However, while providing market access, we have retained our sensitive products shielded and have recourse to trade remedies as per WTO rules in case of any injury to our domestic industry.

*[Translation]*

#### **Media Organisation under EPF**

3963. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of the media organisations of the States who are covered under the Employees Provident Fund Scheme;

(b) the number of employees who are making regular contributions to their Employees Provident Fund out of the said Media employees; and

(c) the names of those organizations against whom legal action is being taken for recovery of Provident Fund contributions?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALUKARJUN KHARGE): (a) A total of 2,43,924 media employees are covered under the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952.

(b) A total of 2,16,945 employees are making regular contribution to the Employees' Provident Fund.

(c) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

***Statement****Names of Establishment against whom legal action is taken for recovery of PF dues*

Sl. No.	Names of Establishments	State
1	2	3
1.	M/s. Prabhata Varta (P) Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	M/s. Rayudu Vision Media Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
3.	M/s. Name Net Works (P) Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
4.	M/s Express Publication Madurai	Odisha
5.	M/s Prajatantra Prasar Samity	Odisha
6.	M/s Dainik Asha Publications (P) Ltd	Odisha
7.	M/s Hind Press	Punjab
8.	M/s The Daily Hind Samachar Ltd.	Punjab
9.	M/s Sikh News Paper	Punjab
10.	M/s. Hindustan Samachar Co-op. Society	Delhi
11.	M/s. Veer Arjun Newspaper Pvt. Ltd.	Delhi
12.	M/s. Senior Media Ltd.	Delhi
13.	M/s. Himachal Times	Uttrakhand
14.	M/s Dashpur Darshan	Madhya Pradesh
15.	M/s Dashpur Express	Madhya Pradesh
16.	M/s Dhwaj News Paper	Madhya Pradesh
17.	M/s Nav Bharat Press (P) Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh
18.	M/s Swadesh Prakashan	Madhya Pradesh
19.	M/s Nav Bharat Press	Madhya Pradesh
20.	M/s Nav Bharat Press	Madhya Pradesh
21.	M/s Nav Bharat Press	Madhya Pradesh
22.	M/s Jagaran Prakashan	Madhya Pradesh
23.	M/s Nai Dunia	Madhya Pradesh
24.	M/s. Avenue Mail	Jharkhand
25.	M/s. Adarsh Prakashan Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand
26.	M/s. Indian Punch	Jharkhand
27.	M/s. Sunmarg Jharkhand Media Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand

1	2	3
28.	M/s. The Statesman Ltd.	West Bengal
29.	M/s Asansol Television Network	West Bengal
30.	M/s Das Entertainment & Das Communication Network	West Bengal
31.	M/s Jugantar	West Bengal
32.	M/s Amrita Bazar Patrika	West Bengal
33.	M/s SST Media	West Bengal
34.	M/s. Pioneer Press/Dainik Ganadoot	North Eastern Region
35.	M/s. Aizawl Post	North Eastern Region
36.	M/s. Vanglalni	North Eastern Region
37.	M/s. Triveni Media Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
38.	M/s Maya Press	Uttar Pradesh
39.	M/s Mitra Prakashan	Uttar Pradesh
40.	M/s Northern India Patrika	Uttar Pradesh
41.	M/s Swatantra Bharat	Uttar Pradesh
42.	M/s. Janvarta Prakashan	Uttar Pradesh
43.	M/s. Jnanmandal Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
44.	M/s News Paper & Publications Ltd.	Bihar
45.	M/s. Complete Cinema	Maharashtra
46.	M/s. Reliance Media Work	Maharashtra
47.	M/s. Zee Entertainment	Maharashtra
48.	M/s. Mad Entertainment	Maharashtra
49.	M/s. J. V. Publications	Maharashtra
50.	M/s. Oberoi Multimedia Ltd.	Maharashtra
51.	M/s. Shree Offset	Maharashtra
52.	M/s. Chandrapur Mahasagar	Maharashtra
53.	M/s. Nai Duniya News Network Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
54.	M/s. Sabera printers & Sabera Sanket	Chhattisgarh
55.	M/s. Pragati Press Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
56.	M/s. Mangalam Publications	Kerala
57.	M/s. Express Malayalam	Kerala

1	2	3
58.	M/s. Kerala Times	Kerala
59.	M/s UF Media.	Tamil Nadu
60.	M/s Malaimurasu	Tamil Nadu
61.	M/s Giriguja Publications	Tamil Nadu
62.	M/s Channel Bharat (Imayam)	Tamil Nadu
63.	M/s Thinathoothu	Tamil Nadu
64.	M/s Ark Printers	Tamil Nadu
65.	M/s Tamil Sudar	Tamil Nadu
66.	M/s Express Publications (Madurai) Ltd.	Tamil Nadu

[English]

#### **Protection of Trees**

3964. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to protect the trees choking due to land around their trunk getting covered by bitumen in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) This Ministry does not have any such proposal.

However, for the NCT of Delhi the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India has issued guidelines for greening of urban areas and landscaping under which an area of 6x6 ft. should be left uncemented and widening of roads upto the trunks of the trees should be avoided.

#### **Wage Labour**

3965. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the backward classes in the country including Dalits, both in urban and rural India, depend on wage labour, due to the absence of land reforms;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to improve their plight;

(c) whether any instructions have been issued to fill the backlog of reserved posts for SCs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, have taken major initiatives in the field of land management, computerization of land records, digitization of maps, etc. Land reforms were visualized as important pillar of a strong and prosperous country. India's first several five-year plans allocated substantial budgetary amounts for the implementation of land reforms. A degree of success was even registered in certain regions and states, especially with regard to issues such as the abolition of intermediaries, protection to tenants, rationalization of different tenure systems, and the imposition of ceilings on landholdings.

(c) and (d) The Government launched a Special

Recruitment Drive in November, 2008 to fill up the backlog vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in Central Government establishments. A total of 77487 backlog vacancies were identified for the Drive of which 25560 were for SCs, 28542 for STs and 23385 for OBCs. It was stipulated that all the backlog vacancies would be filled up by June, 2011. However, on review it was found that a large number of backlog vacancies still remained unfilled. Therefore, the Drive has been re-launched. All the Ministries/Departments have been requested to fill up the remaining backlog vacancies by 31.03.2012.

(e) Question does not arise.

#### **Setting up of Bustard Sanctuaries**

3966. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up 'Great Indian Bustard' Sanctuaries in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the locations identified for the same;

(c) whether there have been resentments made by the people against the said project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) There is one 'Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary' notified under Wild Life (Protection) act, 1972, which is situated in Ahmednagar and Solapur districts of Maharashtra. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has not received any proposal for creation of any new sanctuary for Great Indian Bustards in the State of Maharashtra.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Migration of Workers**

3967. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the people migrating due to less income and unemployment which impact agriculture in such a way that in the total revenue of the State and the share of agriculture is decreasing;

(b) whether the landlords live in the cities and get the agricultural work done by the servants and their relatives as a result of which agricultural production reduces and in this way they earn black money by showing their income as an agricultural income;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is making any efforts to develop infrastructure in rural areas so as to prevent immigration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (e) Every citizen has a right to migrate to any part of the country. However, Government's effort has been to prevent distress migration.

The Government has enacted Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act which aims at enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage-employment in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. According to the Act, employment shall be provided within a radius of five kilometers of the village where the applicant resides at the time of applying. In cases the employment is provided outside such radius, it must be provided within the Block and the labourers shall be paid 10% extra wages. As such, providing local employment, on demand by the household, mitigates distress migration.

### **Small Industry Corporations**

3968. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:  
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any plan for allocation of material from large scale iron and steel producers to small industrial units and other Government Departments through States' Small Industries Corporations and National Small Industries Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any suggestion or proposal has been received from Madhya Pradesh State Laghu Udyog Nigam under this plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Steel has a scheme for supply of Iron and Steel materials from main producers like Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) and TATA STEEL to SSI units and other Government Departments (upto 30% of the total allocation) through the States' Small Scale Industries Corporations (SSICs) and National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC). During the current year allocation of iron and steel material to the SSI Corporations from SAIL, RINL and TATA STEEL are 341590 Metric Tonnes (MT), 221318 MT and 4624 MT respectively. Allocation of iron and steel material to NSIC from SAIL and RINL are 63576 MT and 78081 MT respectively.

(c) and (d) Madhya Pradesh Laghu Udyog Nigam Ltd. submitted some Agenda Points for SSI Coordination and Review Committee meeting which was held on 25/11/2011 in the Ministry of Steel. These are related to prices of material supplied by SAIL, availability of material from SAIL and RINL, etc.

*[English]*

### **Radiation Monitor Portals**

3969. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to install Radiation Monitor Portals (RMPs) at all the ports and entry points in the country;

(b) if so, whether the steel junk which is being imported from several companies is not being properly scanned at ports resulting in the entry of radiation material; and

(c) if so, the extent to which the installation of RMPs at ports has been able to check the import of hazardous waste material?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Shipping has decided to install Radiation Monitor Portals (RMPs) in all the major ports in the country by 2012.

(b) Presently there are no equipment to scan the imported scrap for radiation.

(c) Once the equipment is installed, all the consignments imported will be scanned for radioactive radiation.

*[Translation]*

### **Inland Waterways**

3970. SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the total inland waterways network declared as National Waterways in the country;

(b) whether the infrastructure facilities at these waterways are adequate enough to make them a viable option;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve the infrastructure available on these waterways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) The following five waterways have so far been declared as National Waterways (NWs):

1. Ganga -Bhagirathi- Hooghly river system (Allahabad-Haldia-1620 km)-NW-I, declared in 1986.

2. River Brahmaputra (Dhubri - Sadiya -891 Km) -NW-2 declared in 1988.
3. West Coast Canal (Kottapuram - Kollam) along with Udyogmandal and Champakara Canals- (205 km) - NW-3 declared in 1993.
4. Kakinada-Puducherry canals along with Godavari and Krishna rivers (1078km)-NW-4 declared in 2008.
5. East Coast Canal integrated with Brahmani river and Mahanadi delta rivers (588 km) - NW-5 declared in 2008.

(b) to (d) Out of the above mentioned five NWs, basic inland water transport related infrastructure has been provided on NW-1, 2 and 3. This includes navigational channel with least available depth in different stretches depending upon their hydro-morphological characteristics, a number of fixed and floating terminals and navigational aids (including aids for 24 hours navigation in most of their lengths). These infrastructural facilities are being maintained/further developed on year to year basis depending upon available resources. But due to non availability of funds during the 11th Plan no development could be started on NW-4 and NW-5 and Planning Commission has now advised to develop commercially viable stretches of NW-4 and 5 under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode with Viability Gap Funding (VGF).

*[English]*

#### **Setting up of Green Tribunal**

3971. SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up 'Green Tribunal' in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to set up 'Green Benches' across the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the estimated number of matters relating to environmental issues pending across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI

JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) National Green Tribunal has been established on 18.10.2010 for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

(c) and (d) The 5 places of sitting of the National Green Tribunal are at Delhi, Bhopal, Pune, Kolkata and Chennai.

(e) A total of 5950 cases relating to environment and forests issues were pending in various courts across the country as on 1.1.2009.

#### **Disposal of Toxic Wastes**

3972. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of ships load with hazardous chemical destined to India for dismantling purposes from world over;
- (b) if so, the response of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to frame any guidelines in respect of dismantling of ships including these carrying hazardous substances in view of pollution, they cause to the environment;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (e) the action taken by the Government to protect the country from toxic wastes carried by such ships in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The ships loaded with hazardous chemicals are not allowed into India for dismantling purposes.

(c) to (e) Ship breaking activities are carried out as per the directions issued by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition 657/95 in September 2007

with regard to safety, health and environmental considerations.

As per orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 17-02-2006, a Central Technical Committee (CTC) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests was set up to regulate various activities of ship breaking industries. The CTC gave its recommendations covering all aspects of ship breaking. These recommendations are operative by virtue of the aforesaid Supreme Court Order dated 6-9-2007.

Guidelines to mitigate the environmental impacts due to ship breaking activities have been formulated by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and circulated to all the State Pollution Control Boards and the Pollution Control Committees in Union Territories for implementation. Ministry of Steel, Government of India is preparing a National Code regarding ship breaking incorporating safety, health and environmental management considerations.

#### **Over Exploitation of Coastlines**

3973. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the carrying capacity of coastlines in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to check over exploitation of coastlines of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011 requires preparation of comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment Report with cumulative studies for projects in the stretches classified as low and medium eroding by the Ministry of Environment and Forests based on scientific studies. Further, the Ministry has initiated assessment of shoreline changes for the entire mainline of the country through the Institute of Ocean Management, Anna University, Chennai.

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

(d) To check the over exploitation of the Coastline and its resources, the CRZ Notification, 2011 prohibits various activities including mining of sand by mechanical methods, discharge of untreated effluents, withdrawal of ground water and setting up of new industries. Further, the Notification prohibits location of developmental activities in and around ecological sensitive areas like mangroves, coral reefs and sand dunes.

#### **Export Potential of States**

3974. SHRI HARIBHAL JAWALE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any study has been conducted to examine the State-wise export potential across the country including Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details of exportable items identified from each State including Maharashtra;
- (c) the details of quantity of these items exported and foreign exchange earned during the last-three years; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to promote the exports of such items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam. Department of Commerce is operating "Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE)" scheme with the objective to involve States in their export effort by providing assistance to the State Governments/ UT Administrations for creating appropriate infrastructure for the development and growth of exports. State Level Export Promotion Committee (SLEPC) under Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the State approves the project to be taken up under the State Component of the scheme as per approved purposes of the scheme.

- (b) to (d) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

### **Declaration of Highways**

3975. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Government to declare the highways from Rajpipla to Vapi as National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government so far in this regard alongwith the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The State Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Government to declare the highway from Rajpipla to Vapi as National Highway. Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highway is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

### **Supply of Food Items for Forces**

3976. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of food and other agro-based items for defence forces deployed in Leh has been procured from Delhi and other cities instead of local farmers/producers;

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

(c) the officials responsible for taking such decision and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) The Army is procuring Vegetables fresh, Fruits fresh, Potatoes, Onion, Garlic, Bread (FM) and Lucerne Hay from the Co-operative Marketing Societies (CMS) of Leh through negotiated contracts, for which

sanction has been accorded by the Ministry.

Approximately 55 to 60% of the total demand of the region is drawn from these cooperative societies.

Unmet demand of perishable items from CMS is procured by concluding contracts during road open period (in which local contractors can participate) or airlifted from Chandigarh during road close period.

Milk from local co-operatives is procured by Military Farms.

Dry items are procured centrally.

(b) The above procurement of rations for the defence forces deployed in Leh is undertaken on the basis of well laid down procedures prescribed by Ministry of Defence for both dry rations, which are procured centrally, and for fresh/perishable rations, the procurement of which has been delegated to the Commands and lower formations of the Army.

(c) Does not arise in view of above.

*[English]*

### **Cashew Board in Kerala**

3977. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Cashew Board in Kerala for the development of cashew industry;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has approved the formation of a Cashew Board;

(c) the details of the structure proposed for the Cashew Board;

(d) whether the Cashew Export Promotion Council and the Cashew and Cocoa Development Board are also proposed to be merged with the proposed Cashew Board; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission was

asked by the Government to discuss issues relating to setting up of Cashew Board with the Department of Commerce and Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. In its meeting held on 14th June, 2011, the Planning Commission took a view that formation of a Cashew Board would provide the much needed platform for the future growth of cashew industry.

(c) to (e) A final decision has not been taken yet and other modalities would be chalked out once such decision is taken. However, during the meeting held on 14th June, 2011, the general view was the Cashew Board would be formed by merging the Cashew Export Promotion Council and part of the Directorate of Cashew and Cocoa Development under the Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperation.

#### **Intrusion in A and N Islands**

3978. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Andaman and Nioobar Islands are prone to intrusion;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has prepared a contingency plan to tackle the intrusion activities through the coastal routes; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) The A and N Islands are strategically located over-looking the eastern access into the Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal, they have a long coastline needing constant surveillance. Instances of illegal poaching by foreign fishermen have been noticed in recent times. Measures to contain the menace include strict action against the poachers, diplomatic initiatives with their Governments and enhanced surveillance and patrolling by our security agencies in the Islands.

Government attaches utmost importance to nation's coastal security. Vigilance and surveillance, including

on the A and N Islands, is constantly maintained. Towards this end, both Navy and Coast Guard have been strengthened in terms of assets, equipments, manpower and infrastructure. Various measures to strengthen Coastal Security include improving surveillance mechanism and enhanced patrolling by following an integrated approach. Joint operational exercises are conducted on regular basis with Navy, Coast Guard, Coastal Police, Customs and other stakeholders to check the effectiveness of new approach adopted for security of coastal areas including island territories. The intelligence mechanism has also been streamlined with the creation of Joint Operation Centers and multi-agency coordination mechanism. Other measures include setting up of AIS chain on the A and N Islands.

*[Translation]*

#### **Inclusion of Castes in the List of SCs**

3979. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received proposals during the last three years from the Government of Chhattisgarh regarding inclusion of Dhobi, Soot, Sarathi, Saise, Dangchagaha, Mohara, Chileganda, Chil, Check and Namashudra castes in the list of Scheduled Castes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to include the above-mentioned castes in the list of SCs; and
- (c) the time by which the said castes are likely to be included in the list of SCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Out of the castes stated in part (a) of the Question, Government of Chhattisgarh during the last three years, had recommended inclusion of only Namasudra caste in the list of Scheduled Castes, in relation to Chhattisgarh.

Since the State Tribal Research and Training

Institute in their study report, which was received with the proposal of the State Government, had found the said caste to be ineligible for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes, this Ministry in its letter dated 30.09.2008, had requested Government of Chhattisgarh to give its clear view in the light of observation of their said institute. Reply of the State Government has not been received.

(c) Does not arise.

*[English]*

**DMIC**

3980. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the status of construction and mode of investment of the proposed Delhi - Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project alongwith the details of the Mega Industrial Zones to be set up under the project;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to revamp the existing projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated cost of the same;

(d) the time by which the above projects are likely to be completed and benefits likely to be accrued as a result thereof;

(e) whether the Government has fixed any target for increasing the production after completion of the said projects; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTTRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The Cabinet in its meeting held on 15th September, 2011 has approved the financial and institutional structure and financial assistance) for the development of industrial cities in the DMIC. Details of the Cabinet approval are given in the enclosed Statement. Details of the industrial cities taken up in Phase-I of the DMIC Project are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Node	State
1.	Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Manesar-Bawal Investment Region	Haryana
3.	Khushkera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region	Rajasthan
4.	Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region	Madhya Pradesh
5.	Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region	Gujarat
6.	Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Park City near Aurangabad	Maharashtra
7.	Dighi Port Industrial Area	Maharashtra

(d) Early Bird Projects are proposed to be implemented on PPP basis in the next 5-7 years, subject to necessary regulatory approvals. Subject to availability of land, water and power, the industrial cities will be launched with the development of townships of 25-50 sq km which would be completed by the end of 2019.

The developments planned under the project are expected to result in the following benefits:

- i. Increase in the industrial output.
- ii. Increase in employment opportunities in the manufacturing/ processing industry besides upgrading and developing their skills thus making them partners in the growth process.
- iii. Increase in the exports from the region.
- iv. development of industrial cities with world class infrastructure which would involve/attract an estimated investment of around US\$ 90-100 billion over the next thirty years.

(e) and (f) As per the perspective plan of the entire DMIC region, the industrial output is expected to be tripled in the next 5 years after the implementation of first phase of the cities.

### **Statement**

#### *Details of the Cabinet approval*

1. Approval for providing financial assistance in the form of grant of Rs. 17,500 crore over the next five years for the development of industrial cities @ Rs. 2500 crore per city on an average subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3000 crore per city from Government of India grant through the establishment of a DMIC Project Implementation Trust Fund.
2. Approval for setting up an additional corpus of Rs. 1000 crore within the Fund and providing financial assistance in the form of grant of Rs 1000 crore to DMIC Development Corporation (DMICDC) over the next five years for undertaking further project development activities. The total quantum of assistance sought is thus Rs. 18,500 crore over the next five years.
3. Approval for allowing the node/city level Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) to raise long term debt finance through credit enhancement by appropriate guarantees from the Fund/Trust, so that it becomes viable for investment by insurance and pension funds.
4. Approval for establishment, operation, funding, leveraging, and monitoring of the Fund/ Trust. The Trust would leverage the resources provided by the Government of India to raise long term funding from financial institutions and also, after obtaining due approvals, raise Tax Free Bonds, Capital Gains Bonds, Credit Enhancement, etc. for supporting the development of these cities in and around the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor. The Fund/Trust will be administered by a Board of Trustees chaired by Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs and will comprise the Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Financial Advisor (DIPP), representatives of the Department of Expenditure, Planning Commission, and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) & Managing Director

(MD), DMICDC, who will also be the CEO of the Fund/ Trust.

5. Approval for the list of Investment Regions and Industrial areas that have been or proposed to be taken up by DMICDC on the recommendation of the State Governments and empowering the Board of Trustees of the Fund to take up newnodes/ alternative sites and Early Bird Projects on the recommendation of the State Governments.
6. Approval for the mandate of DMICDC and change in its shareholding pattern. DMICDC will provide technical assistance to State Governments and SPVs and provide access to world class consultants. In other words, it will act as a knowledge partner to all SPVs and State Government agencies. The DMICDC will be converted from a private company to a deemed Government Company where GoI share will be 49% and the rest of the 51% will be held by Government owned financial institutions.
7. Approval for increasing the authorized capital of DMICDC and empowering the Board of DMICDC to enhance the authorized share capital from time to time in tune with the scale of operations of the DMICDC. The authorised share capital of DMICDC will be increased from Rs 10 crore to Rs. 100 crore.
8. Approval for payment of fees to DMICDC for services rendered.
9. Approval for setting up SPVs at each node/ city, project specific SPVs, sectoral holding companies consisting of project specific SPVs in accordance with the proposed institutional structure to undertake the development and management of industrial cities. While the share of the Trust/ Fund in a node/ city level SPV will be up to 50%, the share of the Fund/ Trust in project specific SPVs and sectoral holding companies can be up to 100%. The node/ city level SPVs will have

the powers of a planning authority and a development authority. Such SPVs may also perform the role of a municipal body if an industrial city is notified as an industrial township under Article 243Q of the constitution of India.

10. Approval for allowing the Fund/ Trust and the DMICDC to enter into agreements with each other and/ or with the State Governments/ node/city level SPVs/ project specific SPVs/ sectoral holding companies consisting of project specific SPVs/ public and private organizations decided by the State Governments.

*[Translation]*

#### **Construction of Industrial Units**

3981. SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given permission to Chhattisgarh Government to construct 370 residential units for labourers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been any increase in the cost of construction of the said residential units till date;

(d) if so, whether the Government has received any request from the State Government to review the project in the light of the increase in cost of construction;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The Government accorded 2 proposals for construction of 254 houses in Rajnandgaon and 116 houses in Dongargarh for beedi workers in Chhattisgarh State under Economically Weaker Section (EWS) component of the Revised Integrated Housing Scheme (RIHS) for the State Government of Chhattisgarh.

(c) Under Revised Integrated Housing Scheme

(RIHS) total subsidy of Rs. 40,000/- tenement grant to beedi workers for construction of houses.

Government has not made any assessment regarding increase in its construction cost.

(d) No such request from the State Government with regard to reviewing the project in view of the increase in its construction cost has been received.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The case of releasing 2nd installment is under consideration of the Government.

#### **Funds to States**

3982. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:  
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Governments including Chhattisgarh Government for integrated programme for old aged persons and the scheme for prevention of alcoholism and drug abuse during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds sanctioned/released during the said period;

(c) whether some funds are yet to be released by the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. A Statement showing State-wise amount of grant-in-aid released during the last three years under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) and the Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Release of funds is a continuous/ongoing process. Proposals duly recommended by the respective State Grants-in-aid Committee are processed for releasing grants as per the norms and guidelines of the relevant Schemes, and subject to the completeness of proposals in all respect.

**Statement**

*State-wise Grant-in-aid released under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons and Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse during the last three years i.e 2008-09 to 2010-11*

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Amount of Grant-in-aid released (Rs. in lakh)	
		Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons	Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1291.05	297.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.49	25.96
3.	Assam	284.19	84.92
4.	Bihar	9.37	257.56
5.	Chhattisgarh	18.81	40.87
6.	Goa	0	16.39
7.	Gujarat	0	78.7
8.	Haryana	160.23	216.13
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10.11	30.05
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	23.13
11.	Jharkhand	0	1.4
12.	Karnataka	642.97	691.37
13.	Kerala	21.07	524
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29.45	171.58
15.	Maharashtra	196.04	984.6
16.	Manipur	379.63	411.15
17.	Meghalaya	0	175.26
18.	Mizoram	5.17	128.27
19.	Nagaland	0	122.56
20.	Odisha	979.61	641.14
21.	Punjab	43.34	408.12
22.	Rajasthan	39.03	249.07
23.	Sikkim	0	21.47

1	2	3	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	733.74	601.47
25.	Tripura	28.9	35.67
26.	Uttar Pradesh	246.08	583.67
27.	Uttarakhand	17.55	112.43
28.	West Bengal	609.71	213.84
29.	Chandigarh	0	0.77
30.	Delhi	64.15	151.86
Total		5811.69	7300.61

#### **Traffic Jam on NH-93**

3983. SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action is being taken for the purpose of addressing the problem of traffic jam in Aligarh city by constructing an overbridge on the Maddar Gate crossing on NH-93 in the city;

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

(c) whether funds for construction of Aligarh Bypass on NH-91 have been released after completion of all the formalities;

(d) if so, the time by which the said construction is likely to be completed and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the plan pertaining to widening and strengthening of Agra-Aligarh-Moradabad road on NH-93 has been approved and funds released for the same; and

(f) if so, the time by which the above work is likely to be completed and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) To ease the problem of traffic jam in Aligarh city, construction of bypass on NH-91 as a part of 4-laning of Ghaziabad

- Aligarh Section of NH-91 is in progress and likely to be completed by August, 2013.

(e) and (f) Widening & Strengthening of Agra-Aligarh section of NH-93 has been approved under National Highway Development Programme (NHDP) IV and is likely to be completed by March, 2014, and for Aligarh-Moradabad section, Request For Qualification (RFQ) was invited and is under evaluation.

*[English]*

#### **Coastal Zone Management**

3984. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is working out for the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Zone Management (NCSCZM) with the support of a consortium of certain institutions to focus on capacity-building and research in coastal zone management;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the linkage with coastal communities is especially important because too often in our country research is divorced from field conditions and challenges; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereupon?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has initiated the implementation of a World

Bank assisted Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project.

(b) Under the project the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) has been established within Anna University, Chennai. This Centre, alongwith a consortium of fourteen identified research centres located in the coastal States and Union Territories, will undertake activities relating to capacity building and research in the area of coastal zone management

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The NCSCM includes, an Integrated Social Sciences and Economics Division. In this Division the major activities inter-alia, are to advise the Central Government and coastal State/Union territory Governments with regard to policy, legal and scientific matters relating to Integrated Coastal Zone Management and to serve as a interface between coastal communities, experts and stakeholders to promote applied research, education and awareness with respect to Integrated Coastal Zone Management.

*[Translation]*

#### **Guidelines for Children Homes**

3985. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

#### ***Statement***

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of NGO Homes Assisted		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	-	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-

(a) whether there are any specific guidelines for construction/maintenance of children homes by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the said homes made by NGOs in the country including Rajasthan during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Section 34 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 provides that the State Governments may establish and maintain either by themselves or in association with the voluntary organizations, Children's Homes, in every district or group of districts, as the case may be, for reception of a child in need of care and protection during the pendency of any enquiry and subsequently for their care, treatment, education, training, development and rehabilitation.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a centrally sponsored Scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Schemes (ICPS) from 2009-10 under which financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up of and maintenance of Children's Homes.

(b) A Statement showing State-wise, including Rajasthan, number of NGOs run homes provided assistance under the ICPS is enclosed.

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gujarat	23	23	25
8.	Haryana	4	4	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	10	10	-
13.	Kerala	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	-	692	-
16.	Manipur	12	12	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	2	15	15
21.	Punjab	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	28	28	28
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	23	23	23
25.	Tripura	-	-	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-
27.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-
28.	West Bengal	21	25	-
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
32.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
33.	Delhi	-	5	7
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
35.	Puducherry	-	-	-
Total		128	837	117

### International Zoological Museum

3986. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Maharashtra to set up an international Zoological Museum in Gorewada, Nagpur;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the latest status thereof and the reasons for delay; and

(c) the time by which this proposal is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) There is no proposal received from the State Government of Maharashtra to set up an International Zoological Museum in Gorewada, Nagpur.

However, a proposal for establishing a new zoo at Gorewada, Nagpur has been received by the Central Zoo Authority from the Principal Secretary (Forests), Revenue and Forest Department, Government of Maharashtra for.

(b) The proposal has been scrutinized by the "Expert Group on Zoo Designing" of the Central Zoo Authority and the observations made by the expert group members have been communicated to the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (WL), Maharashtra with a request to submit revised copies of the proposal for further consideration of the Central Zoo Authority.

On receipt of the revised proposal from Government of Maharashtra, the "Expert Group of Zoo Designing" of Central Zoo Authority will go through again for scrutiny and recommend, if the same is found satisfactory. It will, thereafter, be placed before the "Central Zoo Authority" for approval. The Government of Maharashtra would require to obtain prior approval from the Hon'ble Supreme Court for establishment of the said new zoo at Gorewada as per the directive of the supreme court for establishment

of new zoos in country.

(c) It would be finalized by CZA within three months from the date of receipt of revised proposal to be followed by State Forest Department to obtain approval of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

[English]

### Polluted Industrial Cluster

3987. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has lifted moratorium on large number of industrial clusters in the country which were indentified as critically polluted;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure industrial regions in the country are free from environmental hazards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment and Forests has lifted the moratorium on consideration of developmental projects for environmental clearance in respect of 25 identified critically polluted industrial clusters/ areas in the Country as per list below:

State	Name of Industrial clusters/area	Date of lifting the Moratorium
		1
Andhra Pradesh	Patancheru- Bollaram	26.10.10
Gujarat	Vapi	26.10.10
	Bhavnagar	15.02.11
	Junagarh	31.03.11
Haryana	Faridabad	31.03.11
	Panipat	31.03.11
Karnataka	Bhadrapur	23.05.11
	Mangalore	23.05.11

1	2	3
Kerala	Greater Kochi	23.05.11
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	31.03.11
Maharashtra	Tarapur	26.10.10
	Dombivalli	15.02.11
	Aurangabad	15.02.11
	Navi Mumbai	15.02.11
Odisha	Angul-Talchar	31.03.11
	Ib Valley, Jharsuguda	05.07.11
Punjab	Mandi Gobind Garh	26.10.10
	Ludhiana	15.02.11
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	26.10.10
	Cuddalore	15.02.11
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	15.02.11
	Varanasi-Mirzapur	15.02.11
	Ghaziabad	31.03.11
	Noida	31.03.11
	Singrauli	05.07.11

(c) With a view to restore environmental quality in industrial clusters, the respective State Pollution Control Boards/ Union Territory Pollution Control Committees have prepared the remedial action plans for the identified critically polluted industrial clusters/ areas which have since been finalized by the Central Pollution Control Board.

#### **Toll Collection on NH-42 and 55**

3988. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether toll is still being charged from vehicles at toll centre on old National Highway (NH)-42 and the new National Highway-55;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of time agreement signed for collection of toll on these NHs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes Madam. Toll is collected near Angul for Lingara Bridge on NH- 42 (new NH No. NH- 55).

(b) Toll gate is situated near 109th km of NH- 42. (158.3 km of NH- 55).

(c) No agreement has been signed with anybody for collection of toll. The toll is being collected departmentally and as such there is no time limit fixed for this purpose.

#### **Procurement of Coal by MMTC**

3989. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India has taken up the task to procure coal on behalf of National Thermal Power Corporation and floated a tender for the same;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the conditions specified in the tender;

(c) the details regarding companies who had applied for the same;

(d) whether the high Earnest Money Deposit for the tender resulted in many companies withdrawing from the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) MMTC has not taken any task to procure coal on behalf of NTPC during the current Financial Year (2011-12).

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

#### **Air Accidents Suffered by SAIL**

3990. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of aircrafts of Bokaro Steel Plant crashed during the last three years, date-wise;
- (b) the reasons and the extent of loss suffered in each crash during the said period;
- (c) the details of the investigation conducted in this regard alongwith the action taken/proposed to be taken in the matter; and
- (d) the measures taken by the Government to prevent such accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) Nil.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

#### **Clearance to POSCO Plant**

3991. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has accorded sanction/clearance to POSCO Integrated Iron and Steel Plant in the State of Odisha;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has fixed any precondition in clearing the project;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the POSCO has made any commitment to take sustainable green initiatives and effective measures for conserving land and marine environment of the area; 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) Ministry of Environment and Forests has earlier accorded Environmental Clearance (EC) on 19.07.2007 to 4.0 MTPA capacity Integrated Iron and Steel plant in Odisha by M/s POSCO - India Pvt. Ltd. under the provision of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006. Forest clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, has been granted on 4.05.2011.

(c) and (d) The environmental clearance granted is subject to effective implementation of various

conditions and environmental safeguards. The proposal was further looked at by the Expert Appraisal Committee (Industry), in the light of recommendations of the four member Committee constituted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests and vide letter dated 31.01.2011, additional conditions were stipulated for implementation of the project. These conditions inter-alia include provision of air pollution control devices, online continuous stack monitoring, installation of desalination plant to meet the drinking water requirement for the neighborhood, rain water harvesting, use of energy efficient technologies, development of green belt, Risk and Disaster Management Plan and measures for corporate social responsibility.

(e) and (f) M/s POSCO - India Pvt. Ltd., the project proponents, have to undertake effective measures to implement the stringent conditions and environmental safeguards stipulated in the EC referred above in parts (a) and (b), for conservation and protection of the environment of the area. The Regional Office of the Ministry at Bhubaneswar monitors the EC conditions. The project proponent is also required to submit six monthly reports on the status of compliance of the stipulated conditions and to upload the status on their website in the public domain.

*[Translation]*

#### **Information through Google Search Regarding Repairing of Roads**

3992. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether information regarding repairing of roads has been sought from the States on the basis of google earth;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is mandatory for the States to give information on this basis; if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether some States have not provided the information; if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has recognized any other basis as an alternative; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) and (f) Information regarding repairing of National Highways is sought periodically on the basis of site inspection from the implementing agencies.

#### **Construction of Expressways**

3993. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kundali-Manesar-Palwal Express Highway at Gurgaon-Alwar-Jaipur Highway could not be completed even after lapse of three years after target date;

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

(c) the year-wise progress of construction work in this regard;

(d) whether sub-standard materials are being used on this road and the stretches with higher cost are being left without any construction work and over/under-bridges are also being left without any work on them;

(e) if so, the correct and up-to-date position in this regard; and

(f) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken to complete this project at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (f) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in the Country. The Kundali-Manesar-Palwal Expressway and Gurgaon-Alwar-Jaipur Highway are not National Highways.

*[English]*

#### **Use of Plastic**

3994. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to grant clearances for manufacturing of reusable containers from the Fifth Grade Plastic for storage of edible items in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011, as amended. These Rules specify, inter-alia, that plastic carry bags should have a minimum thickness of 40 microns and food stuffs cannot be packed in recycled plastics or compostable plastics. However, the manufacturing of reusable containers is not specified under the Rules.

*[Translation]*

#### **Check on Death of Crocodiles**

3995. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chambal sand mine has been operating from Chambal sanctuary in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of species of alligators and crocodiles in Chambal sanctuary region, and the number of alligators died during the last three years and the current year alongwith 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) and (b) Sand mining is

not permitted in Chambal Sanctuary situated in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. However, sporadic incidents of illegal sand mining are reported from the Sanctuary area, against which action is taken by the concerned State Government in accordance with the provisions of law. A total of 516 offence cases has been registered by the respective Forest Departments against illegal sand mining from Sanctuary area during the last five years as per details given below:

State	No. of cases registered during the period from 2006 to 2010					Total
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Madhya Pradesh	53	35	27	87	44	246
Rajasthan	40	46	51	46	32	215
Uttar Pradesh	01	03	13	22	16	55
Total	94	84	91	155	92	516

(c) The management of Chambal Sanctuary, including the conduct of periodic census of wild animals found therein, is looked after by the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh for the areas in their respective jurisdiction. As per the information received in the Ministry, following are the population estimates of major aquatic animals (as per sightings) for the year 2010:

Gharial: 870, Mugger: 301, River Dolphin: 69

The details of the number of alligators that died during the last three years and the current year are not available in the Ministry as the same are not collated in the Ministry.

The animal populations of Chambal Sanctuary face the following threats:

1. Illegal fishing
2. Destruction of habitat due to sand mining, shoreline agriculture, and stone quarrying
3. Extraction of water from the river for various purposes

4. Poaching of animals for skin trade
5. Decline in prey base
6. Pollution and decline in the quality of water
7. Population fragmentation and barriers to migration due to construction of dams and barrages.

(d) The Central Government has constituted a National Tri-State Chambal Sanctuary Management and Coordination Committee for effective management and protection of the habitat of Gharial and other animals found in the Sanctuary by involving various stakeholders in the river eco-system. Financial assistance is also provided to the State Governments under the centrally sponsored scheme of "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats" to strengthen the protection and management of Chambal Sanctuary.

#### **Cess on Polluting Energy Sources**

3996. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:  
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to impose cess on polluting energy sources for providing matching grants to alternative energy sources; and

(b) 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.

(b) Does not arise. Presently, there is no policy decision to impose cess on polluting energy sources for providing matching grants to alternative energy sources.

*[English]*

#### **Export of Marine Products**

3997. SHRI L. RAJGOPAL:  
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

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

(a) whether there has been a decline in the exports of the sea foods and other marine products during the last three years;

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

(c) the details of export of marine food products from India during each of the last two years and the current year; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to boost the export of marine products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No Madam. The export of marine products from the country has shown a positive growth in the last few years.

(c) The total exports from India for the last two years and the current year are as under:

	April-October 2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
Quantity (In tonnes):	3,12,904	8,13,091	6,78,436
Value (in Rs. Crores)	6,679.57	12,901.47	10,048.53
Value (in Million US\$)	1,496.34	2,856.92	2,132.84

(d) A number of measures have been taken by the Government of India through the MPEDA (Marine Products Export Development Authority) by implementation of various schemes included in the Five Year Plan. These include steps for promotion of aquaculture production; various subsidy and assistance schemes; proper residue control programmes; Research and Development activities; diversification of activities by adopting commercial aquaculture of exportable variety of marine products; training of farmers and MPEDA technical staff etc.

*[Translation]*

#### **Talent of Rural Students in ITI**

3998. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of talented rural students

appearing in the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) examinations is increasing and rural talent is fast making its mark;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make ITI more attractive to the rural areas and bring forth the talent hidden there; and

(d) the success achieved by the Government with the steps so taken?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The number of students appearing for examination from rural institutes is increasing. As per evaluation study carried out by Quality Council of India (QCI) on behalf of DGE&T in January 2011 70% of sanctioned strength of students from rural institutes appear in exam in February whereas it was 95% in August.

(c) and (d) Government has taken several steps for improvement of industry linkages and Infrastructure in Govt. ITIs. Upgradation of 100 ITIs from domestic resources and 400 ITIs through world bank assistance has been undertaken with a view to introduce Multi-skilling courses as per need of nearby industry-clusters. For each ITI taken up under the Scheme, an Industry Partner is associated to lead the process of upgradation. An institute Management Committee (IMC), headed by the Industry Partner, is constituted. Under the upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs scheme, the IMC has been given financial and academic autonomy to manage the affairs of the ITI at local level. It also arranges to provide training to instructors and on the job training to trainees. State Governments remain the owner of the ITIs and continue to regulate admissions. Curriculum changes have also been done, according to need of industry. As per evaluation study, placement in such upgraded ITIs has become of the order of 81 to 99%.

*[English]*

#### **Vocational Education**

3999. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) the details of programmes formulated and being implemented for spreading vocational education among the unemployed youth;

(b) the number of vocational centres set up in the country, State-wise including the tribal areas across the countries;

(c) whether the Government has a proposal to affiliate the ITIs and ITCs with National Council for Vocational Training;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the status with regard to the rate of employment of such students who have attended these courses;

(f) whether due to lack of marketable skills millions remain unemployed in the country; and

(g) if so, the action plan of the Government to streamline vocational education in the country in order to bridge this gap?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) DGE&T has been implementing the following three major schemes for skill development of unemployed youth in the country:

- i. Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) imparts training to young boys and girls over 14 years of age having qualifications from Class VIII to Class XII pass in 121 trades over a duration varying from six months to three years. Successful trainees are awarded National Trade Certificate (NTC) under the aegis of National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT).
- ii. Apprenticeship Training Scheme (ATS) imparts training to apprentices over 14 years of age having qualifications from Class VIII to Class XII pass or NTC in 251 designated

trades in 26000 industrial establishments having 3.23 lakhs seating capacity. The period of training varies from six months to four years. Successful apprentices are awarded National Apprenticeship Certificate (NAC) under the aegis of NCVT.

iii. The DGE&T developed a new scheme, namely, Skill Development Initiative (SDI) Scheme under Modular Employable Skills (MES) for the early school leavers and existing workers, especially, in the unorganised sector. The scheme was operationalised in May, 2007 with a project target for training and testing one million persons over a period of 5 years. The MES-NCVT certificate is recognised nationally and internationally for gainful employment. In addition to test the trained candidates, this scheme also allows recognition of prior learning i.e. certification of skills acquired informally. At present 1386 modules in 60 different sectors have been developed and 12.65 lakhs persons have been trained through 6705 registered Vocational Training Providers (VTPs). Further, 11.02 lakh persons have been assessed by existing 36 empanelled Assessing Bodies.

In addition to the above, Ministry of Human Resource Development has also been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) "Vocationalisation of Secondary Education". The scheme is being implemented through State/UT Administrations and Non-Governmental Organisations in the formal and non formal sectors respectively. The scheme provides diversification of education opportunities so as to enhance individual employability, reduce the mismatch between demand and supply of skilled manpower and to provide an alternative for those pursuing higher education.

(b) There are 9619 schools with about 21,000 sections with an intake capacity of about 10.03 lakh students offering about 150 vocational courses.

There are 9404 ITIs (Government: 2244 and

Private: 7160 as on 30.09.2011) in the country with a seating capacity of 13,21,920 trainees. The State wise list of ITIs and those in Tribal areas are enclosed (Statement-I and Statement-II respectively).

(c) and (d) ITIs (Government and Private) are being set up by respective State Governments as well as private providers and are affiliated to National Council of Vocational Training subject to fulfilling the requisite norms and standards as laid down by the

NCVT. It is a continuous process.

(e) to (g) According to performance evaluation of ITIs & ITCs carried out by the Quality Council of India in January, 2011, about 70% of ITI pass outs are employed. Courses are regularly revised to keep them relevant to the need of the labour market. Further, recently DGE&T has formulated a course on "Employability Skills" to be introduced in all ITIs to improve the employability of the ITI graduates.

***Statement-I***

*Number of Government and Private ITIs/ITCs with Seating Capacities in Various States/ Union Territories as on 20.09.2011*

**NORTHERN REGION**

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Number of Govt. Capacity	Seating Capacity ITIs	Number of Pvt. (Govt.)	Seating Capacity ITCs	Total ITIs/ITCs (Pvt.)	Total Seating
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chandigarh	2	968	0	0	2	968
2.	Delhi	16	11132	59	4332	75	15464
3.	Haryana	85	22696	96	10376	181	33072
4.	Himachal Pradesh	73	9940	118	10364	191	20304
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	4087	1	110	38	4197
6.	Punjab	97	20244	243	28656	340	48900
7.	Rajasthan	114	14128	682	80367	796	94495
8.	Uttar Pradesh	314	32364	933	111950	1247	144314
9.	Uttarakhand	59	6555	38	3574	97	10129
Sub-Total		797	122114	2170	249729	2967	371843

**SOUTHERN REGION**

10.	Andhra Pradesh	141	25726	536	107076	677	132802
11.	Karnataka	174	28706	1233	95438	1407	124144
12.	Kerala	40	16380	489	53786	529	70166
13.	Lakshadweep	1	96	0	0	1	96
14.	Poducherry	8	1432	9	508	17	1940

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Tamil Nadu	60	22360	646	65166	706	87526
	Sub-Total	424	94700	2913	321974	3337	416674
EASTERN REGION							
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	512	1	96	6	608
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	273	0	0	1	273
18.	Assam	30	5744	4	208	34	5952
19.	Bihar	34	11433	457	67401	491	78834
20.	Jharkhand	20	4672	127	29528	147	34200
21.	Manipur	7	540	0	0	7	540
22.	Meghalaya	5	622	2	320	7	942
23.	Mizoram	1	294	0	0	1	294
24.	Nagaland	8	944	0	0	8	944
25.	Odisha	27	9984	570	95572	597	105556
26.	Sikkim	4	580	0	0	4	580
27.	Trjpura	8	1088	0	0	8	1088
28.	West Bengal	51	13164	31	2632	82	15796
	Sub-Total	201	49850	1192	195757	1393	245607
WESTERN REGION							
29.	Chhattisgarh	90	10992	46	5216	136	16208
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	228	0	0	1	228
31.	Daman and Diu	2	388	0	0	2	388
32.	Goa	10	3264	4	380	14	3644
33.	Gujarat	156	57228	383	22744	539	79972
34.	Madhaya Pradesh	173	25774	106	12882	279	38656
35.	Maharashtra	390	105400	346	43300	736	148700
	Sub-Total	822	203274	885	84522	1707	287796
	Grand Total	2244	469938	7160	851982	9404	1321920

***Statement-II****Number of ITI's in Tribal Area as per Annexure 6G of Annual Report (Ministry of Tribal Affairs)*

Sl. No.	Name of States	Name of Districts	Number of ITI
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	24
	(69)	Adilabad	16
	Warangal		29
2.	Gujarat (146)	Surat	30
		Bharuch	16
		Dangs	1
		Valsad	10
		Panchmahal	21
		Vadodara	36
		Sabarkantha	32
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Lahual & Spiti	2
	(14)	Kinnaur	2
		Chamba	10
4.	Maharashtra	Thane	28
	(377)	Nashik	51
		Dhule	14
		Jalgaon	66
		Ahmednagar	40
		Pune	63
		Nanded	24
		Amravati	24
		Yavatmal	22
		Gadchiroli	14
		Chandrapur	31
5.	Odisha (247)	Mayurbhanj	53
		Sundargarh	38
		Koraput	16

1	2	3	4
		Sambalpur	15
		Keonjhar	23
		Boudh	2
		Ganjam	36
		Kalahandi	11
		Balasore	53
6.	Rajasthan (6)	Banswara	2
		Dungarpur	4
7.	Jharkhand(76)	Ranchi	42
		Simdega	1
		East Singhbhum	3
		West Singhbhum	6
		Saraikela Kharsawan	5
		Sahebganj	1
		Dumka	7
		Jamtara	1
		Palamu (Daltonganj)	9
		Godda	1
8.	Madhya Pradesh (73)	Jhabua	12
		Mandla	4
		Dhaar	3
		Badwani	1
		Khargon	3
		Khandwa	5
		Ratlam	4
		Betul	5
		Seoni	8
		Balaghat	6
		Hoshangabad	2
		Shahdol	5

1	2	3	4
9.	Chhatisgarh (137)	Sidhi Chindwara Surguja Koriya Baster Bilaspur Korba Jashpur Raigarh Durg Rajnandgaon Durg Raipur Dhamtari	5 10 10 6 8 16 5 1 9 56 5 1 17 3

**Provident Fund and Pension**

4000. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Provident Fund (PF) and pension to 116 labour of Mavoor Gwalior Rayons retired during 1993—1995 have been disbursed;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government for the speedy disbursement of PF to the said workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) The Provident Fund (PF) of the employees of M/s. Mavoor Gwalior Rayons retired during the period 1993 to 1995 has already been settled and disbursed. However, Pension has not been disbursed to them as the employees were neither the members of the Employees' Family Pension Scheme, 1971 and nor had they executed 'option' for enrolment in the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 which came into force with effect from 16.11.1995.

**Provident Fund Embezzlement**

4001. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:  
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

- (a) whether any major scandal relating to the provident fund including embezzlements by some higher officials has come to the notice of the Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the specific action taken against officials involved during the last three years and the current year; and
- (d) the measures taken by the Government for the prevention of such embezzlements of Provident Fund?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) A few

instances of serious irregularities pertaining to Provident Fund evasion, irregularities in Provident Fund assessment and in the matter of conducting recovery proceedings have come to notice of Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO). The details are given hereunder:

- (i) Evasion of Provident Fund dues by M/s Hiranandani Construction Private Limited and its sister concerns. The evasion pertains to non-enrolment of construction site workers for the period from 2002 to 2006.
- (ii) Evasion of Provident Fund dues by M/s Pratibha Industries Private Limited in respect of their construction workers and contract employees involving around 25 Crores of rupees.
- (iii) Non-implementation of statutory benefits under the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 by M/s. B.L. Kashyap & Sons Limited, Delhi.
- (iv) Evasion in Provident Fund enrolment by M/s B.L. Gupta Construction Private Limited, Delhi.
- (v) Irregularities in conducting recovery proceedings in respect of M/s Mohan Goldwater and Breweries Private Limited, Lucknow.

(c) The details are given hereunder:

- Year 2008:

(1) Criminal case RC/BAI/2008/A/05 has been filed by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) against the four officers in connection with the evasion of Hiranandani Group namely Shri K.S. Arya, Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (RPFC)-I, Shri M.R. Yadav, RPFC-II, Shri Rajanikant, Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner (APFC) and Shri K. Gopalan, APFC.

- Year 2009:

- (1) In respect of the case of M/s B.L. Kashyap & Sons Limited, matter was referred to the CBI who have registered a First Information Report against nine EPFO officials including one Additional Central Provident Fund Commissioner as well as company officials.
- (2) In respect of irregularities in the case of M/s. B.L. Gupta Construction Private Limited chargesheet for major penalty under Rule 10 of Employees Provident Fund Staff (CCA) Rules have been issued against four Enforcement Officers.
- (3) In the case of M/s. Mohan Goldwater and Breweries, the case was referred to the CBI for investigation for the role played by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner-II in-charge, Sub-Regional Office, Lucknow, the Receiver, and other officials.

- Year 2010:

- (1) Criminal case RC/26A/2010 Mum. has been filed by the CBI against Shri Sanjeeva Rao, RPFC-II in respect of evasion by M/s Pratibha Industries Ltd.

- Year 2011:

Nil

- (d) The following measures have been taken to prevent such irregularities

- (i) A detailed circular on Combating Corruption was issued to standardize operations in the field and their monitoring by introduction of new revised forms so as to ensure that inspections are carried out comprehensively and are reflected in quantifiable terms.
- (ii) Action against erring officials has been intensified resulting in the number of charge sheets going up significantly.
- (iii) In pursuance to para 2.13 (v) and 2.13 (vi) of the Central Vigilance Commission's

Vigilance Manual, a list of Officers of Doubtful Integrity has been finalized with the intent that such officers are not posted to sensitive or corruption prone areas.

(iv) All major cases are immediately referred to the CBI for investigation.

*[Translation]*

#### **Cleaning of Yamuna River**

4002. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any agreement with any other country for cleaning of the river Yamuna; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Government of India is implementing Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) in a phased manner with assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Government of Japan. The works taken up under YAP include interception and diversion of raw sewage, setting up of sewage treatment plants, creation of low cost sanitation facilities, setting up of electric/improved wood crematoria and river front development.

Under the first two phases of the YAP, a total of 286 schemes have been completed in 21 towns of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi and 767.25 million litres per day of sewage treatment capacity has been created. JICA has agreed to provide a loan assistance of ₹ 32571 Million to GoI for the project of YAP-III. The loan agreement in this regard between Government of India and Government of Japan has been signed on February 16, 2011.

#### **Financial Irregularities in Ordnance Factory**

4003. SHRI RAMKISHUN:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints of alleged corruption/financial irregularities against officials of ordnance factories during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date, especially with regard to Kanpur ordnance factory;

(c) whether the Government has conducted a high level inquiry into the alleged corruption in the ordnance factory;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof and the action taken against the officials found guilty; and

(e) the strategy chalked out by the Government to check financial irregularities in the ordnance factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]*

#### **Pre-recruitment Training to SCs**

4004. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes/programmes being run/proposed to be implemented to address the education concerns of Scheduled Castes in more holistic and realistic manner;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned, released and incurred under present various schemes during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether any pre-recruitment training facilities to prospective job seekers of this community have been put in place; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) This Ministry is implementing various Schemes for educational development of the Scheduled Castes, as follows:

- i. Post-Matric Scholarships to the Students belonging to Scheduled Castes for Studies in India.
- ii. Pre-Matric Scholarships to the children of those engaged in "unclean" occupations (For SCs & non-SCs).
- iii. National Overseas Scholarship for SC etc. students for higher studies abroad.
- iv. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC

candidates, v Free Coaching for SC & OBC students.

vi. Top Class Education for SC students.

vii. Upgradation of merit of SC students.

(b) Scheme-wise details of funds sanctioned and released during last three years and current year (upto 12.12.11) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Under this Ministry's Central Sector Scheme of Free Coaching for SC & OBC students, there is a provision to provide qualitative coaching for (i) Group A and B examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and the various Railways recruitment Boards (RRBs); (ii) Group A and B examinations conducted by the State Public Service Commissions; (iii) Officers' Grade examinations conducted by Banks, Insurance Companies and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and; (iv) Finishing courses/ Job-oriented courses for employment in the private sector like IT, Bio-technology etc. in need of soft skill as well.

#### ***Statement***

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Funds Sanctioned and released during last 3 years (2008-09 to 2010-11) and current year 2011-12 (upto 12.12.11)
1.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for SC students	5572.12
2.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarships to the children of those engaged in 'unclean' occupations	235.08
3.	National Overseas Scholarship for SC etc. students for higher studies abroad.	14.89
4.	Central Sector Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC candidates	440.63
5.	Central Sector Scheme of Free Coaching for SC & OBC students	19.58
6.	Central Sector Scheme of Top Class Education For SC students	35.60
7.	Central Sector Scheme of upgradation of merits	8.82

[*Translation*]

**Mountain Strike Corps**

4005. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up mountain strike corps of the army and constitute four divisions in the north-east sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the army is considering to deploy two independent armed brigade in Uttaranchal and Ladakh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Military capacity enhancement and modernization of Armed Forces is a dynamic process. The defence strategy and doctrines are constantly refined taking into account the cumulative security challenges. The forces are deployed from time to time in consonance with our threat perception and operational requirements.

[*English*]

**Loading and Unloading of Ships**

4006. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether large quantities of scrap lying at various ports in the country is posing problems in loading and unloading of ships;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this

regard?

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

(a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no scrap lying at ports posing problems in loading and unloading of ships.

(c) The imported scrap is stored away from the wharf and as per Section 61 of Major Port Trust Act unclaimed scrap is auctioned after 60 days of landing by the port authorities.

[*Translation*]

**Report on Pollution**

4007. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

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

(a) whether one-fourth of the deaths in the world is caused due to pollution;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received any report in this regard;

(c) if so, whether the Government has conducted any study in the country in the light of the said report;

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

(e) the remedial 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 (e) According to a WHO report, one fourth of the deaths in the world are caused by several environmental factors and not only due to pollution. According to some epidemiological studies, health effects such as manifestation of

respiratory and cardiovascular ailments etc. could be associated with air pollution. No statistical data is available regarding the number of persons suffering from respiratory disorders caused due to pollution. Steps taken by the Government to control environmental pollution include formulation of a comprehensive policy for abatement of pollution, supply of improved auto-fuel, tightening of vehicular and industrial emission norms, mandatory environmental clearance for specified industries, management of municipal, hazardous & biomedical wastes, promotion of cleaner technologies, strengthening the network of air and water quality monitoring stations, assessment of pollution load, source apportionment studies, preparation and implementation of action plans for major cities & critically polluted areas, public awareness etc.

**World Bank Aided Road  
Projects**

4008. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

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

(a) the State-wise/UT-wise details of projects which are getting assistance/aid from the World Bank for construction/improvement and repairing of roads/NHs particularly in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the World Bank has expressed concern over laxity of construction, development and improvement works of National Highways and even stopped/threatened to stop funding of projects;

(c) if so, the details of World Bank aided projects which are running behind schedule alongwith the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the cost escalations in these projects alongwith their present status; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to speed up the completion of the said projects alongwith the details of revised schedule fixed for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (Dr. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Under National Highways development Project (NHDP), Lucknow-Gorakhpur-UP/Bihar border section of NH-28 is being improved to 4 lane with loan assistance from World Bank. Currently three packages are under implementation, details of which are enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) As regards projects under NHDP, in the year 2008 World Bank expressed concern over slow progress in five packages of Lucknow-Muzaffarpur National Highway project (Loan No. 4764-IN). This was related to poor performance of contractors, work site safety arrangement and contract management. Consequently, four poor performing packages in the State of Bihar, WB-9, WB-10, WB-11 and WB-12 were delinked from the World Bank loan after restructuring the loan. Details regarding delayed World Bank projects under implementation along with the reasons are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Escalations due to delay are paid as per contract provision. In case the project is delayed due to reasons attributable to the Contractor, liquidated damages are imposed and no escalation is paid. Escalations are paid only in case where the delay is beyond the control of the Contractor. Steps taken by the NHAI to speed up the completion of the said projects are mentioned in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement***Details of World Bank projects under implementation*

State: Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Stretch NH No.	Total Length (In Km)	Completed (In Km)	Date of completion	Total Project Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. Cr.) (upto October. 11)	Reasons for delay (Rs. Cr.) (upto October. 11)	Steps taken to expedite the progress
1	UP/Bihar Border to Kasia	28	41.115	39	Dec-2011	227	369.05	Projects were initially delayed due to non-availability of clearance for tree cutting, additional demand of 10m strip by forest authorities, land acquisition etc. The project are now almost complete.
2	Kasia to Gorakhpur (LMNHP-7)	28	40	39	Dec-20U	242	427.23	Regular Meetings are being held by NHAI higher officials with the concerned State Govt./ railway officials to sort out the problems affecting implementation. The progress is being reviewed periodically by Regional Offices, field units as well as HQ.
3	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-5)	28	44	41.5	Dec-2011	227	403.48	

[English]

**Impact of Mobile Radiations on Forest Areas**

4009. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of States where mobile phone towers have been permitted inside forests in the country's State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to direct the telecom operators to remove these towers from the forest areas of the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The State-wise number of mobile phone towers permitted inside forests under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) There is no proposal to direct the telecom operators to remove these towers from the forest areas.

**Statement**

*State-wise number of mobile phone towers permitted inside forests in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Number of Mobile Towers permitted
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01
2.	Goa	01
3.	Gujarat	01
4.	Himachal Pradesh	01
5.	Maharashtra	01
6.	Tamil Nadu	01

1	2	3
7.	Tripura	04
8.	Uttarakhand	06
	Grand Total	16

[Translation]

**Loss to Industries due to MGNREGA**

4010. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to compensate industries that are suffering losses because of labour shortages due to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) whether the Government has formulated any plan/new industrial policy to promote the investment in the country for development of industrial infrastructure and healthcare industry;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the concessions proposed to be provided to the healthcare industry particularly medical equipment manufacturing companies; and

(d) the details of provisions made by the Government to protect the domestic and traditional industries from multinational companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) As per the 'FICCI Survey on Labour/ Skill Shortage for Industry', 'Members of Indian Industry are facing a serious problem with regard to availability of labour' because of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The study, however was based on survey of only 100 companies. However, MNREGA Act provides for enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one

hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. While it is difficult to assess the short term impact of the MNREGA Act, in the long term it is expected to provide impetus to industries by generating the demand for industrial products.

(b) to (d) The Government in November, 2011 announced a National Manufacturing Policy, which aims at making Indian industry globally competitive. The ultimate objective of the policy is for enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% within a decade and creating 100 million jobs. The policy seeks to empower rural youth imparting necessary skill sets to make them employable. The policy is based on the principle of overall industrial growth in partnership with the states. The Central Government will create the enabling policy framework, provide incentives for infrastructure development on a Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis through appropriate financing instruments and State Government will be encouraged to adopt the instrumentalities provided in the policy. The proposals in the policy are generally sector neutral, location neutral and technology neutral except incentivization of green technology. While the National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) are an important instrumentality, the proposals contained in the Policy apply to manufacturing industry throughout the country including wherever industry is able to organize itself into clusters and adopt a model of self-regulation as enunciated.

#### **Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals**

4011. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Director General of Supplies and Disposals (DGS&D) is the executive wing of the Department of Commerce for conclusion of rate contracts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the DGS&D have rejected certain

consignment manufactured by the small and medium scale enterprises (MSME) including the paper and paper recycling industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to coordinate with the MSME units and ensure regular supply and procurement from those industries including the paper recycling industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals (DGS&D) is an attached office of the Department of Commerce for carrying out the function of purchase and inspection of stores for Central Government/Ministries/Departments including their attached and subordinate offices and Union Territories, other than the items of purchase and inspection of stores, which are delegated to other authorities by general or special order as allocated to the Department of Commerce as per the Government of India (Allocation of Business)Rules, 1961.

As on 07.12.2011 there are 224 Rate Contracts for different items in DGS&D.

(c) and (d) DGS&D has reported that the stores are rejected if these are not meeting technical specifications of contract. The details of rejection by DGS&D for the consignments manufactured by MSME in the recent past under DGS&D rate contract are given below:

Month	No. of firms	Value (Rs.in lakh)	
		BIS	Non-BIS
August 2011	23	162.67	156.44
September 2011	26	68.42	148.29
October 2011	25	236.24	83.25
November 2011	22	17.47	209.91

(e) Before 2009, DGS&D was not procuring any paper made out of recycled or waste paper. However, in order to help and promote recycled and waste paper industry, DGS&D has changed its policy and

has finalized guidelines for procuring paper products made from recycled/waste paper for some varieties of printing paper viz. (i) Offset Printing Paper Prime, (ii) Maplitho Paper Prime and (iii) Paper Printing White and Creamwove Prime manufactured from waste paper/recycled paper. To coordinate with MSME, DGS&D holds consultative committee meetings inviting all stakeholders before floating any tender for conclusion of rate contract.

#### **Roads Connecting to Nepal**

4012. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been working on any scheme to include the main roads connecting Nepal under Indo-Nepal Connectivity Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No Madam. However, development of National Highways connecting Nepal with India has been taken up under the existing schemes of the Ministry.

(c) Does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Leakage in Toll Earnings**

4013. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the leakage in toll earnings on various toll plazas in the country;

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

wise including Punjab alongwith the steps taken by the Government to plug this leakage;

(c) whether the Government has allowed the relocation of certain toll plazas in order to improve revenue collection;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government also proposes to hike the toll rates on certain stretches/NHs; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Madam. However to improve toll collection certain modification with system has been made. Till recently, there has been direct mode of tolling on toll plazas on stretches constructed through Public Funds. The collection was being effected through Directorate General Resettlement (DGR) agencies which proved to be an inefficient system of tolling and entailed excessive monitoring on part of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). It was, therefore, decided to switch over to collect toll fee on plazas through private agencies selected through open competitive bidding system wherein the agency gives fixed monthly amount to NHAI. The system is now being followed till the stretch is handed over to Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) (Toll) or Operation Maintenance and Transfer (OMT) concessionaires. The OMT projects on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode have a concession period of 4 - 9 years where the concessionaire are allowed to collect toll fee right from the start and along with tolling, they carry out engineering maintenance along with incident management on the allotted stretches against payment of quoted sum to NHAI. The above steps have resulted into substantial reduction in monitoring in tolling and enhanced revenue collection and improved system of maintenance of National Highways.

Presently all the fee plazas in the State of Punjab are either with BOT concessionaire or NHAI is collecting toll through contractor engaged through competitive bidding.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no case where NHAI has shifted the fee plaza to improve the revenue collection.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Madam. However, as per the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates & Collection) Rules, 2008, fee is to be revised every year based on the formula provided in the said rules.

(f) Does not arise.

#### **Products of ordnance factories**

*[Translation]*

4014. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any efforts to make the products of ordnance factories market-oriented;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Yes, Madam. Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) has been committed and perseverant in its efforts to make products of Ordnance Factories market oriented. However, the civil/export market is explored by OFB only after fulfilling the requirements of Defence Forces.

(b) OFB has been engaged in civil/export activities in accordance with the Government procedures. Some of the major products exported by OFB in the last few years are:

- Brake Parachute Sukhoi.
- Cart 5.56mm SS109.
- Brake parachute Jaguar.
- Cable JWD-1.
- Cart.5.56 x 45mm INSAS.
- AK 630M and Fog Signals among others.

- 105mm Artillery ammunition.

- 84mm Ammunition.

In the domestic civil sector also OFB has been supplying axles to Indian Railways, special grade aluminium to ISRO etc.

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

*[English]*

#### **NH-33**

4015. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National 1 highways Authority of India (NHAI) has tendered the work of four laning of NH-33 for Ranchi-Mahulia section;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any delay in the execution of this project;

(d) if so the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be started/completed;

(e) whether there is any possibility of IRQP (Improvement of riding quality programme) work done on this stretch in the view of present depleted condition of highway; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The bids/tenders for 4-laning of Ranchi-Mahulia project were received on 16.11.2010. The work of 4-laning of Ranchi-Rargaon-Jamshedpur (Ranchi-Mahulia Section) from km 114.00 to km 277.500 of NH-33 has been awarded on BOT(Annuity) Basis on 18.3.2011.

(c) No Madam.

(d) The pre-construction activities such as Land Acquisition, Shifting of Utilities, Environment and Forest Clearance etc. are in progress. The concession period

for the project is 15 years including construction period of 2.5 years. The work is likely to start after financial close is achieved by the concessionaire.

(e) and (f) As the work of 4-lanning is already awarded, there is no possibility of Improvement of Riding Quality Programme (IRQP) work to be taken up on this stretch.

#### **Allocation of Funds in NE Regions**

4016. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

SHRI PINAKI MISRA:

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

(a) whether the forest coverage in the North-East(NE) Regions has increased over the years;

(b) if so, the increased growth rate during the last three years and the current year alongwith the proportion of forest cover in the NE to the total geographical areas of the country;

(c) the contribution of forestry in the NE region to the overall GDP in the country during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the purpose of allocations and the norms and criteria for the expenditures of the allocated funds for the forestry in the NF regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes, Madam. According to the India State of Forest Report 2009, based on the biennial assessment by Forest Survey of India, the total forest cover of North East Region (7 States) has increased between 2005 and 2007.

(b) The forest cover in North East (NE) Region has increased from 169825 km<sup>2</sup> in 2005 to 170423 km<sup>2</sup> in 2007 based on which the rate of increase is 299 km<sup>2</sup> per year for the period. The proportion of forest cover in North East to total geographical area of the country is 0.051 (5.17%).

(c) The contribution of forestry sector in the country including North Eastern Region is about 1.8 % of the GDP.

(d) Funds are allotted to States and UTs for afforestation, forest protection, survey and demarcation of forest land, forest fire control, infrastructure development for forestry personnel, improving communications, modernising forestry administration, training and capacity building etc.

(e) Schemes have their norms for funding, monitoring and reporting. Funds are specially earmarked for NE region under various schemes of this ministry. States/ UTs have to submit utilization certificates after expenditure as per the scheme on the permitted activities.

#### **Indigenous Defence Production**

4017. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:

DR. RATNA DE:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the countries supplying the largest number of defence equipment/weapons including small arms to India;

(b) the measures initiated to increase the share of indigenous manufacturing both in public and private sector;

(c) the details and value of contracts given to the Indian companies during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(d) the policy for achieving self-reliance in defence production?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Madam, Defence equipment/weapons are supplied by various countries which include Russia, USA, Israel, France, United Kingdom, etc.

(b) The 'Make' procedure was incorporated in the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) in 2006 to encourage indigenous development. Besides, the Government has included a new categorization 'Buy & Make (Indian)' in the DPP in November, 2009 to encourage indigenous production in the country. These

measures are expected to promote indigenous design, development and manufacture of defence equipment both in public and private sector.

(c) Government constantly reviews the security scenario and accordingly decides to induct appropriate defence equipment/platforms. This is a continuous process undertaken through procurement from various indigenous as well as foreign sources to keep the armed forces in a state of readiness to meet any eventuality. Divulging further details in this regard would not be in the national interest.

(d) With a view to achieve greater self-reliance in Defence Production, Government has announced a Defence Production Policy in January, 2011.

#### **Environmental Performance Index**

4018. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether experts from Yale University in Columbia have recently released a report on Environmental performance index;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the report would be beneficial in curbing the menace of pollution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) A report on Environmental Performance Index (EPI), 2010 has been produced by a team of experts from the Yale centre for Environmental Law and Policy, Yale University. The EPI ranks 163 countries on 25 performance indicators tracked across 10 policy categories covering both environmental public health and ecosystem vitality. These indicators provide a gauge at a national government scale indicating how close countries are with regard to established environmental policy goals. India's EPI rank is 123 with EPI score of 48.3. Notwithstanding the above fact, the relatively lower rank of India appears to be due to its huge population which exerts immense pressure on the environment. Moreover, the analysis of the policy drivers underlying

the 2010 ranking suggests that income is a major determinant of environmental success.

(c) The factors responsible for pollution in India have already been recognized. The Government have formulated sector-specific action plans to combat with the pollution problems. The important steps taken inter alia, include;

- (i) Formulation of regulation /statutes to address sectors-specific problems.
- (ii) Setting up of regulatory/ statutory bodies for enforcement of environmental laws.
- (iii) Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of water and ambient air quality as well as for noise.
- (iv) Action plans implemented to treat municipal waste (sewage and solid) under the various centrally sponsored schemes.
- (v) Creating infrastructure for industrial, pollution control incorporating cleaner production processes, setting up of common waste management facilities.
- (vi) Execution of source apportionment studies in cities (carried out in 6 cities) and action plans for restoration of air quality in cities and towns.

#### **Wild Life Sanctuaries**

4019. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken a cognisance of a proposal mooted out by the State Government of Punjab with a foreign country on wild life sanctuaries under a 'Unique Friendship Promotion Programme';

(b) if so, the details and the salient features 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) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has not received, or taken cognizance of, any such proposal.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Modernisation of Army**

4020. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the modernization process of army is on track;

(b) if so, the details of the acquisition of arms, ammunition and equipment for the army in accordance with the modernization policy during the last three years;

(c) whether there have been delays in acquisition of important arms, ammunition and equipment affecting the operational capability of the army; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Procurement of arms, ammunition and equipment for the Army is done from various indigenous and foreign sources in accordance with the Annual Acquisition Plan. This is a continuous process undertaken for the modernization of the Armed Forces to keep them in a state of readiness to meet any eventuality.

(c) and (d) Delays occur sometimes due to unavoidable circumstances but the operational capability of the Army is not affected.

#### **NHDP-IV**

4021. SHRI NINONG ERING: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects including upgradation of two lanes National Highways (NHs) completed under NHDP-IV during the last three years, State-wise;

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

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

(d) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite completion of the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No project, including upgradation of two lanes National Highways (NHs), under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase IV has been completed during last three years.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Specific Techniques for Construction and Maintenance of Roads**

4022. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the stretches of highways in kilometres with their categories alongwith the details of stretch of roads in kms. per thousand persons as per population of States;

(b) whether the Government proposes to use specific techniques for construction and maintenance of the roads in flood hit areas alongwith enhancing the amount of funds estimated in this regard;

(c) the State-wise number of bridges alongwith the bridges that are in a bad condition and require repairs/need to be replaced by new bridges;

(d) the details of project aimed at enhancing the Road Network the length of two-lane, four-lane and six-lane roads in Bihar; and

(e) the road projects sanctioned so far in the State and the time by which remaining projects are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR.

TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The responsibility for development and maintenance of other roads are vested with the concerned State Governments, etc. The State/Union Territory-wise details of length of NHs and length of NHs per thousand populations are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The development/construction and maintenance of NHs are being carried out as per the provisions contained in the Ministry's Specifications for Road and Bridge Works, relevant codes of practices published by Indian Roads Congress (IRC) and manuals/guidelines/circulars issued by the Ministry and updated from time to time.

The works for development and maintenance of NHs are carried out based on the conditions of NHs, traffic density, inter-se priority and availability of funds. The non-plan allocations that are annually provided by the Ministry of Finance to this Ministry for Maintenance & Repair (M&R) of NHs are of the order of about 40% of the actual requirements as per the Ministry's stipulated norms. This Ministry has taken up the issue of enhancing the allocations of funds for M&R of NHs from time to time with the Ministry of Finance. Ministry of Finance has agreed to provide additional allocation of Rs. 300 crore at Revised Estimate (RE) stage of 2011-12.

(c) to (e) The information is being compiled and the same shall be laid on the table of the House.

#### ***Statement***

*The State / Union Territory-wise details of length of National Highways (NHs). lane-length distribution of NHs and length of NHs per thousand populations*

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Total NH length in km	Length of NH in km/ per thousand population
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	300	0.84
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4,537	0.06
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,992	1.82
4.	Assam	2,836	0.11
5.	Bihar	3,642	0.04
6.	Chandigarh	24	0.03
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,184	0.10
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	80	0.01
11.	Goa	269	0.20
12.	Gujarat	3,281	0.06
13.	Haryana	1,518	0.07

1	2	3	4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,409	0.23
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,245	0.12
16.	Jharkhand	1,805	0.07
17.	Karnataka	4,396	0.08
18.	Kerala	1,457	0.05
19.	Lakshadweep Island	0	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	5,027	0.08
21.	Maharashtra	4,191	0.04
22.	Manipur	959	0.42
23.	Meghalaya	810	0.35
24.	Mizoram	927	1.04
25.	Nagaland	494	0.25
26.	Odisha	3,704	0.10
27.	Puducherry	53	0.05
28.	Punjab	1,557	0.06
29.	Rajasthan	6,373	0.11
30.	Sikkim	62	0.11
31.	Tamil Nadu	4,832	0.08
32.	Tripura	400	0.13
33.	Uttarakhand	2,042	0.24
34.	Uttar Pradesh	6,788	0.04
35.	West Bengal	2,578	0.03

*[English]*

**Filling up of Vacant Posts in National Institutes**

4023. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:;

(a) whether a large number of posts in national institutes under the Ministry are lying vacant;

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

(c) the steps being taken to fill up the said vacant posts;

(d) whether there is urgent need for modernisation and expansion of library services including Braille library in National Institute for Visually Handicapped, Dehradun; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The respective National Institutes are in the process of filling up vacant posts as per procedure

laid down in their Bye-Laws as well as Recruitment Rules.

(d) and (e) The National Institute for Visually Handicapped, Dehradun has started "Online Braille Library" for the visually impaired persons.

***Statement***

Sl. No.	Name of National Institute	Number of vacant posts			
		Group-A	Group-B	Group-C	Group-D
1.	National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad	8	5	8	7
2.	National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Kolkata	8	1	1	Nil
3.	National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities, Chennai	5	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Mumbai	7	7	3	Nil
5.	Swami Vivekanand National Institute for Rehabilitation and Training, Cuttack	15	8	31	Nil
6.	National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun	6	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New-Delhi	1	12	32	Nil
Total		50	33	75	7

*[Translation]*

**Super Sensitive Defence Equipment**

4024. SHRI PREMDAS:

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the super sensitive defence equipment are being imported by the Government;

(b) if so, whether any steps are being taken to manufacture such equipment in the country;

(c) whether any committee of experts has been constituted for carrying out research in regard to state-of-the-art equipment/safety armours/rifles for the defence

forces and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any steps have been taken to promote research in the field of rifles/ armours and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any missile shield system is being developed by adopting the American model; and

(f) if so, the steps taken in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Madam, defence equipment are being imported as per the operational requirements of the Armed Forces. Several steps are being taken by the Government to promote manufacture of defence

equipment within the country. In all procurement cases, the feasibility of Indigenous development is explored before buying the equipment from the global market. Transfer of technology is also sought to enable the manufacture of the equipment indigenously. Defence Production Policy has been announced in January, 2011 to encourage indigenous manufacture of defence equipment. 'Buy and Make (Indian)' and 'Make' categories have also been introduced in the Defence Procurement Procedure.

(c) and (d) The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is engaged in design & development of strategic, complex and security sensitive systems for our Armed Forces. It has developed a number of systems with state-of-the-art technology. These include missiles, unmanned aerial vehicles, combat aircraft, propellants & explosives, detonators, communication systems, etc. A number of DRDO developed systems have been productionised and inducted into the Armed forces.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) DRDO is developing a missile defence shield for the country.

*[English]*

#### **Global Commodity Price**

4025. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been fluctuations in the global commodity prices due to the deepening of the crisis in the European countries;

(b) if so, its impact on the export of agricultural and other farm products from India;

(c) whether these fluctuations in the commodity prices have had negative impact on the foreign exchange earnings of the country; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to offset any negative impact of these fluctuation on the revenues collection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA

M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam. As per the FAO Food Price Index(FFPI) released by the Food and Agriculture Organization on 8th December, 2011, the FFPI for the month of November 2011 was averaged at 215 points. At its current value, the FFPI is only one percent (2 points) above its level in November, 2010. The FAO Price Index is a measure of the monthly change in international prices of a basket of food commodities.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam. Country has recorded a growth of 57.99 percent in exports during the period of April-July, 2011 as compared to the corresponding period of 2010. For the same period, the agricultural and allied products have recorded a growth of 105.92 percent.

(d) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Trade of Agricultural Products**

4026. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS  
LALAN SINGH:  
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

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

(a) whether there has been an increase in the import of agricultural products during each of the last three years and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and country-wise;

(b) the details of the impact of imports of these products on their domestic prices and the overall agricultural and horticultural sector;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review the policy of trade of agricultural products so as to discourage the imports of these products;

(d) whether there are demands from various State Governments to formulate a sustainable food trade policy so as to bring in clarity for the farmers cultivating various crops like onions, cotton, sugar etc. and promote the trade of these products;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government to increase the trade of the agricultural products and also to protect the interests of the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Use of Plastic Bags**

4027. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government has proposed or proposes to impose a complete ban on the use of plastic bags especially on beaches across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which export is likely to be affected by imposing ban on all kinds of plastic material in the country; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to stop the manufacturing and use of the plastic bags/material in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) No proposal to ban use of plastic in bags is under consideration of the Central Government. Some State Governments have restricted/banned the use of plastic carry bags throughout the State or in ecologically sensitive /tourist places. Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has notified the Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 (as amended). Under these Rules, export of carry bags, exclusively for export purposes, against an order for export, is exempted. However, this exemption does not apply to any surplus or rejects, left over and the like. These Rules, inter alia, have provisions that sachets using plastic material can not be used for storing, packing or selling gutkha, tobacco and pan masala. Further, plastic material, in

any form, shall not be used in any package for packing gutkha, pan masala and tobacco in all forms.

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 written to 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 this purpose.

*[English]*

#### **Financial Assistance to EBCs Children**

4028. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to provide financial assistance to the Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) for their children in the shape of stipends from school to higher education including hostel facilities and overseas scholarships; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) No such decision has been taken at present.

(b) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Scholarship Scheme for OBCs**

4029. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA:  
SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:  
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the funds being provided by the Government for the scholarship to other backward

classes are very less in comparison to that of Scheduled Castes (SCs);

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to enhance its contribution to the said Central Fund for post matric scholarship and construction of hostel buildings; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The Budgetary Allocation under the Scheme of Post-matric Scholarship for OBC students for the year 2011-12 is Rs.535 crore against Rs.350 crore for the year 2010-11. The provisions for Pre-matric Scholarship for OBC students and that for Construction of Hostels for OBC boys and girls during the year 2011-12 are Rs.50 crore and 45 crore respectively.

Based on gross budgetary support made available to Planning Commission by Ministry of Finance, the Commission makes Ministry-wise annual plan allocation keeping in view their competing demands. Therefore, the schemes for OBCs are implemented based on funds allocated to the Ministry during the year.

*[English]*

#### **Ban on Asbestos**

4030. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India imports white asbestos from Canada where it has been banned on grounds of toxicity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal for imposing ban on the imports of the said product; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Present import policy for Chrysotile Asbestos, generally known as white asbestos, is 'free'

under ITC (HS) Code 25249011, 25249021 & 25249031. Accordingly, importers can import this item from any country of their choice, including Canada, without any permission/authorization. There is no proposal to change this policy.

#### **Labour Industrial Disputes**

4031. SHRI CHARLES DIAS:

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

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

(a) the number of industrial disputes pending in the Central Industrial Tribunals, State-wise including disputes in Delhi and Mumbai;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to settle the pending disputes particularly with the labour unions in the Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT) and the disputes with the workers at Singeren Collieries;

(c) if the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for the disposal of such cases expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) A Statement indicating the number of pending industrial disputes in the Twenty-two Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-Labour Courts), set up by the Central Government under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, is enclosed.

(b) to (d) The action taken by the Central Industrial Relation Machinery on disputes raised by labour unions in the Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT) and the workers at Singeren Collieries is at enclosed Statement-II.

(e) The officers of Central Industrial Relation Machinery under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 intervene and make all efforts to resolve disputes through joint discussions and conciliation.

To expedite the disposal of cases pending with

the CGIT-cum-Labour Courts, a scheme for holding of Lok Adalat as an Alternative Grievance Redressal Mechanism was introduced in the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) for speedy disposal of the industrial disputes in the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts. This Scheme has been made an indispensable part of the adjudication system in the Eleventh Plan.

Further, with a view to ensure continuity of disposal of pending cases in Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts, a system of link officers amongst Presiding Officers has been introduced from 2009-10 in order to ensure that the judicial work of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court does not suffer when the post of regular Presiding Officer is vacant due to administrative exigencies.

***Statement-I***

Sl. No.	Name of Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum- Labour Court	Pending Cases^ (as on 31.7.2011)	Pending Applications* (as on 31.7.2011)
1	2	3	4
1.	Mumbai -I	225	92
2.	Mumbai -II	420	394
3.	Dhanbad-I	1578	341
4.	Dhanbad -II	872	35
5.	Asansol	631	50
6.	Kolkata	262	29
7.	Chandigarh-I	99	20
8.	New Delhi -I	309	27
9.	Kanpur	596	215
10.	Jabalpur	2030	244
11.	Chennai	274	13
12.	Bangalore	520	84
13.	Hyderabad	857	590
14.	Nagpur	729	17
15.	Bhubneshwar	395	350
16.	Lucknow	452	46
17.	Jaipur	316	64
18.	New Delhi -II	281	57

1	2	3	4
19.	Guwahati	37	7
20.	Ernakulam	91	19
21.	Ahmedabad	2057	1791
22.	Chandigarh -II	609	34
	Total	13640	4519

^ Those referred by Ministry of Labour and Employment.

\* Those filed directly by the workers.

#### ***Statement-II***

*The details of Industrial Disputes in the units of HINDUSTAN MACHINE TOOLS (HMT):*

Sl. No.	Name of the units	Industrial Disputes of HMT	Action Taken
1.	HMT, Ranibagh (Distt. Nainital, Uttarakhand)	Two	The matter is under conciliation and the next date is fixed for 27.1.2012
2.	HMT units in Haryana	No disputes raised by union is pending for conciliation	n/a
3.	HMT units in Karnataka (Bangalore/Tumkur)	Two	Matter pending for joint discussion/conciliation. Next date is 30.12.2011 & 4.1.2012
4.	HMT, Hyderabad	Three	Action has already been initiated to settle the disputes.
5.	HMT, Kalmassery (Cochin)	One	The matter is pending in conciliation.

*The details of Industrial Disputes in SINGERENI COLLIERIES:*

Sl. No.	Singeren Collieries	Industrial Disputes	Action Taken
1.	Hyderabad	93	Joint discussion/conciliation proceedings are going on to settle the disputes.

#### **Protection of Bio-Diversity**

4032. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to protect marine bio-diversity in the country;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c): the Government

has taken a number of measures to protect marine biodiversity in the country. These measures *inter-alia* include:

- (i) The Ministry of Environment and Forests implements a Plan Scheme for conservation and management of mangroves and coral reefs in the country.
- (ii) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has initiated an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project with the assistance of World Bank, under which funds have been earmarked for marine national park conservation in Gujarat and coral regeneration, and development of marine aquarium and a research centre in West Bengal.
- (iii) A "Task Force for Conservation of Marine Biodiversity" has been constituted to formulate steps for protection and conservation of marine biodiversity, including identification of gap areas in coastal and marine biodiversity, assess the existing capacity of institutions involved in coastal and marine biodiversity research, and to develop capacity on survey and monitoring of marine biodiversity; and recommend strategies and action plans for marine biodiversity conservation.
- (iv) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing two externally aided projects in the East Godavari River Estuarine Ecosystem, Andhra Pradesh and Malvan Coast, Sindhudurg District, Maharashtra during 2011 to 2016, with the aim of sectoral mainstreaming including knowledge management for coastal and marine biodiversity conservation, institutional capacity development, and sustainable community livelihoods and natural resource use in project land/seascape.
- (v) Funds are provided to the State Governments for Marine National Parks and Sanctuaries in the country for conservation and management of wildlife habitat including fishes

under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats'. A sum of Rs. 136.86 lacs has been released during the last financial and current financial years for eight Marine National Parks and Sanctuaries, (vi) Financial assistance is also provided for recovery programme to an endangered marine species Dugong under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat'. The funds released during the current financial year for recovery of Dugong species is Rs. 18.61 lakhs.

*[Translation]*

#### **Melting of Glaciers**

4033. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Gomukh Glacier is slipping away from its original place due to environmental changes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any survey has been conducted regarding melting or slipping away of Gomukh Glacier; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) As per the studies carried out by the Geological Survey of India, the Gaumukh, the mouth of Gangotri glacier shows recession. According to the studies conducted by the Geological Survey of India since 1935 till 1996, the overall average rate of recession of Gomukh between 1935-1996 is 18.8 meters per year. The glacier recession is a part of natural cyclic process of changes in size.

#### **Employment Information Centres in Villages**

4034. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is preparing any quarterly data on employment including urban employment data every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the basis on which the data is prepared;

(c) whether the Union Government has also urged the State Governments to set up Employment Information Centres in every village for drawing employment data base for the benefit of the youth;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the States in which the said centres have been set up;

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up a Bureau for Private Sector in the Employment Exchange of every district so as to provide job opportunities in the private sector; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):** (a) Employment Market Information (EMI) Programme provides information on quarterly basis in public and private sectors including urban areas to monitor changes in the levels of employment. The data collected under EMI programmes covers only the organized sector of the economy which *inter-alia* covers all establishments in the public sector irrespective of their size and non agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 10 or more persons while the information from non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 25 or more persons is collected under the provisions of Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959. Data from the establishments employing 10-24 persons are collected on a voluntary basis.

(b) The Employment Exchanges prepare Area Employment Market Reviews to indicate employment situation in the organized sector within the District. State Directors of Employment also prepare State Level Employment Reviews showing employment situation prevailing at the state level.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Labour and Employment

has not urged the State Governments to set up Employment Information Centres in every village. However, common service centers have been set up in the rural areas by Department of Information Technology which can be used as outreach centres for Employment Exchanges for online registration by job seekers.

(e) and (f) The Employment Exchanges are already performing this activity of collecting data on vacancies or establishments under the provisions of Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959.

*[English]*

#### **Rubber Industry**

**4035. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented any plan for the promotion of Rubber Industry and production of Rubber across the country including Tripura;

(b) if so, the extent to which these States have been able to increase the production of rubber during the last three years;

(c) the details of the production during the said period, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) whether there has been an increase in the net plantation area for rubber during the said period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the benefits accrued to various sections of the society including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA):** (a) Yes, Madam. The government has been implementing various schemes under five year plans for the promotion of natural rubber industry across the country including Tripura.

(b) The production of natural rubber in India during the last three years is as under:

Year	Production (Tonne)
2008-09	8,64,500
2009-10	8,31,400
2010-11	8,61,950

(c) The details of natural rubber production during the last three years, state-wise and year-wise are as under:

*Production of Natural Rubber (Tonne)*

State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Kerala	7,83,485	7,45,510	7,70,580
Tamil Nadu	24,355	24,695	25,160
Tripura	23,280	25,080	25,875
Assam	6,395	7,071	8,050
Meghalaya	5,760	4,545	5,135
Nagaland	950	1,000	1,054
Manipur	568	630	730
Mizoram	145	136	189
Arunachal Pradesh	142	138	167
Karnataka	18,175	21,331	23,705
A&N Islands	297	311	312
Goa	338	351	361
Maharashtra	83	70	72
Odisha	165	177	177
West Bengal	326	319	319
Andhra Pradesh	36	36	64
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,64,500</b>	<b>8,31,400</b>	<b>8,61,950</b>

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. There has been an increase in the net plantation area by 49580 hectares during the said period. The increase in rubber planted area would increase natural rubber production eventually benefitting the country and all rubber industry stakeholders. Rubber cultivation generates a large number of direct and indirect employment by setting

up of nurseries, production and distribution of plantation inputs, intercropping, bee keeping, rubber and rubber wood processing and its trading. Most of the beneficiaries of the development schemes in rubber sector implemented in Northeast especially, Tripura, are from tribal communities. Development schemes in the rubber sector include a component for tribal settlement through rubber cultivation implemented in collaboration with state governments. Rubber planting in states like Tripura has helped in restoring ecosystem of the region and in preventing further degradation of the soil already depleted through shifting cultivation.

**Funds for Forestry and Wildlife Conservation**

4036. SHRI P.K. BIJU:

SHRI GAJANAN BABAR:

SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

Will the Minister ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds meant for forestry and wildlife conservation have remained underutilised in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which the said amount lying unspent and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether demands have been received from various quarters to sanction more funds for afforestation and environment protection in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to utilise the unspent funds meant for afforestation and environment protection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry provides funds for forestry and wildlife conservation under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz., 'National Afforestation Programme' (NAP), 'Intensification of Forestry Management Scheme', 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant'. Funds are released under these schemes to State/Union Territory Governments only after

the receipt of utilization certificate and progress report in respect of the funds released during the previous financial year from the State/ Union Territory Governments.

(c) and (d) State/ Union Territory Governments have submitted proposals for financial assistance under these Centrally sponsored Schemes. Details of funds

released during 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The funds are released to the State/ Union Territory Governments only after the receipt of utilization certificate and progress report. In addition, monitoring of expenditure of funds is done in review meetings with respective State Forest Departments.

***Statement***

*Details of funds released during 2011-12 under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes as on 30/11/2011:*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Scheme				
		Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	Project Tiger	Project Elephant	Intensification of Forestry Management	National Afforestation Programme Scheme
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	A and N Islands	107.86	00	00	30.36	00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	00	00	00	0.00	760.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	00	236.7857	55.00	68.33	00
4.	Assam	00	947.5788	200.00	246.64	00
5.	Bihar	00	172.193	00	0.00	263.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	190.64	702.726	00	430.41	906.00
8.	Chandigarh	19.98	00	00	34.46	00
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	00	00	00	0.00	00
10.	Goa	00	00	00	0.00	00.00
11.	Gujarat	00	00	00	183.49	842.00
12.	Haryana	23.50	00	00	56	612.00
13.	Himachal Pradesh	195.35	00	00	246.49	350.00
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	355.465	00	00	0.00	00
15.	Jharkhand	46.7475	156.3465	70.00	270.98	00
16.	Karnataka	212.87	885.7126	165.46	271.76	340.00
17.	Kerala	223.18	345.08	190.00	136.03	195.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Madhya Pradesh	382.47	1484.7212	00	521.87	218.00
19.	Maharashtra	281.281	719.0165	16.00	373.51	778.00
20.	Manipur	00	00	00	328.58	492.00
21.	Meghalaya	00	00	00	161.26	00
22.	Mizoram	83.80	225.288	00	100.80	657.00
23.	Nagaland	00	00	00	0.00	416.00
24.	Odisha	191.132	555.0761	170.00	133.03	315.00
25.	Punjab	00	00	00	0.00	00
26.	Rajasthan	186.782	00	00	161.15	439.00
27.	Sikkim	131.793	00	00	230.89	425.00
28.	Tamil Nadu	150.71	545.266	170.00	245.48	308.00
29.	Tripura	00	00	6.00	34.65	668.00
30.	Uttar Pradesh	162.271	337.4975	20.00	140	811.00
31.	Uttarakhand	201.144	319.389	86.34	229.95	00
32.	West Bengal	112.15	155.66	80.00	50.86	258.00
33.	Delhi	00	00	00	0.00	00
34.	Daman & Diu	00	00	00	0.00	00
<b>Total</b>		<b>3259.1255</b>	<b>7788.3369</b>	<b>1228.80</b>	<b>4686.98</b>	<b>10053.00</b>

*[Translation]*

**Upgradation of Fighter Aircraft**

4037. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to undertake upgradation of fighter aircraft of the Indian Air Force including Mirage, Jaguar, Sukhoi, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the tenders invited in this regard;

(c) the companies to which the upgradation project is likely to be awarded;

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Contracts have been signed with M/s Thales, France, along with M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) for upgrade of the Mirage 2000 aircraft of the Indian Air Force, with M/s HAL for upgrade of the Jaguar aircraft and with M/s RAC-MiG Russia for upgrade of the MiG-29 aircraft. These contracts are under implementation.

(d) and (e) The cost of the contract for upgrade of the Mirage 2000 with the M/s Thales, France is Euro 1470 million while the cost of the contract with HAL is Rs.2020 crores. The upgrade of the aircraft is expected to be completed by mid 2021. The cost of

upgrade of the MiG-29 aircraft is USD 964 million and it is expected to be completed by 2016. The cost for upgrade of the Jaguar aircraft is Rs.3113.02 crores and the aircraft are expected to be upgraded by December 2017.

**Violations of Mines Safety Norms**

4038. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of violations of mines safety norms have been taking place in the mines across the country;

(b) if so, the number of notices/letters regarding violation of mines safety norms issued by the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) during the last two years, State-wise; (c) whether certain reports about corrupt practices in issuing such notices/letters by DGMS office have come to the notice of the Government; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The State-wise number of notices/letters regarding violations of mines safety norms issued by Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) during the last two years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) As per the available information, there are no corrupt practices adopted in issuance of such notices/letters by DGMS. However, in case any complaint is received, the same is enquired into and suitable action is taken.

**Statement**

*Number of Notices/Letter regarding violations of mines safety norms issued by DGMS Year wise/*

*State Wise.*

Name of State	2010	2011	till November
1	2	3	
Andman and Nicobar Islands	4	3	

	1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		1195	811
Assam		40	27
Bihar		44	30
Chhattisgarh		378	257
Goa		307	208
Gujarat		446	303
Haryana		175	119
Himachal Pradesh		131	89
Jammu and Kashmir		20	14
Jharkhand		1457	989
Karnataka		733	497
Kerala		84	57
Madhya Pradesh		617	419
Maharashtra		478	324
Meghalaya		32	22
Odisha		880	597
Rajasthan		912	619
Tamil Nadu		645	438
Uttar Pradesh		52	35
Uttarakhand		143	97
West Bengal		526	357

*[English]*

**Violation of Provisions of CRZ Notification, 1991**

4039. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued Show Cause Notice to M/s Adarsh Cooperative Housing Society (ACHS) in regard to violation of the provisions of Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 1991 in Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has issued orders for demolition of the building of the said society;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor 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) A Show Cause Notice was issued on 12.11.2010 under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for violation of the provisions of Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991 to M/s Adarsh Cooperative Housing Society, Colaba, Mumbai.

(c) and (b) After taking into account the facts about the construction by M/s Adarsh Cooperative Housing Society (ACHS), Colaba, Mumbai, report of the State Government, decision of the National Coastal Zone Management Authority in its meeting held on 11.11.2010 and the documents and statements made available by M/s ACHS, an order was issued on 14.01.2011, directing M/s ACHS to remove the unauthorized structure in its entity built at Block 6, Black Bay reclamation area, Prakash Pethe Marg, Colaba and area be restored to its original condition.

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

#### **National Maritime Agenda**

4040. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the aims, objectives and salient features of the National Maritime Agenda (NMA), 2010-20 alongwith the details of the amount earmarked/to be invested for the purpose during this period;

(b) the extent upto which the NMA is likely to address the problems of capacity addition in terms of coastal shipping, hassle free multi-modal transport, vessels, cargo handling/ movement and cargo trade;

(c) whether the Government plans to develop

certain hub ports in the country under the scheme and if so, the details thereof alongwith the ports/places identified for the purpose;

(d) whether there is any proposal to invite private equity in terms of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) under NMA; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The National maritime Agenda (NMA) 2010-20 launched by the Ministry of Shipping is a perspective plan of the Ministry of Shipping for the decade 2010-20 and gives a vision and road map for comprehensive development of the Port and Shipping sector. The complete agenda is available in the Ministry of Shipping's website [www.shipping.nic.in](http://www.shipping.nic.in).

(b) In the Agenda, there is thrust on formulation of Coastal Shipping policies especially in areas such as Promoting River-sea vessels, manning relaxation without compromise on the safety, financial incentives, infrastructural facilities, modal shift in cargo from rail and road, legal issues, declaration of inland vessels limits in different states, data-base and communication infrastructure, cabotage policy support, custom processes and procedures for the development of seamless movement of cargo and growth in Coastal Shipping.

(c) As per the National Maritime Agenda (NMA), Government of India plans to commission at least 4 hub-ports, two each on the east coast viz. Chennai Port and Visakhapatnam Port and the west coast viz. Jawaharlal Nehru Port and Cochin Port to receive the 13,500+TEU (twenty-feet equivalent units) Containerships.

(d) and (e) Private investment under PPP has been envisaged during 2010-20 under NMA. Out of the total amount of Rs. 1,09,449.41 crores investment envisaged for the Major Ports during the said period in the NMA, Rs.72,878.16 crores is earmarked from the private sector for the port development activities/ projects like construction of berths, procurement of equipment, road rail connectivity and other related projects.

### Decline in Goods Transport through Ships

4041. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of shipping industries in transporting goods is declining in spite of growth of import and export in the country;

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

(c) the total number of cargo and passenger ships owned by the Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) alongwith the names of the ships and their status as cargo or passenger separately;

(d) the destinations from where the ships are operated, port-wise;

(e) whether most of the existing vessels of SCI may be phased out by 2021;

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

(g) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the condition of shipping industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) The share of Indian ships in the carriage of the country's overseas seaborne trade has declined from 40.7% in 1987-88 to an estimated 8.3% in 2009-10. The decline can be mainly attributed to the slow pace of growth of Indian fleet as compared to the growth of India's overall trade.

(c) Presently, SCI has a total fleet of 78 vessels. The names of the ships with their status are at enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The destination/port of call of various container services are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) and (f) The average age of SCI fleet is about 13 years. By the year 2021, more than 50% of SCI's existing 78 vessels will cross their economic life

and hence these vessels may be required to be phased out.

(g) The Government had introduced tonnage tax regime for shipping sector in 2004. Indian Shipping Industry has been provided cargo support through right of first refusal and policy of FOB (Free on Board) import is being followed for government owned/controlled cargoes. Further, chartering of vessels for movement of cargo on private account is regulated through the Directorate General of Shipping taking into consideration the availability of Indian flag vessels. These measures are likely to be continued to support Indian Shipping Industry.

Sl. No.	Vessel Name and Vessel Type
1	2
Gen. Cargo (Break Bulk) Vessels	
1.	Lok Prem
2.	Lok Pratap
Container Vessels	
3.	Lal Bahadur Shastri
4.	Indira Gandhi
5.	Rajiv Gandhi
6.	SCI Chennai
7.	SCI Mumbai
Dry Bulk Carriers	
8.	Dev Prayag
9.	Rishikesh
10.	Pataliputra
11.	Murshidabad
12.	Dakshineshwar
13.	Ganga Sagar
14.	Maharashtra
15.	Goa
16.	Tamil Nadu

1	2	1	2
17. Vishva Vijeta			Tankers (Product Carriers)
18. Vishva Malhar		45. Rabindranath Tagore	
19. Vishva Nidhi		46. Bankimchandra Chatterjee	
20. Vishva Prerna		47. Suvarna Swarajya	
	Tankers (VLCCs)	48. Sampurna Swarajya	
21. Desh Ujaala		49. Swarna Kalash	
22. Desh Vaibhav		50. Swarna Pushp	
23. Desh Viraat		51. Swarna Mala	
24. Desh Vishal		52. Swarna Sindhu	
	Tankers (Crude Oil Carriers)	53. Swarna Ganga	
25. Maharshi Karve		54. Swarna Brahmapura	
26. C.V. Raman		55. Swarna Godavari	
27. Motilal Nehru		56. Swarna Jayanti	
28. Jawaharlal Nehru		57. Swarna Krishna	
29. Ankleshwar		58. Swarna Kaveri	
30. Gandhar		59. Swarna Kamal	
31. Maharaja Agrasen			Phosphoric Acid/ Chemical Carriers
32. Guru Gobind Singh		60. Sabarimala	
33. Abul Kalam Azad		61. Palanimalai	
34. Maharshi Parashuram			LPG/Ammonia Carriers
35. Desh Bhakt		62. Nanga Parbat	
36. Desh Prem		63. Annapurna	
37. Desh Rakshak			Passenger-cum-Carg Carriers (Coastal)
38. Desh Gaurav		64. Ramanujam	
39. Desh Shakti		65. Harsha Vardhana	
40. Desh Shanti			Off-Shore Supply Vessles
41. Desh Mahima		66. Feroze Gandhi	
42. Desh Garima		67. CP. Srivastava	
43. Desh Suraksha		68. SCI-01	
44. Desh Samman		69. SCI-02	

1	2
70. SCI-03	
71. SCI-04	
72. SCI-05	
73. SC1-06	
74. Capt. F.M. Juvale	
75. Dr. Nagendra Singh	
76. SCI Panna	
77. SCI Ratna	
78. SCI Pawan	

### **Statement-II**

*The destinations/ ports of call of various container services of the SCI's Ships.*

#### **India/Far East Cellular Service (INDFEX 1):**

The main ports of call are NSICT (Nhava Sheva International Container Terminal)/Colombo/Singapore/ Busan/Shanghai/Ningbo/Hong Kong/Singapore/Port Kelang/Colombo/NSICT

#### **India / Far East Cellular Service-2 (INDFEX 2):**

The main ports of call are Chennai/Vizag/ Singapore/Hong Kong/Busan/Shanghai/Hong Kong/ Shekou/Singapore and Chennai.

#### **Indian Subcontinent Europe Service (ISES):**

Ports of call: Colombo/JNP/Mundra/Salalah/ Felixstowe/Hamburg/Antwerp / Jeddah/ Colombo

#### **Indian Sub-continent Mediterranean (IMED) Service:**

The main ports of call are Colombo/Nhava Sheva/ Mundra/Salalah/Port Said/Istanbul/Barcelona/Genoa/ La Spezia/Port Said/Salalah/Colombo.

#### **SCI Middle East India Liner Express (SMILE) Service:**

The main ports of call are Colombo/Mundra/ Jebel Ali/Mundra/Pipavav/Cochin/Tuticorin/Colombo.

#### **Indian Sub-continent/East Africa Service (ISEAFR service):**

The main ports of call: Salalah / Dar-es-Salaam / Mombasa /Colombo with cargo feedered from Nhava Sheva & Mundra on our ISES (Indian Sub-continent Europe Service) service for transshipment at Salalah.

In the UK-Continent sector, both break-bulk and exclusive container services are provided separately. SCI also arranges carriage of breakbulk cargoes on space charter basis from various regions across the globe including USA and Far East.

SCI's offshore vessels are in-chartered with ONGC (Oil and Natural Gas Commission) and are used for Offshore operation in Indian waters only.

#### **Extension in Service to Scientists**

4042. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBAL MANDLIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several scientists of the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) have been sanctioned extension in service beyond their date of superannuation as reported in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to provide a better opportunity to the younger second line of leadership in DRDO?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Only few selected DRDO scientists have been given extension in service beyond the age of superannuation.

(b) The details of number of scientists given extension for the last three years is given below:

Year	No. of Scientists given extension
2009	15
2010	28
2011	23

(c) DRDO System of Flexible Complementing ensures grooming and promotion of all capable young scientists to higher position of leaderships. Extension of senior scientists does not affect this growth.

**Committee on Manual Scavenging**

4043. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to conduct any fresh survey to know the actual number of manual scavengers in the country;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to appoint joint committee to suggest measures for complete abolition of manual scavenging; and

(d) if so, the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) A Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) has been constituted in August, 2008, to review implementation of Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993, for addressing the need to functionally unify the various activities aimed at preventing manual scavenging and rehabilitation of manual scavengers, being performed by various Ministries/Departments/agencies of Government of India. Last meeting of the Committee was held on 19.7.2011.

*[Translation]*

**FDI in Retail Sector**

4044. SHRI ARJUN ROY:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

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

(a) whether the approval of Foreign Direct Investment in retail sector will enforce mandatory compliance of certain clauses of international and national laws;

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

(c) the names of the related laws and norms that has been ignored in the recent announcement on the above matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The Government has approved a proposal to permit FDI, upto 51% under the Government route, in multi brand retail trading, subject to specified conditions, after taking into consideration India's international commitments. However, the decision has been suspended in order to evolve a broader consensus among, various stakeholders.

*[English]*

**Green Credit Scheme**

4045. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

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

(a) whether European Union have adopted discriminatory policy on the issue of "Carbon Credit" to be adopted for checking pollution in planes;

(b) if so, the complete details thereof;

(c) the policy adopted by the Indian Government on the issue of "Carbon Credit" alongwith details thereof;

(d) the efforts made by the Government to convince European Union about India's position till-date and the meaningful result thereof;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) European Union(EU) has decided to include the emissions from the aviation sector in its Emissions Trading System(ETS) with effect from 2012. Under the scheme, all non-EU flights entering EU territory will be required

to buy emission allowances based on their share of GHG emissions. Exemptions will be provided to some airlines if the frequency of flights is lower than prescribed or the country concerned implements equivalent measures for emissions reduction in this sector within its own territory.

(c) to (f) India considers the step as a unilateral measure and in violation of the Chicago Convention and the provisions of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The measure is also against the spirit of bilateral air services agreement entered into by India with some of the EU countries. The Government of India has expressed concern to the European Union on this unilateral measure both at multilateral and bilateral level. India took the lead in getting a joint declaration issued with the support of like-minded non EU member states of International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) that are opposed to the EU's decision. The joint declaration was submitted to ICAO council for consideration. ICAO Council has adopted the declaration with minor modifications.

*[Translation]*

#### **Violation in Environment and Forest Act**

4046. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Environmental and Forests clearance norms are being violated in several cities and metropolitans in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken by the Government against the guilty persons in this regard; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government for the strict compliance of Environmental and Forest Laws in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The prior environmental and forests clearance for developmental projects in cities and metropolitans in the country is

undertaken as per the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 and Forests (Conservation) Act, 1980. These notifications provides the detailed procedure for appraisal of projects and according clearance. These Notifications are uniformly applicable to all States and the Union Territories. The cases of violation are dealt as per the provisions of the Forests (Conservation) Act, 1980, Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and also the circular issued by the Ministry in November, 2010.

(c) The measures taken for ensuring strict compliance of Environmental and Forest Laws in the country *inter-alia* include Inspection and monitoring of projects through the Regional Office(s) of the Ministry, submission of six-monthly report on compliance to the conditions stipulated in the EC by the project proponent along with the dedicated website for posting the compliance status report.

#### **Trade with Central Asia**

4047. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI UDAYAN RAJE BHONSLE:  
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) the details of India's trade with Central Asia countries, Myanmar and Czech Republic during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the trade with these countries is yet to attain its full potential and is lower in comparison to other countries;

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

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study/survey in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the potential areas for trade with these countries as identified by the Government; and

(f) the steps taken/action plan formulated by the

Government to enhance trade with these countries and the outcome thereof?

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

SCINDIA): (a) The India's trade with Central Asian countries (i.e. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan), Myanmar and Czech Republic during the last three years is as under:

(figures in US\$ millions)

Name of the country	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
	Export	Import	Total	Export	Import	Total	Export	Import	Total
Kazakhstan	131.68	159.03	290.71	136.54	154.91	291.45	167.88	138.42	306.30
Kyrgyzstan	22.92	1.03	23.95	26.84	0.64	27.48	22.36	1.20	23.56
Tajikistan	16.71	17.47	34.18	15.71	16.85	32.56	17.77	23.02	40.79
Turkmenistan	41.40	12.10	53.50	36.15	10.00	46.15	26.14	9.73	35.87
Uzbekistan	45.53	70.74	116.27	54.03	29.97	84.00	59.47	20.63	80.10
Myanmar	221.64	928.97	1150.60	209.97	1289.80	1497.77	334.42	1017.67	1352.09
Czech Republic	183.30	491.87	675.17	177.76	562.45	740.21	208.42	676.78	885.20

(Source: DGCIS, Kolkata)

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The details are given in (a) above and reasons for such level of India's trade varies from country to country and it depends upon country's geographical, political, economic conditions and tariff/non tariff barriers.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Government has set-up various bilateral mechanisms such as Inter-Governmental Commission/ Joint Commission, Joint Working Group and Joint Trade Committee to enhance trade with these countries.

#### **Cooperation with USA**

4048. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:  
SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:

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

(a) whether the Government has sought cooperation from United States of America for manufajtjingg of expensive and high -end quality products and improvement in the education sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of Government of USA in this regard;

(c) whether technological assistance has been sought from Israel for setting up certain projects in India under the Indo- Israel Action Plan;

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

(e) the reaction of the Government of Israel in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) India and US have established several bilateral mechanisms for increasing cooperation in different sectors, including manufacturing and education. Some of these are listed below:

- India-US Trade Policy Forum
- Joint Working Group in the field of Information and Communications Technology
- High Technology Cooperation Group

- India US CEOs Forum
- India-US Education Dialogue

These Groups have made suggestions to both countries for enhancing cooperation in the different sectors.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) An Indo-Israel Agriculture Work Plan was signed during the visit of Agriculture Minister to Israel in May 2006 and an Action Plan (2008-2010) was agreed upon in January 2008. The action plan 2008-10 was implemented in the states of Haryana and Maharashtra. Funds for the following projects were sanctioned under the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and technical inputs from Israel.

**Haryana:** An amount of Rs.15.70crore was sanctioned under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) for implementation of following projects under Indo-Israel Action Plan (2008 - 10) in the State of Haryana:

Centre of Excellence for fruits at Sirsa - Rs.9.70 Crore.

Centre of Excellence for Vegetables at Karnal - Rs.6.00 Crore.

**Maharashtra:** An amount of Rs. 15.48crore was sanctioned under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) for implementation of following projects under Indo-Israel Action Plan (2008-10) in the State of Maharashtra:

Centre of Excellence for Mango at Ratnagiri - Rs. 6.36 crore

Centre of Excellence for Citrus at Akola - Rs. 4.54 crore.

Centre of Excellence for Pomegranate at Rahuri - Rs. 4.58 crore

Good progress was achieved during the implementation of Action Plan from January 2008 to December 2010. A number of technologies in the field of horticulture mechanization, protected cultivation, orchard and canopy management, nursery management, micro-irrigation and PHM were achieved through visit

of Israeli Experts in the States of Haryana and Maharashtra. During this phase, elite planting material /varieties of fruits and machinery was also imported from Israel. The experts from Israel trained the officers and farmers from these States on above mentioned fields during the 1st phase of implementation. A number of officers from States (57 nos.) were trained in Israel during this period.

(e) Government of Israel has extended full co-operation during this period in the implementation of Indo - Israel Agriculture Action Plan and has also agreed for second phase of action plan for further strengthening and widening the scope of bilateral cooperation in agriculture between the two countries by another three years.

*[English]*

#### **Plantation of Trees**

4049. SHRI MOHD ASRARUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan for plantation of trees in drought prone areas of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds earmarked for the purpose during the last three years and the current year and the funds actually utilised during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Ministry of Environment and Forests in implementing the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme for regeneration of degraded Forests and adjoining areas through people's participation throughout the country including the State of Bihar. The scheme is now implemented through decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency at State level, Forest Development Agency at Forest Division Level and Joint Forest Management Committee at Village Level.

(c) The details of funds sanctioned to Bihar State and the utilisation under NAP Scheme during last

three years (2008-09 to 2010-11 and current year) are given below:

*Status of Release of fund to Bihar State*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	Year	Funds sanctioned	Fund Utilised
1.	2008-09	8.10	7.53
2.	2009-10	9.59	5.79
3.	2010-11	6.21	6.14
4.	2011-12	7.22	-
	Total	31.12	19.46

**Restructured Highway Projects**

4050. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) had decided to fast track clearance of the restructured highway projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the projects cleared by the board need PPP Appraisal Committee clearance;

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

(e) whether restructuring of NHAI has not taken place even after four years of its announcement; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No. Madam.

(c) and (d) Public Private Partnership (PPP) Projects are cleared by Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee/Standing Finance Committee (PPFAC/SFC) Committee before approval by the

Authority.

(e) and (f) In order to make National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) a multidisciplinary professional body with high quality financial management and contract management expertise, the proposal of restructuring of NHAI in 2007 has been approved by the Government.

Most of the points therein have been implemented and balance is at various stages of implementation. A brief background note on restructuring of NHAI is given below:

- Change in vision statement of NHAI - implemented.
- NHAI's Business model of outsourcing major activities to be essentially retained - implemented.
- Amendment in NHAI Act, 1988 - under implementation.
- Increase in full time members (5 to 6) and part-time members (4 to 6) - under implementation.
- Selection of Chairman by Search Committee headed by Cabinet Secretary and fixing tenure of Chairman to 3 years extendable to 5 years - implemented.
- Prescribing experience for posts of Member (Finance) and Member (PPP) - implemented.
- Prescribing duties for the post of Member (Technical) - implemented.
- Creation of 7 specialized Cells, viz. Project Appraisal Cell, Planning Cell, Quality Assurance Cell, Standardization and R&D Cell (now renamed as Technology Induction Cell), Contract Management Cell, Legal & Arbitration Cell and Road Safety Cell - implemented.
- Creation of 26 posts of Chief General Managers (CGMs) over and above existing 13 posts (2 - Finance, 1 - Planning & Quality,

1 - Standardization, Research and Development (R&D), 1 - Admn. & Human Resource (HR), 1 -IT, 1 - Land Acquisition (LA), 1 - Legal, 1 - Safety, 1 - Financial Analyst, 1 - Contract Management Specialist and 15 - CGM (Tech.) for Project implementation and Corridor Management - implemented.

- To consider State level institutions including some State Govts as 'partner institutions' at regional level for implementation of some mandated works under NHAI's umbrella - implemented.
- To identity and retain key persons and also recruit some personnel directly to build, over time, a core of permanent employees - under continuous implementation.
- To revisit the comprehensive training plan prepared by NHAI for its employees in light of shift of focus from Engineering Procurement Contract (EPC) to PPP and also to expand the plan to include consultants and contractors - under continuous implementation.
- Empowering the Authority to engage, where required, out-side experts (with relaxation of age if needed), especially the posts of financial analyst, transport economist, transport planner, contract management specialist and legal experts; on compensation to be determined by the Authority in line with the experience and availability of the appropriate personnel - implemented.
- To set-up a Knowledge Management System for capturing and using experiences in bid process, contract management, time, cost and quality performance of contractor and performance of design consultants in terms of abnormal variations - implemented.
- Financial Management - creation of Internal Audit Cell - implemented.

#### **Exports of Handloom**

4051. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:  
 DR. KIRIT PREMJIBHAI SOLANKI:  
 SHRI M.B. RAJESH:  
 SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:  
 SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:  
 SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:  
 SHRI ADHI SANKAR:  
 SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN:  
 SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of production/sale and exports of handloom/powerloom products during the last three years and the current year alongwith steps taken by the Government to enhance the sale and production of the said products including enhancement of India export shares of these products;
- (b) the details and salient features of the hank yarn obligation scheme to provide subsidized yarn to the weavers because of high costs of the cotton yarn;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to enlarge the list of reserved handloom items and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to introduce large handloom groups for development of the sector;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the efforts made by the Government to scrutinize and check misuse of allocated funds in the sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) State-wise details of production /sale and exports of handloom/powerloom products are not maintained. However, handloom and powerloom cloth production and export of handloom products during the last three years is given below:

Year	Handloom		Powerloom
	Cloth production (Million Sq. Mtrs)	Export (Rs. in crore)	Cloth production (Mn. Sq. Mtrs)
2008-09	6677	**	33648
2009-10	6806	1252.81	36997
2010-11	6949	1662.89	37929

\*\* In the absence of separate ITC (HS) codes for handloom products, the export data before 2009-10 is not available.

The export data of exclusively powerloom products are not available, however exports textiles (excluding handicrafts, jute & coir) during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 was Rs. 89306.20 crore, Rs. 99704.34 crore and Rs. 113845.11 crore respectively.

In order to promote export of handloom products, the Government of India has been implementing the following marketing and incentive Schemes: -

- (i) Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme.
- (ii) Marketing Development Assistance Scheme.
- (iii) Focus Market Scheme.
- (iv) Focus Product Scheme.
- (v) Market Access Initiative Scheme.
- (vi) Duty Drawback Scheme.

(b) The Hank Yam Packing Obligation prescribes that, every producer of yarn who packs yarn for civil consumption shall pack yarn in hank form in each quarterly period commencing from January/March and in every subsequent quarterly period in proportion of not less than 40% of total yarn packed by him during each quarterly period of civil consumption, provided that not less than 80% of the yarn required to be packed in hank form shall be of counts 80s & below.

The objective of Hank Yam Packaging Obligation is to ensure adequate supply of hank yarn at reasonable price to handloom sector and it does not provide subsidized yarn.

(c) The items for exclusive production by the handloom sector are reviewed from time to time. At present there are 11 items reserved for exclusive

production on handlooms under the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985. No review has been proposed at present.

(d) and (e) The Government of India is implementing Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme to provide 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, design input, skill up-gradation, marketing opportunities etc. So far 551 cluster projects and 2012 Group Approach projects have been sanctioned during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

In addition to the above, Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) has been introduced in 2008-09 with an objective to empower handloom weavers and build their capacity to enhance competitiveness of their products in the domestic as well as global market in a sustainable and reliant manner. The scheme covers clearly identifiable geographical locations with at least 25,000 looms in which Government of India's financial support would be upto Rs.70 crore. Four such Mega Handloom Clusters have been sanctioned so far at Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Sivasagar (Assam), Virudhunagar (Tamil Nadu) and Murshidabad (West Bengal) covering a target group of about one lakh handloom weavers.

Further, 20 large clusters, each covering about 5000 handloom weavers in each cluster have also been sanctioned with a Government of India contribution of Rs.2 crore for each such cluster. This covers target group of about another one lakh beneficiaries.

(f) Regular monitoring of the schemes is being done through field visits, calling physical and financial progress reports and quarterly meetings with the State Directors in-charge of Handlooms so as to ensure optimum utilization of allocated funds for the benefit of handloom weavers.

#### **Employment in Steel Sector**

4052. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI PRABHATSINH CHAUHAN:

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a constant increase in the production of steel in the country;

(b) if so, whether employment opportunities in the public sector steel companies are also increasing in the same ratio;

(c) the comparative details of production in various steel plants vis a vis direct employment generated during the last three years;

(d) whether there is any proposal to further boost the employment opportunities in steel sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the targets fixed in this regard, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) There has been a significant increase in production of steel during the last few years. The data on production of crude steel in the country during the last five years is as under:

Year	Crude steel production (in million tonnes)	
	Quantity	Growth rate over last year (%)
2006-07	50.81	9.4
2007-08	53.86	5.9
2008-09	58.44	8.5
2009-10	65.84	12.7
2010-11*	69.57	5.7

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC); \* =Provisional

(b) There is no direct correlation between increase in employment and the increase in production of steel. It is not necessary that the employment should increase in the same ratio with the increase in production due to technological developments, automation, process improvement & best practices and the need to progressively reduce manpower per million tonne of steel production which made it possible to achieve higher production targets with less manpower.

(c) The details of production of crude steel in the public sector undertakings and direct employment generated/recruitment made during the last three years are as under:

#### *Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)*

Year	Production (in million tonnes)	No. of Recruitment
2008-2009	13.41	1288
2009-2010	13.51	1788
2010-2011	13.76	1575

Source: SAIL

#### *Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)*

Year	Production (in million tonnes)	Manpower as on 31st March
2008-2009	3.145	17,225
2009-2010	3.399	17,830
2010-2011	3.424	17,829

Source: RINL

(d) and (e) In today's de-regulated, open market economy, the role of Government is that of a facilitator and in that capacity, it promotes/encourages growth of steel industry through suitable policy measures. Both the existing public sector steel companies namely SAIL and RINL are in the process of expanding their crude steel capacities thereby creating employment opportunities for unemployed youths.

Another public sector company, namely NMDC Ltd., is setting up a 3 million tonnes per annum integrated steel plant at Nagarnar, Chhattisgarh which

is likely to generate additional employment opportunities.

#### **Cardmom Processing Centres**

4053. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:  
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

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

(a) the details of the cardamom processing centres in the country, State-wise and area-wise;

(b) whether there are any fresh proposals for setting up new processing centres for cardamom and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the likely impact of the new processing centre on the next export of cardamom;

(d) whether the Government has received any representation for creation of a separate fund for cardamom and if so, the reaction of the Government in the matter;

(e) whether there has been a substantial fall in the cardamom price recently; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to help the cardamom cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Spices Board has established only one Cardamom Processing Centre at Spice Park in Puttady, Idukki District of Kerala which is the major production center of Cardamom in the country.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) The processing facilities available in the Spices Park, Puttady such as cleaning, grading and color sorting will help the exporters in achieving higher value addition in the export market. Export of cardamom from India during the last three years and current year are given below:

Year	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rupee Lakh)
2008-09	750	4726.50
2009-10	1975	16570.25
2010-11	1175	13216.25
2011-12 (April-October)	2300	19574.63

(d) Yes, Madam. Cardamom Farmers' Association has requested for creation of Cardamom Price Stabilization Fund. Its feasibility (of inclusion of cardamom in the existing Price Stabilization Fund Trust) is being examined.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. In order to ensure remunerative prices for the cardamom growers, the Government has introduced e-auction for cardamom for making the auction system more transparent and ensuring better prices for cardamom farmers. A Spice Park has been set up at Puttady in Kerala exclusively for cardamom and pepper with facilities for cleaning, grading, colour sorting, packing and warehousing. Moreover, the Government through Spices Board is implementing various schemes like Replanting & rejuvenation of cardamom plantations. Planting material production, irrigation & land development, post-harvest improvement activities like construction of curing houses, improved cardamom curing devices etc.

*[Translation]*

#### **Structural Improvement of Hostels**

4054. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for structural improvement of hostels for Scheduled Castes;

(b) if so, whether the Government is trying to improve the quality and modernize these hostels;

(c) if so, whether the Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments for said hostels every year; and

(d) if so, the details of assistance provided to State Governments during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, Central Assistance is extended to State Governments/Union Territories, and other implementing agencies for construction of new hostel buildings/ expansion of

existing hostel facilities for Scheduled Caste students under this Ministry's Scheme of Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna (BJRCY). The Ministry in consultation with the School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), development model guidelines and suggested standard norms and design for construction of hostels under BJRCY, which have been communicated to the State Governments and UT Administration in October 2009, for their guidance.

(c) and (d) A statement showing State/UT wise release of Central Assistance under BJRCY during the last three years, is enclosed.

**Statement**

*Central Assistance released to States/UTs under the Scheme of Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna for construction of hostels during the last three years, 2008-09 to 2010-11.*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State / UT	Central Assistance released
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1037.50
2.	Assam	123.82
3.	Bihar	1306.40
4.	Chhattisgarh	213.83
5.	Haryana	833.13
6.	Himachal Pradesh	604.50
7.	Jharkhand	267.31
8.	Karnataka	887.40
9.	Kerala	225.09
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1507.98
11.	Maharashtra	1284.10
12.	Odisha	2670.82
13.	Punjab	113.25

1	2	3
14.	Rajasthan	3205.50
15.	Tamil Nadu	553.58
16.	Tripura	27.52
17.	Uttar Pradesh	2283.60
18.	Uttarakhand	231.93
19.	West Bengal	1824.90
20.	Puducherry	200.00
Total		19402.16

**Training to SCs by Industries**

4055. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any arrangements for training to be provided by the industries to boost entrepreneurship and efficiency for the persons belonging to scheduled castes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which these persons are likely to be benefited as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has stated that they have no arrangements for providing training to Scheduled Castes, for boosting entrepreneurship and efficiency.

*[English]*

**Setting up of NID**

4056. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Institute of Design (NID) in Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith number of NIDs presently functioning in the country; and

(c) the time by which the said institute will be set up?

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

(b) At present there is only one National Institute of Design (NID) functioning from three campuses at Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar in Gujarat and at Bengaluru in Karnataka.

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

## Security Fund for Unorganised Sector

4057. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intends to constitute a Social Fund for the workers in the unorganised sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the salient features of the fund, the amount earmarked and the tentative timeframe for its launching;

(c) whether all workers in the unorganized sector are covered under the fund;

(d) if not, the categories excluded from the scheme; and

(e) the details of schemes related to labourers of the unorganised sector which are pending for implementation and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
(SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (e) The Government has set up the National Social Security Fund for unorganised sector workers with an initial allocation of Rs.1,000 crore. This fund will support schemes for weavers, toddy tappers, rickshaw pullers, beedi workers etc.

The health insurance scheme for the unorganized workers named Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) has been extended to Street vendors, beedi

workers, MGNREGA beneficiaries (who have worked for more than 15 days during the preceding financial year) and domestic workers. The funds for extension of RSBY to these categories will be met from the National Social Security Fund. National Social Security Fund Committee (NSSFC) has also been constituted to examine the proposals of Social Security schemes to be formulated for unorganised workers.

NH 8

4058. SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request to connect Daman to NH No. 8 by including the present road connecting Mohangam Railway Crossing to Udwada, both in Gujarat, through Bhenslore in Daman;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated amount to be allocated by the Government for this project; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be taken up for execution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) A request was received for declaring the road stretch from Mohangam Railway crossing in NH-8, Gujarat via Zari-Kachigam-Somnath-Kunta, Bhensolore-Patalia in Daman to Udwada Railway crossing on NH-8 in Gujarat as an extension of National Highway-8.

(c) and (d) Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highways is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, inter-se-se-se priority and availability of funds. No separate provision of funds for upgradation of roads/State highways into National Highways is made.

### Golden Quadrilateral

4059. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of the work on Golden Quadrilateral Project;
- (b) whether the said project is complete;
- (c) if not, the details of the stretches under the project which are yet to be completed;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government for speedy completion of the project alongwith the details of funds sanctioned/released for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (e) whether the funds sanctioned for the project have not been utilized properly; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Out of 5846 km of Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) 4/6 laning has been completed in 5829 km (99.7 %). Entire GQ projects is anticipated to be completed by December 2012. Details of GQ stretches under implementation are enclosed as Statement-I.

(d) to (f) In order to speed up the completion of projects, progress is being monitored closely by NHAI Head Quarter, Regional offices as well as field units. Periodic review meetings are being held and pending issues are being sorted out with concerned State Governments. During the last three years and current year 22 projects of GQ were under implementation. Project wise allocation of funds is not made by NHAI. Expenditure on projects is met out of overall allocation to NHAI. Expenditure has been incurred in accordance with contract provisions. Expenditure on these projects of GQ during last three years and current year is enclosed as Statement-II.

#### ***Statement-I***

*Details of Golden Quadrilateral projects under implementation*

Sl. No.	Stretch	NH No.	State Name	Total Length (In Km)
1.	Harihar - Chitradurga	4	Karnataka	77
2.	Haveri - Harihar	4	Karnataka	56
3.	Ganjam - Ichchapuram (OR- VIII)	5	Odisha	50.8
4.	Sunakhala - Ganjam (OR-VII)	5	Odisha	55.713
5.	Bhubaneswar - Khurda (OR-1)	5	Odisha	27.15
6.	Balasore - Bhadrak (OR-II1)	5	Odisha	62.64
7.	Agra-Shikohabad (GTRIP/I-A)	2	Uttar Pradesh	50.83
8.	Bridges section (WB-III)	6	West Bengal	1.732

***Statement-II****Details of expenditure incurred on the Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) projects*

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	State	Year	Year	Year	Year
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 Upto Oct. 11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Varanasi-Mohana (GTRIP-5) Pkg.IV-A	Bihar	21/UP55	9.68	16.05	72.12
2.	Sasaram-Dehri-on-sone (GTR1P-6) Pkg.IV-C	Bihar		32.80	7.27	57.88
3.	Aurangabad-Barwa-Adda (TNHP-8) [Gorhar-Barwa Adda] Pkg.V-C (Km320-398.75)	Jharkhand		37.77	37.15	19.72
4.	Tumkur Bypass (Balance work reawarded on 13.02.09)	Karnataka		0.49	3.35	Nil
5.	Tumkur-Haveri (Chitradurga Bypass section) Pkg-III	Karnataka		37.91	25.52	21.73
6.	Tumkur-Haveri (Chitradurga-Harihar) Pkg-IV	Karnataka		23.67	47.68	73.87
7.	Tumkur-Haveri (Davengere-Haveri) Pkg-V / Harihar-Haveri Section	Karnataka		21.52	45.51	68.37
8.	Bhubaneswar-khurda OR-I	Odisha		6.86	2.86	3.91
9.	Bhadrak-Balasore OR-III	Odisha		27.67	0.41	131.88
10.	Chandikhol-Balasore (Bridges) OR-V	Odisha		9.99	4.50	Nil
11.	Ganjam - Sunakhala OR-VII Km 284-338 (Balance work Re-Awarded)	Odisha		1.89	40.35	60.74
12.	Ichapuram - Ganjam OR-VIII Km 233-284	Odisha		32.37	29.49	40.83
13.	Fatehpur-Khaga (TNHP-2) Pkg II-C, Km38-115 on NH2 in UP	Uttar Pradesh		52.06	22.80	19.99
14.	Handia-Varanasi (TNHP-4) Pkg.III-C	Uttar Pradesh		4.24	5.45	3.75
15.	Agra-Shikohabad (GTRIP-1) Pkg.I-A (Km 199.66-250.50)	Uttar Pradesh		12.74	6.34	34.80
16.	Shikohabad-Etawah (GTRJP-2) Pkg.I-B (Km 250.50-307.50)	Uttar Pradesh		25.07	3.58	1.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Etawah-Rajpur (GTRIP-3) Pkg.I-C (Km 321.10-393)	Uttar Pradesh	9.53	0.01	6.25	0.05
18.	Bhaunti - Fatehpur (GTR1P-4) Pkg.II-B	Uttar Pradesh	21.20	13.56	0.11	Nil
19.	Allahabad Bypass Project (Pkg.ABP-I) (Km 163.28-164.30 onNH-2) (Ganga Bridge)	Uttar Pradesh	21.23	0.46	0.20	Nil
20.	Allahabad Bypass Project (Pkg.ABP-II) (Km 158-198 on NH-2)	Uttar Pradesh	95.61	52.93	3.76	0.50
21.	Allahabad Bypass Project (Pkg.ABP-III) (Km 198-242.708 on NH-2)	Uttar Pradesh	102.83	77.16	5.72	0.23
22.	Etawah Bypass on NH2 Km 307.5 to 321.100	Uttar Pradesh	14.84	16.83	3.03	Nil

*[Translation]*

**Handicrafts Exhibitions/ Centres**

4060. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:  
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL  
TIWARI:  
SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:  
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:  
SHRIMATI J. SHANCHA:  
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:  
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise/Union-territory-wise details of local marketing and exhibitions centres/clusters/handloom centres set up/being set up and fund released for the promotion and marketing/sale of products produced by the weavers and artisans;

(b) the number of exhibitions/fairs organized during the last three years and the quantum of sales of products through these exhibitions;

(c) whether the share of Indian handicrafts in global trade has been declined significantly due to high interest rates on export finance;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the role of export promotion council in enhancing the share of Indian handicraft items in export; and

(e) the details of financial assistance provided by the Government to artisans engaged in the production of traditional cloth Kosa in Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABA LAKSHMI): (a) State-wise/Union Territory-wise Haats, permanent marketing & exhibition centres and Handloom clusters, Weavers Service Centres for handloom sector are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

State-wise/Union-Territory wise details of Handicraft Marketing & Service Extension Centres and projects sanctioned under Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY) are given in the enclosed Statements-III and IV.

The State-wise fund released by the Handloom Handicraft Division for promotion and marketing/ sale of products produced by the weavers and artisans are given in the enclosed Statement-V.

(b) The number of Exhibitions/fairs organized during the last three years and the quantum of sales generated through these exhibitions/fairs are given below:

Year	Handloom sector		Handicraft sector	
	No. of exhibitions	Sales (Rs. In crore)	No. of exhibitions	Sales (Rs. In crore)
2008-09	399	220.87	275	83.32
2009-10	561	340.00	252	92.22
2010-11	680	410.19	371	135.11

(c) and (d) No Madam. The export of handicrafts including hand-knotted carpets have shown rising trend during 2009-10 and 2010-11. However the steps taken by Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) and Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC) for enhancing export of handicrafts including hand-knotted carpets include:

- Participation in fairs/exhibitions abroad.
- Thematic display and live demonstration of crafts in exhibitions abroad.
- Organizing Buyer-Seller Meets in India and abroad.
- Brand image promotion of Indian handicrafts abroad through seminars and publicity as well as awareness programmes about technology, packaging, policies in India to

exporters.

- Organizing Indian Handicrafts and Gifts Fair twice a year besides product specific shows.
- Display of new designs through exporters for creating awareness and marketing.
- Providing participations under assistance of MDA scheme of Ministry of Commerce to exporter members.
- Providing assistance/information concerning to the trade.

(e) For development of traditional Kosa cloth in Chhattisgarh, Rs.147.13 lakh has been released during last 3 years to Kosa weavers under various schemes like Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme, Marketing Incentive, Research & Development etc.

#### ***Statement-I***

*Statewise/Union Territory-wise details of Urban Haats, permanent marketing & exhibition centres.*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Location
1	2	3
<b>A Urban Haats</b>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati
2.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
3.	Delhi	1. Pitam Pura 2. Dilli Haat
4.	Gujarat	1. Ahmedabad 2. Bhuj

1	2	3
5. Haryana		Karnal
6. Jammu and Kashmir	1. Jammu	
	2. Srinagar	
7. Karnataka		Mysore
8. Madhya Pradesh		Bhopal (Gohar Mahal)
9. Maharashtra		Navi Mumbai
10. Nagaland		Dimapur
11. Odisha	1. Bhubaneswar	
	2. Puri	
	3. Konark	
12. Rajasthan	1. Jodhpur	
	2. Jaipur	
13. Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	
	2. Varanasi	
Total		20
<b>B</b>		
<b>Marketing Complexes</b>		
1. Andhra Pradesh		Handloom Haveli, Hyderabad
2. Gujarat		Handloom Haveli, Ahmedabad
3. Karnataka		Central Cottage Industries Emporium, Bangalore
4. Madhya Pradesh		Handloom Haveli, Indore
5. Maharashtra	1.	Handloom Haveli, Navi Mumbai
	2.	Central Cottage Industries Emporium, Mumbai.
6. Delhi	1.	Central Cottage Industries Emporium, Janpath, New Delhi.
	2.	Handloom Haveli, New Delhi.
	3.	Shilpi Haat, Rajiv Gandhi Handicrafts Bhawan, New Delhi.
7. Rajasthan		Handloom Haveli Jaipur.
8. Uttar Pradesh		Handloom Haveli, Kanpur
9. Tamil Nadu		Central Cottage Industries Emporium, Chennai.
10. West Bengal	1.	Handloom Haveli, Kolkata
	2.	Central Cottage Industries Emporium, Kolkata.
Total		14

***Statement-II****State-wise/Union Territory-wise details of Handloom Clusters and Weavers Service Centres*

Name of the State	Clusters sanctioned during 11th Plan	Weavers' Service Centres	
		No.	Location
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	53	2	Hyderabad, Vijayawada
Bihar	14	1	Bhagalpur
Chhattisgarh	10	1	Raigarh
Delhi	01	1	Bharat Nagar, Delhi
Gujarat	09	1	Ahmedabad
Haryana	01	1	Panipat
Himachal Pradesh	07	-	—
Jharkhand	35	-	—
Jammu and Kashmir	10	1	Srinagar
Karnataka	23	1	Bangalore
Kerala	24	1	Kannur
Madhya Pradesh	17	1	Indore
Maharashtra	06	2	Mumbai, Nagpur
Odisha	36	1	Bhubaneshwar
Rajasthan	06	1	Jaipur
Tamil Nadu	49	3	Chennai, Kancheepuram, Salem
Uttar Pradesh	50	2	Varanasi, Meerut
Uttarakhand	08	1	Chamoli
West Bengal	39	1	Kolkata
Sub-Total (Gen) States	398	22	
Arunachal Pradesh	19	-	-

1	2	3	4
Assam	27	1	Guwahati
Manipur	39	1	Imphal
Meghalaya	08	-	-
Mizoram	02	-	-
Nagaland	33	-	-
Tripura	25	1	Agartala
Sub-total NER	153	3	
Grand total	551	25	

**Statement-III**

*Statewise/Union Territory-wise details of Handicraft Marketing & Service Extension Centres*

Sl. No.	State	No. of HC Marketing Centre	Location
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	2	Gauripur, Jorhat
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4	Hyderabad, Triupati, Vijaywada and Warrangal
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Itanagar
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	Port Blair
5.	Bihar	2	Madhubani, Patna
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	Jagdalpur
7.	Chandigarh	-	-
8.	Delhi	-	-
9.	Goa	1	Pannaji
10.	Gujarat	2	Bhuj, Ahmedabad
11.	Haryana	1	Rewari
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Kullu
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	Ananatnag, Baramulla, leh (Laddakh), Srinagar, Udhampur, Jammu
14.	Jharkhand	2	Deoghar, Ranchi
15.	Karnataka	3	Mangalore, Dhardwad, Mysore

1	2	3	4
16.	Kerala	2	Trichur, Trivandrum
17.	Madhya Pradesh	3	Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal
18.	Maharashtra	3	Nagpur, Kolapur, Aurangabad
19.	Meghalaya	1	Shillong
20.	Manipur	1	Imphal
21.	Mizoram	1	Aizwal
22.	Nagaland	1	Kohima
23.	Odisha	2	Sambalpur, Bhubaneshwar
24.	Punjab	1	Hoshiarpur
25.	Pondicherry	1	Pondicherry
26.	Rajasthan	3	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur
27.	Sikkim	1	Gangtok
28.	Tamil Nadu	3	Nagarcoil, Salem, Chennai
29.	Tripura	1	Agartala
30.	Uttarkhand	2	Deharadun, Almorha
31.	Uttar Pradesh	7	Agra, Shaharanpur, Barabanki, Varanasi (2), Bareilly, Allahabad
32.	West Bengal	2	Burdwan, Siliguri
Total		62	62

**Statement-IV**

*State-Wise/Union Territory wise details of projects  
sanctioned so far under Baba Saheb Ambedkar  
Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY)*

\* 16 Projects are under consideration

Sl. No.	State	Total number of projects sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73
2.	Karnataka	32

1	2	3
3.	Kerala	39
4.	Pondicherry	02
5.	Tamil Nadu	41
6.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-
7.	Lakshadweep	-
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	14
9.	Assam	75
10.	Sikkim	04
11.	Manipur	45

1	2	3	1	2	3
12.	Meghalaya	12	24	Jharkhand	34
13.	Mizoram	10	25	Odisha	55
14.	Nagaland	34	26	West Bengal	77
15.	Tripura	48	27	Uttar Pradesh	177
16.	Delhi	20	28	Uttrakhand	37
17.	Haryana	34	29	Chhattisgarh	20
18.	Himachal Pradesh	34	30	Madhya Pradesh	74
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	98	31	Goa	5
20.	Punjab	22	32	Gujarat	103
21.	Rajasthan	51	33	Maharashtra	34
22.	Chandigarh	03	34	Daman and Diu	1
23.	Bihar	43	35	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
				Grand Total	1351

**Statement-V**

*State-wise/Union Territory-wise funds released by the Handloom and Handicraft Divisions for the promotion and marketing/sale of products produced by weavers and artisans for Marketing promotion (Rs. In crore)*

Sl. No.	State	Year		Year		Year	
		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Handlooms	Handicrafts	Handlooms	Handicrafts	Handlooms	Handicraft
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.87	3.57	2.10	2.72	2.04	2.47
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	0.00
3.	Assam	2.10	5.68	4.11	6.97	5.73	7.94
4.	Bihar	0.02	0.38	0.05	0.85	0.04	0.82
5.	Chandigarh	0.00	-	0.00	0.05		
6.	Chhattisgarh	0.17	0.39	0.37	0.21	1.12	0.16
7.	Delhi	0.37	12.90	0.61	18.59	0.16	13.23
8.	Goa	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.50
9.	Gujarat	0.26	2.38	0.76	0.78	0.27	1.31
10.	Haryana	0.37	0.52	0.28	0.34	0.33	0.49
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0.26	1.45	0.51	0.76	0.61	0.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Jharkhand	0.04	0.28	0.02	0.56	0.18	0.51
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.25	0.28	0.41
14.	Karnataka	1.44	1.64	1.20	0.79	1.37	1.00
15.	Kerala	0.23	0.32	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.23
16.	Madhya Pradesh	0.12	2.11	0.68	1.47	0.93	1.65
17.	Maharashtra	1.89	0.97	1.37	0.36	0.99	0.83
18.	Manipur	0.35	1.17	0.47	1.19	1.64	2.41
19.	Meghalaya	0.06	0.07	0.89	0.00	0.42	0.07
20.	Mizoram	0.34	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.01
21.	Nagaland	2.06	0.70	3.73	0.17	2.33	0.13
22.	Odisha	1.07	1.34	0.74	1.33	1.09	2.13
23.	Punjab	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.43
24.	Puducherry	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.14
25.	Rajasthan	0.44	2.68	0.73	2.44	0.38	1.81
26.	Sikkim	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.18	0.13	0.17
27.	Tamil Nadu	1.54	1.39	0.80	1.67	1.44	2.58
28.	Tripura	0.09	0.13	0.36	0.17	0.44	0.00
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2.36	6.09	1.73	1.58	2.09	6.21
30.	Uttarakhand	0.46	0.46	0.45	0.26	0.43	0.22
31.	West Bengal	1.06	1.10	0.60	0.23	1.80	1.69
Total		19.02	49.40	22.60	45.61	28.04	50.32

*[English]*

**Norms for Environmental Clearances**

4061. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposed to put in place stricter norms for grant of mandatory green clearance for projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has noticed a great amount of plagiarism in proposals so received for grant of green clearances; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment and Forests considers the proposals for grant of environmental clearance to developmental projects in terms of the provisions of Environment

Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 and as per the procedure prescribed thereunder. The activities/projects covered under the said Notification have been identified based on their potential to impact different components of environment. While granting environmental clearance to these projects, based on the appraisal done by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC), necessary safeguard measures are stipulated for their implementation during the project cycle.

(c) and (d) Instances have come to the notice of the Ministry of Environment and Forests where in the EIA reports prepared by the Environmental Consultants contained information/ data copied from other reports. In view of the same, Ministry of Environment and Forest has issued an office memorandum in October 2011, which requires the project proponent to submit an undertaking as part of the EIA report, own in the contents (information and data) of the EIA report. If at any stage, it is observed or brought to the notice that the contents of the EIA report pertaining to a project have been copied from other EIA reports, such projects shall be summarily rejected and the proponent will have to initiate the process afresh including conduct of public hearing.

#### **Armed Guards for Indian Ships**

4062. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been increase in the incident of pirates hijacking Indian ships including the hijacking of MV-Iceberg;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government for the safe release or rescuing of the captured Indians;

(c) whether the Government has issued certain guidelines to ship owners who wish to deploy armed guards to defend against pirates;

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

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to protect the Indian ships from the pirates?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) No, Madam.

(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 are contacted through Indian Missions abroad to ensure that they take suitable steps for the safety and early release of the hostages.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Government has issued guidelines on Deployment of Armed Guards on Indian Merchant Ships. These guidelines provide the criteria for owners to contract private armed security guards for deployment on Indian merchant ships, in cases where the owners desire to do so.

(e) The Government has initiated several preventive/mitigating security measures that are as follows:

(i) Notices by Director General of Shipping detailing elaborate anti-piracy measures (Best Management Practices) including safe house/citadel.

(ii) Sailing vessels banned from plying in waters south or west of the line joining Salalah and Male.

(iii) Naval escort provided by Indian Naval Ships in Gulf of Aden.

(iv) Enhanced vigil by Indian Navy in Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

(v) Guidelines for deployment of armed guards on Indian merchant ships issued.

(vi) Joint operational exercises being conducted on regular basis among Navy, Coast Guard, Coastal Police, Customs and others.

- (vii) The intelligence mechanism has been streamlined through the creation of Joint Operation Centers and multi-agency coordination mechanism.
- (viii) Active participation by the Government agencies in International Maritime Organisation (IMO) meetings, meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS) established in pursuance of UN Security Council Resolution No. 1851 and other international fora.
- (ix) Submission of Document 27/9/1 at IMO Assembly for flag states to provide information on welfare of captive crew, efforts of release and also on continued payment of their wages.

**Pollution due to Chinese Crackers**

4063. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP  
NARAYANRAO:

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

- (a) whether the Government has no control on the quality of Chinese crackers available in Indian markets;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Chinese crackers increase pollution and levels of sulphur dioxide;
- (d) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Govt, to ban the import of Chinese crackers; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Government has not issued licence for import of firecrackers of Chinese origin under the Explosives Rules, 2008 implemented by the Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO), Nagpur.

- (c) Irrespective of the country of manufacture, a

firecracker when fired successfully, releases sulphur dioxide if the firecracker has sulphur as one of the ingredients.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal to ban the import of fireworks of Chinese origin. Manufacture, possession and import of any explosives consisting of or containing Sulphur or Sulphurite in admixture with Chlorate of Potassium or any other Chlorate is prohibited in India vide Notification of Government of India No. GSR 64(E), dated 27.01.1992. Further, noise limits for sound emitting firecrackers at manufacturing stage have been prescribed vide Notification of Government of India No. GSR 682(E), dated 05.10.1999, issued under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986. Both these notifications are enforced by PESO.

*[Translation]*

**Civil Population in Cantonments**

4064. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether complaints have been received regarding difficulties being faced by the civil population in the cantonment areas of the country for basic amenities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the total number of cantonment areas and the civil population living therein;
- (c) whether any steps have been taken to solve the day-to-day problems being faced by the civil population;
- (d) if so, whether there is any proposal to amend the Cantonment Board Act in order to provide more amenities to the civil population; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Complaints pertaining to civil amenities are being received on day to day basis and are attended by the Cantonment Boards. There is no serious gap between the public aspirations for civic amenities and the actual amenities available in Cantonment areas. There is, however, scope for

improving the civic infrastructure and steps have been taken to improve amenities in Cantonment areas. Some of the steps taken in this regard are given in the enclosed Statement.

There are 62 Cantonments in the country. Total population residing in these Cantonments as per 2001 Census is 21,02,663. Census figures do not indicate civil population separately.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

***Statement***

- (i) The public complaints redressal system "Samadhan" introduced in some Cantonments.
- (ii) Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000 implemented. The segregation of solid waste and door to door collection of waste has been introduced in most Cantonments.
- (iii) Ban on use of Polythene bags imposed in Cantonment areas.
- (iv) Right to Education Act, 2009 implemented in Cantonment Board's Schools and School Management Committees (SMC) constituted. Each SMC has been delegated Administrative and Financial powers to improve functioning of Cantonment Boards Schools.
- (v) To improve health services provided to the Cantonments residents, in many Cantonments Mobile Dispensaries introduced, Kishori Clinics for girls opened, special facilities provided to old age people and centres opened to cater to the needs of Differently-abled children.
- (vi) Dry type latrines discontinued in all Cantonments and water borne group latrines provided wherever required.
- (vii) Individual Cantonment Boards have implemented various schemes for improving

civic amenities at local based on availability of funds.

**Ordnance Factories**

4065. SHRI BHUDEO CHOURDHARY:

SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the ordnance factories in the country are able to meet the defence requirements;
- (b) if so, the production of each ordnance factory as per defence requirement and details of annual production thereof;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to set up new ordnance factories/production units in future especially in Uttar Pradesh;
- (d) if so, the locations identified in this regard and the time by which the factories/units are likely to be set up; and
- (e) the details of the production capacity of the said ordnance factories in comparison to the requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Production of defence equipment by Ordnance Factories is undertaken based on the requirements of the armed forces and they have been meeting the requirements to a large extent. The Defence requirement and value of supplies made by OFB in the year 2010-11 is given below:

Budgetary Estimates	Value of supplies
Rs.9875 crores	Rs.9799 crores

The details of production for each Ordnance Factory for 2010-11 is placed at enclosed Statement.

- (c) At present there is no proposal to set up new Ordnance Factories in the country.
- (d) and (e) Does not arise.

***Statement****Value of Supplies of Ordnance Factories for 2010-11:*

Sl. No.	Factory/ Location	Major Product (s)	Value of supplies for 2010-11* (Rs. Crores)
1	2	3	4
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>			
1.	Ordnance factory, Medak	Infantry Combat Vehicle	402.44
<b>Chandigarh</b>			
2.	Ordnance Cable Factory, Chandigarh	Cables of various types	5.62
<b>Maharashtra</b>			
3.	Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, Pune	Small Arms ammunition	510.69
4.	High Explosive Factory, Pune	Explosives, Initiatory Explosives, Acids and Chemicals etc.	35.25
5.	Ordnance Factory, Chandrapur	Tank Gun Ammunition and Mortar ammunition.	1196.48
6.	Ordnance Factory, Varangaon	Small Arms ammunition	189.18
7.	Ordnance Factory, Bhandara	Propellants and Commercial Explosives	29.37
8.	Ordnance Factory, Dehu Road	Various Pyrotechnic compositions	197.01
9.	Ordnance Factory, Ambajhari	Ammunition hardware for various ammunitions.	0.22
10.	Ordnance Factory, Ambarnath	Brass and Gilding Metal cups of various Calibre for small arms and other ammunition.	6.89
11.	Machine Tool Prototype Factory, Ambarnath	Design, development and manufacture of special purpose machine tools and equipment, components and sub-assemblies for A & B vehicles.	23.34
12.	Ordnance Factory, Bhusawal	Drums, Barrels, Ammunition boxes.	0
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			
13.	Ordnance Factory, Khamaria, Jabalpur	Small arms ammunition, anti aircraft ammunition, Heavy calibre anti tank ammunition, bombs, mines, ammunitions for Airforce and Navy.	1056.22
14.	Ordnance Factory, Itarsi	Propellants of various types, Acid, Sulphuric Acid, Picrite etc	0.49
15.	Ordnance Factory, Katni	Non-Ferrous Rolled and Extruded sections,	0.17

1	2	3	4
		cups for small arms ammunitions, Heavy calibre cartridge cases	
16.	Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur	Carriages for Artillery Guns, Tank Gun Recoil System, Anti aircraft Gun, Mortars	204.19
17.	Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur	Army Transport vehicles	1297.79
18.	Grey Iron Foundry Jabalpur	Automobile casting of Grey and Malleable Iron	0
Odisha			
19.	Ordnance Factory, Badmal, Bolangir	Tank Gun and Artillery ammunition.	760.21
Tamil Nadu			
20.	Heavy Alloy Penetrator Project, Tiruchirapalli	Empty Shots for Kinetic Energy ammunition.	1.16
21.	Ordnance Factory, Trichy, Tiruchirapalli	Small Arms	51.19
22.	Heavy Vehicle Factory, Avadi	Tanks	2460.29
23.	Engine Factory, Avadi	Engines for Battle Tanks and ICV	115.68
24.	Ordnance Clothing Factory, Avadi	AH Combat Clothing and Parade Garments, Parachutes	122.07
25.	Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu	Propellant of various types.	8.91
Uttaranchal			
26.	Ordnance Factory, Dehradun	Sighting and Fire Control instruments for tanks, Fire Control instruments for Guns and Mortars, Binoculars.	26.11
27.	Opto Electronic Factory, Dehradun	Precision Opto Mechanical/Electronic Instruments for sighting and fire control for A vehicles.	110.31
Uttar Pradesh			
28.	Ordnance Factory, Muradnagar	Plain Carbon and alloy steel castings for Tanks, ammunitions, Steel forgings.	0.02
29.	Ordnance Factory, Kanpur	Medium & High calibre guns, Shell empties.	18.40
30.	Small Arms Factory, Kanpur	Small Arms.	52.92
31.	Field Gun Factory, Kanpur	High Calibre Ordnance & Spare Barrels, 32" Revolver	12.26
32.	Ordnance Equipment Factory,	Leather items, textile items, engineering	264.33

1	2	3	4
	Kanpur	equipments including mountaineering items	
33.	Ordnance Parachute Factory, Kanpur	Parachutes of different types.	94.48
34.	Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur	All Combat Clothing, Textile and Tentage items	196.16
35.	Ordnance Equipment Factory, Hazratpur	Tents & other clothing items	66.00
36.	Ordnance Factory, Korwa.	For production of carbines.	At project stage
West Bengal			
37.	Gun & Shell Factory, Cossipore	Medium Calibre Guns, Shells & Fuze, pistols and Rocket Launcher	149.34
38.	Rifle Factory, Ishapore	Small Arms.	130.85
39.	Metal and Steel Factory, Ishapore	Various Ferrous and non-ferrous castings & extrusions, Light/Medium/Heavy Steel Forgings including Gun Barrel Forgings	0.27
40.	Ordnance Factory, Dum Dum	Various Precision Machined and Fabricated items for Defence Forces.	2.97
Bihar			
41.	Ordnance Factory, Nalanda, Bihar	Propellant Bi-modular charges System.	Production of the unit is yet to start

\* This figures show only direct issues made to Defence and does not include supplies made from one factory to other factories.

#### **Employment of Minority Communities**

4066. DR. SHAFIQU RAHMAN BARQ: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and State-wise number of persons of Muslim Community appointed through Central Employment Exchanges after the submission of reports of Sachchar Committee and Justice Ranganath Mishra Commission;

(b) the percentage in comparison to officers/ workers of all categories appointed through such Central Employment Exchanges; and

(c) the reasons for lesser appointments of Muslims in comparison to other communities?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) 4.4 lakh registrations were made for muslim community with employment exchanges out of which 5,900 placements were made during the year 2007 for which the data is available. State-wise data has not been compiled.

(b) Out of 2,63,500 placements made for all categories, percentage of muslim community is 2.24 percent for the year 2007 for which data is available.

(c) No such analysis has been conducted. However, some of the major reasons for the placements through Employment Exchanges are lack of relevant skills in the job seekers, setting up of various selection Commissions and Boards as well as Supreme Court order in 1996 which gives freedom to

the employers to select persons from open market also.

*[English]*

**Damage to Taj Mahal due to Yamuna River**

4067. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
PROF. RAMSHANKAR:

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

- (a) whether the very existence of Taj Mahal is at stake due to drying up of Yamuna River and its polluted water as reported in the media;
- (b) if so, the facts and details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has ascertained the reasons for drying up the Yamuna River and steps taken to control the pollution of Yamuna; and
- (d) if so, the details of the steps taken to control the pollution of Yamuna in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As reported by the Indian Archaeological Department, no threats to the foundation, tomb structure and four minarets are noted in the scientific studies carried out by Archaeological Survey of India through different agencies like Survey of India, Dehradun; Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee and National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad. The periodical studies conducted through the Survey of India since 1940s show that there is no appreciable change in the verticality of the four minarets of Taj Mahal. The geotechnical and structural investigation of Taj Mahal has been conducted through the Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), Roorkee in 2005. The CBRI has submitted its report in 2007 which shows that no visible distress or dislocation is seen at the joints of floor and walls in the basement below jasmine floor.

(c) and (d) The Yamuna River originates from Yamunotri (Uttarakhand). The river water almost dries upstream of Delhi except in rainy season. The water

which flows downstream of Delhi and onwards is a mixture of sewage and industrial effluents of State of Haryana, Delhi and Western districts of Uttar Pradesh. Some steps taken to control the pollution of Yamuna are as under:

- All the water polluting 39 operational industries of Agra have installed effluent treatment plants and they are meeting the prescribed standards.
- As per Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam report, about 240 million litres per day (mid) domestic sewage shall be generated in the year 2012. At present 116 mid sewage is being treated and 100 mid capacity of sewage treatment plants are under construction. For left out untreated 24 mid, Jal Nigam has submitted the action plan for treatment and construction of sewage network under Yamuna Action Plan-III.
- The U.P. Pollution Control Board is regularly monitoring the industrial effluent treatment plants and sewage treatment plants (STP). The State Board is taking action against the defaulter units under the appropriate provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 (as amended).

*[Translation]*

**Functioning of CSD**

4068. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:  
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of revolving funds allocated to manage the Canteen Stores Department (CSD) canteens;
- (b) the utilization of the profits earned by the CSD and the methodology laid down in this regard to check misappropriation;
- (c) whether there is a policy to construct permanent infrastructure for CSD canteens being run for ex-servicemen; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Unit Run Canteens (URCs), commonly known as CSD canteens, are managed from the initially sanctioned funds as grant/loan from the Non Public Funds of the Unit/Organization/Establishment of the Services. URCs can also avail a loan from CSD Head Office, Mumbai on repayment with interest.

(b) As per the laid down policy, 50% of the total profits earned by CSD is being deposited into Consolidated Fund of India. The remaining 50% is distributed to various beneficiaries as determined by the Competent Authority. As per policy in vogue, after deduction of regular and adhoc allocation of 4.91% of this amount, the balance is allocated to Army, Air Force and Navy in the ratio of 85:10:5.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) have been laid down by the Services to utilize the profit as per the financial powers of various Competent Financial Authority (CFA).

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

*[English]*

#### **Central Road Fund**

4069. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the principle/guidelines/criteria for the annual accrual under CRF;

(b) whether the Government is considering to revise proposals for road connectivity to identified non-major parts in the State of Odisha; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Presently, the accrual for development of State Roads are made to the States on the basis of 30% weightage on fuel consumption

and 70% weightage on geographical area of the respective State.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Coastal Scan System**

4070. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a hi-tech coastal scan system developed by the Bangalore based Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) is being installed to help the Coast Guard to monitor the entire sea of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress in installation of these surveillance systems and whether these have been installed along the coastline of Maharashtra and Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government has approved establishment of a chain of Static Sensors along the coastline of the country at Forty Six identified locations.

(c) and (d) The contract for the project has already been concluded on 8th September, 2011 and the sensors at the identified sites including those in Maharashtra and Gujarat Coast will be installed in a phased manner.

#### **Public use of Defence Land**

4071. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received requests from various quarters for utilization of defence land under cantonment areas for public purpose;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K.

ANTONY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Toll Rates**

4072. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any parameters for fixing toll rates or toll charges on various National Highways in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nodal body/agency for regulating toll charges in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The parameters for fixing toll rates on charges are given in the National Highways (Fee) Rules, 1997 and National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates & Collection) Rules, 2008 as amended from time to time.

(c) The nodal body/agency for regulating toll charges in the country in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

#### **Funds for Physically and Mentally Challenged Persons**

4073. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated any separate funds for the physically and mentally challenged persons living in hilly, tribal and remote areas;

(b) if so, the details of such funds allocated during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the benefits of these schemes reach the targeted areas; and

(d) the progress made as a result thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d) Various schemes for the welfare of persons with disabilities including physically and mentally challenged persons, are administered by the Ministry viz. Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP), Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights, and Full Participation) Act, 1995 etc. These schemes cover the entire country including hilly, tribal and remote areas.

*[Translation]*

#### **SEZs in Backward Districts**

4074. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

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

(a) the reasons for not setting up the SEZs in the backward regions of the country like Bihar etc.;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to set up Special Economic Zones in all the backward districts of the country;

(c) if so, the details of the SEZs to be set in Bihar, Rajasthan and Maharashtra under this scheme; and

(d) the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) In terms of the SEZ Act, 2005, a Special Economic Zone may be established either jointly or severally by the Central Government, State Government or any person for manufacture of goods or rendering services or for both or as a Free Trade

Warehousing Zone. Such proposals duly recommended by the concerned State Government/ Union Territory Government are considered by the Board of Approval for SEZs. SEZs being set up under the SEZ Act, 2005

are primarily private investment driven.

(c) and (d) The details of SEZs set up in Maharashtra and Rajasthan are as under:

State	Formal Approvals	Notified SEZs	Exporting SEZs (Central Govt. + State Govt/Pvt. SEZs + notified SEZs under the Act, 2005)
Maharashtra	102	63	18
Rajasthan	10	9	4

No proposal for setting up of SEZ recommended by the Govt. of Bihar is pending with this Department.

**Investments in Overseas Steel Projects**

4075. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the overseas projects in which investments have been made by the Indian steel companies, country-wise;

(b) the details of the number of persons recruited in such projects alongwith the employment opportunities likely to be generated by these companies in such projects in future;

(c) whether certain Indian steel companies have received proposals for investment in the steel plants in Afghanistan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Steel is a deregulated sector. Private steel companies take decisions in respect of investment in foreign countries as per their business plans/ ambitions in accordance with RBI Guidelines etc. Ministry of Steel, however, does not maintain data on this. As far as Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under the Ministry of Steel are concerned no

such investments have been made so far.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. A global tender was floated by Ministry of Mines, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan for development of Hajigak iron ore deposit having estimated reserve of 1.77 billion tonne in Bamiyan Province.

A consortium comprising Indian companies' viz. Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL - Lead Member), NMDC Limited, Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), Jindal Steel and Power Limited (JSPL), JSW, JSW Ispat and Monnet Ispat & Energy submitted its bid on 04/9/2011.

In the bid submitted by SAIL led consortium, it has been proposed to develop the Hajigak Iron-ore deposits, setting up of a steel plant subject to coking coal linkages by Government of Afghanistan and development of infrastructure like rail, road, power plant etc.

This consortium has been awarded three Blocks with estimated iron ore reserves of 1288.75 MT and further negotiations are to take place soon.

This is purely a commercial decision, taken by the CPSEs and the private sector companies concerned as per their business ambitions and mutual interests. Ministry of Steel is not averse to this development.

[English]

**Port Regulatory Authority Bill**

4076. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to create a Port Regulatory Authority (PRA) for both major and minor ports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain States especially the maritime States including Odisha have opposed the same;

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

(e) the action plan of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. However, in view of reservations and feedback received from some of the stakeholders including maritime States, the proposed draft Port Regulatory Authority (PRA) has not been finalized so far by the Government of India. Further deliberations in the matter are being held.

**Environmental Clearances in Konkan Region**

4077. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to ban on environmental clearances for the projects located in Konkan region of the country;

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

(c) the likely impact on the development of this region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) A circular was

issued on 16 August, 2010 for imposing a moratorium on consideration of projects under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts in Konkan region, Maharashtra. The moratorium, which is applicable to category 'A' and 'B' projects, was imposed due to the concerns relating to environmental impacts and likely ecological degradation due to large number of projects proposed in the region as well as the projects under implementation.

(c) The moratorium referred to in parts (a) and (b) of the question above is applicable to the projects except for the projects of national importance, the projects which are located in industrial estates, preferably with zero discharge & improved technologies, sand mining in non-Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) areas and those which were received before the moratorium was imposed in August, 2010.

[Translation]

**Road Projects of BRO**

4078. DR. MONAZIR HASSAN:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS

LALAN SINGH:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Border Road Organisation (BRO) is entrusted with the work of construction of roads of strategic importance only;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number and length of roads constructed by this organization in the country during the last three years;

(c) the amount sanctioned, utilized and present status of each of the projects;

(d) whether the BRO is facing shortage of manpower which is adversely affecting the construction work; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action being

taken by the Government to fulfill the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Border Road Organisation (BRO) is executing major works like 73 strategic road project, General

Staff roads (Long Term Perspective Plan (I & II), SARDP-NE, PM's Package for Arunachal Pradesh and PM's Reconstruction Plan for J&K. Number and length of roads in Km (single lane equivalent) constructed by Border Roads Organisation (BRO) in the country during last three years are as under:

Year	No. of roads under construction	Formation	Surfacing
		Completed (Km)	Completed (Km)
2008-09	205	1408	2825
2009-10	208	1595.02	3175.10
2010-11	208	1785.04	2511.99

(c) The amount sanctioned, utilized and present status of projects are as under:

Year	Amount sanctioned	Utilized
2008-09	2993.52	2937.84
2009-10	3791.21	3601.58
2010-11	4432.36	3888.83

Border Roads Organisation is working in different regions of India. 145 roads have been completed under various projects - 15 Strategic roads, 8 Long Term Perspective Plan (LTPP) I, 111 General Staff (GS) roads, 2 PM's Package for J&K and 9 other roads have been completed. Other roads are under various stages of progress.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Present strength of BRO is 36608 against authorized strength of 42,636. However, steps have been taken to meet the shortage by recruiting manpower. Recruitment is an ongoing process. To expedite the recruitment process, mobile recruitment teams have been constituted at Rishikesh, Pathankot, Jodhpur and Tezpur besides the GREF Centre, Pune and recruitment is under progress.

*[English]*

#### **Technological Education by ITIs**

4079. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for opening

ITIs at district level for promoting technological education in country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has issued certain guidelines and provided financial assistance for opening new ITIs in the country particularly in Karnataka State;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to provide the funds directly for opening such institutions;

(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) Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGE&T), Ministry of Labour & Employment is formulating a scheme titled "Kaushal Vikas Yojana (KVVY)" for setting up 1500 new Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and 5000 Skill Development Centers (SDCs) in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode throughout the country for promoting skill development. in-Principle' approval has been granted by Planning Commission. Approval

process for the scheme is on.

As the scheme is under approval, detail guidelines and financial assistance are yet to be finalised. The scheme will cover all the States and UTs including State of Karnataka.

Mode of providing financial assistance will be finalised during approval of the scheme.

*[Translation]*

#### **Upgradation and Widening of Road**

4080. SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the provision of per annum, expenditure made for the upgradation and widening of road from Sarguja to Pathalgaon and Pathalgaon to Lodam on National Highways Nos. 43 and 78 during the last three years;

(b) the year-wise details of works and the expenditure incurred thereon during the said period;

(c) the width in feet upto which these routes are proposed to be widened; and

(d) the details of the works being executed and the amount spent during the year 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The allocation of fund for incurring expenditure on the sanctioned works are made state wise and not National Highway (NH) wise. An allocation of Rs. 75.00 crore, Rs. 51.00 crore and Rs. 92.00 crore has been made during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively under NH (Original) head for the state of Chhattisgarh. However, 17 works with an aggregated sanctioned amount of Rs. 110.57 crore have been taken up for upgradation and widening of road from Sarguja to Pathalgaon and Pathalgaon to Lodam on NH 43 (erstwhile NH 78) since 2009-10. On these works, expenditure of Rs. 60.54 crore has been made till date since the year 2009-10, which includes Rs.5.92 crore spent during 2011-12. These works are at different stages of implementation. At

present this route is proposed to be widened upto 22 feet (7.0 meter).

#### **Construction of Roads**

4081. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any target for construction of 7800 kms. of roads in various parts of the country before the year, 2014;

(b) if so, the stretch of roads in terms of kms. targeted to be constructed per day and in a year in various parts of the country particularly in Madhya Pradesh alongwith the funds earmarked for this purpose; and

(c) the time by which the said construction is likely to be started/ completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Acts for GREF Employees**

4082. CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee was constituted by the Border Roads Development Board (BRDB) to examine the feasibility acts/rules applicable for the employees of General Reserve Engineer Force (GREF); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In pursuance of the 6th Central Pay Commission recommendation to formulate separate rules to regulate service conditions of General Reserve Engineer Force (GREF) personnel, Border Roads Development Board (BRDB) had suggested Directorate General Border Roads on 12th August, 2009 to constitute a Committee under the chairmanship of Additional Director General (Border Roads) with members as Deputy Director General (Pers), Deputy Director General (Medical), a Director

level officer representing Administrative Cadre and a Director level officer representing Border Roads Engineering Service % Cadre. Accordingly, a draft GREF Act has been prepared by the Committee and submitted to BRDB Sectt. However, a decision in the matter can be taken after careful examination of the various connected issues in consultation with various stakeholders.

#### **Loans Borrowed by NHAI**

4083. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans borrowed so far by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) alongwith the interest rate charged thereon during the each of last three years;

(b) the income earned through toll tax and other taxes by NHAI during the said period, year-wise;

(c) the arrangements made by the Government for efficient and proper use of the loans borrowed and revenue earned; and

(d) the progress achieved as a result thereof against the targeted schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The loans provided by the Government to the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for implementation of externally aided projects by NHAI, funds raised from market borrowings through issuance of Capital Gain Tax Exemption (CGTE) Bonds u/s 54EC of Income Tax Act, 1961 and the toll revenues received during the last three years are as follows:

Year	Loans to the NHAI by the Government		Funds raised from market borrowings through CGTE Bonds		Total Toll Revenue received (Rs. in crore)
	Amount of loan	Rate of interest	Amount of Loan	Rate of interest per annum	
	(Rs. in crore)	per annum	(Rs. in crore)		
2008-09	379	13.5%	1630.010	5.75/6.25%	1748.02
2009-10	68	13.5%	1153.631	6.25 %	1965.29
2010-11	80	13.5%	2160.106	6.00 %.	2228.58

(c) In order to fill the gap between the estimated expenditure and available resources of funds (including revenue earned) market borrowings are being raised by NHAI as per actual needs. Accordingly, the borrowed funds and revenue earned (toll revenue) are used for attaining the goals/mandate given to NHAI. The toll revenue (including toll collection, revenue short, negative grant/ premium) are deposited in the Consolidated Fund of India and the equivalent amount is given back by the Government to NHAI for implementation of the projects.

(d) NHAI has projected borrowings of Rs. 7500 crore for the year 2011-12. NHAI has so far raised

Rs. 1330.00 crore through issuance of CGTE Bonds under Section-54EC of the Income Tax Act, 1961 during the current financial year.

*[Translation]*

#### **Seniority List of MTNL**

4084. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. belonging to scheduled castes have written to the National Commission for Scheduled Castes regarding neglect of the Constitution Amendment (85th Bill), 2001;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the department of telecommunication has submitted a report to the Commission;
- (d) if so, whether the Commission has confirmed that the said reviewed seniority list is in compliance with the article 16 (4A) of the Constitution; and
- (e) if not the steps taken by the commission to safeguard the interest of employees belonging to scheduled castes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), it has received one representation from one Scheduled Caste Officer on discrepancy in seniority list of Telecom Engineer Service (TES) Group 'B'.

(c) to (e) The NCSC has received a report from the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited and Department of Telecommunications and the matter is under their consideration.

*[English]*

#### **Safety Measures for Ships**

4085. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry of Shipping has requested his Ministry regarding safety measures for the ships/vessels;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the amount allocated for this purpose lapsed due to no response from his ministry; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Ministry of Defence had requested M/o Shipping to advise all Indian Shipping companies to adopt the Best Management Practices (BMPs) particularly with respect to the construction of a 'Safe House' or 'Citadel' on their ships for protecting the crew in the event of a piracy attack. M/o Shipping has advised the Shipping industry to adopt the BMPs which *inter-alia* include alarms, evasive manoeuvres,

enhanced vigilance during watch keeping, control of access points and safe houses.

#### **Shipyards-cum-Ports**

4086. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has asked the coastal States in the country to set up integrated shipyard-cum-ports to reduce high traffic at major ports in the country;
- (b) if so, the response of the coastal States in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government has sent a Central team to the coastal States/areas to identify/select locations for the same; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government of India has requested all coastal States in the country to explore the possibility to set up a new Major Port or a new Ship Building Yard or a Composite Port-Cum-Shipbuilding Yard in their States and submit a comprehensive proposal to the Ministry of Shipping.

(b) Proposals have been received from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Gujarat.

(c) Yes Madam. A Technical Committee has been constituted to identify the suitable locations proposed by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

(d) The detailed set of terms of reference (ToR) for the Technical Committee has been outlined and the same is at enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

The Terms and Reference of the Committee (ToR) are as under:

- (i) The Committee will visit all the recommended sites with all relevant documents and materials required to finalize the best suitable location for developing a new Greenfield Major Port cum Shipbuilding Centre in the

State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (ii) To study the locational details of the existing nearby Ports (including Major and Non-Major Ports) in the eastern coast alongwith details of Cargo traffic profile and capacities keeping in mind the future forecast/projections of trade volumes and the hinterland of the existing ports vis-a-vis the proposed locations.
- (iii) To study the updated navigational charts of the proposed sites/locations to assess the availability of adequate natural draft to develop an all-weather port cum shipbuilding/ repair centre that will cater to the modern day state-of-the-art large size vessels.
- (iv) To study and assess the availability of adequate backup area to be handed over by the State Government for the development of Ports at all the recommended locations keeping in mind the least issues/problems relating to displacement and rehabilitation of habitations/people.
- (v) To study and examine the available nearby hinterland rail and road connectivity infrastructure for all the proposed sites/ locations and the further requirement for augmenting the existing infrastructure for efficient cargo evacuation and investments thereof.
- (vi) To study and examine the nature of sensitivity of the proposed sites from the environment point of view (including mangrove vegetations) and the suitability of the sites from natural erosion and the channel and harbour area from heavy siltation/sedimentation.
- (vii) To study and examine the nature of sub-soil of the proposed backup area for all the sites and their suitability.
- (viii) To assess the overall infrastructural capacities to be developed alongwith the proposed quantum of financial investment that may be required to develop a full-fledged technically feasible and economically viable Major Port

Cum Shipbuilding Centres at the proposed sites.

- (ix) The Committee will also discuss the issue of selection of site with all relevant stakeholders and examine their views and suggestions.
- (x) To examine any other issue(s) that may be relevant.

*[Translation]*

#### **Construction of Foot-Overbridges**

4087. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of overbridges/foot overbridges along the National Highways in the country as on date;
- (b) whether accidents have taken place at National Highways/Express Highways due to non-existence or inadequate number of these overbridges;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) proposes to construct new foot-overbridges along National/Express Highways for the safety of pedestrians; and
- (e) if so, the details and number of foot-overbridges proposed to be built in the country alongwith the amount allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) Information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Relaxation in Forest Protection Act, 1980**

4088. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

- (a) whether small shrubs have been shown/ depicted on records of revenue land in the country including Chhattisgarh;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to amend Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for tapping mineral resources in an optimum manner available in the country; 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) to (c) The land records in the country are maintained by the State Governments through Collectors in the Districts. The State Governments have created various categories to classify the lands as per its nature and use. The lands having small shrubs are categorized in different names, for example, "Chhote-Bade Jhad ka Jungle", "Jungle- chhoti-chhoti jhadia evam ghas-phoos", "jungle jhadi" etc. This categorization is done based on its nature.

(d) and (e) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is an Act to regulate diversion of forest land for non forestry uses including the projects for tapping mineral resources. Forest for this purpose include notified forests under various Acts, lands recorded as forests in any government record irrespective of ownership, and areas as forests in dictionary sense. The provisions of the act and rules made thereunder provide that the diversion of forest land for non forestry uses can be done only with the prior permission of the Central Government. There is no proposal at present to amend the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

*[English]*

#### **NH-49 and NH-220**

4089. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of land acquisition, alignment of bypasses and widening works on NH-220 and NH-49 in Kerala;

- (b) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to speed up the works; and
- (c) the time by which the said works are likely to be completed alongwith the funds allocated for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No widening works have been taken up on National Highway (NH)-220 and NH-49 till now. The alignment (including alignment for bypasses) of NH-49 has been finalized and further necessary action for preparation of project report and land plans is being taken by the State Government. The alignment (including alignment for bypasses) of NH-220 has not been finalized.

(b) The State Govt. is being pursued regularly for expediting the required actions for speeding up the implementation of above mentioned projects.

(c) Both the above mentioned projects are at project preparation stage and as such, it is too early to give the likely completion date and details of funds allocated for the same.

#### **Introduction of 'Farm Forest'**

4090. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:  
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has introduced 'Farm Forest' to promote afforestation in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Teak, Bamboo, Silver Oak and Fruit-yielding saplings would be supplied to farmers at discount rate in the country;
- (d) if so, whether the fake/substandard saplings are supplied to farmers in the country;
- (e) if so, whether the Government has received complaints in this regard; 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) The Ministry of Environment and Forests does not have any specific scheme for Farm Forest in the country. However, the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme being implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Forests provides for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. This scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at village level. The Ministry of Agriculture is implementing Centrally Sponsored Programmes of 'National Bamboo Mission' in 27 States of the country from the year 2006-07 and central assistance of Rs.8000/- per hectare is provided in order to harness the potential of bamboo crop for enhancing income of the farmers. Components of the scheme include mass production of quality planting material, improved post harvest management, development of human resources and marketing facilities.

Besides, National Bamboo Mission, four Centrally Sponsored Programmes namely; National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA), Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP&FPR), Reclamation and Development of Alkali and Acid Soils (RADAS) and Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA) are also being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture with a view to prevent soil erosion, land degradation and to improve productivity / fertility of degraded agricultural land across the country. Under these programmes, seedling/ plantation on field boundary/bund/contour bund is one of the component being implemented in agricultural lands.

Under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) also, drought proofing including afforestation and tree plantation are listed activities for wage employment and for plantation on individual lands of small and marginal farmers.

(c) The State Governments have various schemes to supply saplings including that of teak, bamboo and other species at discount rates to public including farmers.

(d) to (f) As per the information received from Ministry of Agriculture, the programmes and mission are being implemented by various departments of State Governments and no complaints about supply of substandard seedlings/saplings have been received.

#### **Defence University**

4091. DR. KIRIT PREMJIBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Defence University in Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the place where this University is to be set up; and
- (c) the time by which the work in this regard is likely to start and the University is likely to become functional?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) No, Madam.

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

#### **ESI Centres**

4092. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:  
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

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

- (a) the number of ESI centres in the country including Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) whether the Government is aware of the lack of medical specialists, equipments and non-availability of medicines and shortage of lady doctors in the ESI hospitals;
- (c) if so, the steps taken by the Government for revamping and modernization of ESI hospitals/ dispensaries in order to provide better health services;
- (d) whether the Government has a proposal to

established an ESI facility centre in the Ujjain Industrial town of Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):** (a) There are 790 ESI Centres in the country including Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The availability of medical equipments and medicines in ESI Hospitals in the country is generally satisfactory. However, there are vacancies of doctors in ESI Hospitals. There are no separate sanctioned posts of lady doctors.

1. Hospital Development Committees have been constituted in all ESI Hospitals and have been given adequate administrative and financial powers for taking decisions for improvement in medical care facilities.
2. ESIC has undertaken modernization & upgradation of hospitals and providing modern equipments for diagnostic and clinical services.
3. To facilitate early sanction of equipments for hospitals, Senior State Medical Commissioners/State Medical Commissioners, ESIC at State level have been delegated powers to sanction equipments up to Rs.25 lacs per unit.
4. For ensuring regular supply of medicines, ESIC formulates rate contracts for allopathic and Ayurvedic drugs and the same are sent to all the State Government for procurement of medicines.
5. ESI Corporation is grading its hospitals and dispensaries by reputed organizations. Further action has been initiated for getting ISO certification in respect of hospitals and dispensaries.
6. The expenditure on super specialty treatment is totally borne by ESI Corporation outside the ceiling since 01.08.2008 and ESIC has entered into tie up arrangement with reputed

Government/private hospitals for super-specialty services and is providing cashless and hassle-free services to the ESI beneficiaries.

7. Besides, ESI Corporation has undertaken a project for starting medical colleges, nursing colleges, dental colleges and training school for other para medical staff in ESIC /ESI Hospitals.
8. ESIC has appointed part-time specialist/super specialists directly in State ESI Hospitals to ensure that proper services are available to ESI beneficiaries. The total expenditure on this is borne by ESI Corporation.
- (d) and (e) ESI Corporation is already running one 50-bedded hospital in Ujjain along with 2 dispensaries and one Branch Office.

#### **Guidelines to Public Sector**

**4093. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of guidelines issued to the institutions in regard to conferring professional Labour Tribunal Award on the labourers working in all the public sectors;
- (b) whether the prescribed guidelines are being followed by the public sector institutions;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the action taken against such public sector undertakings during the last three years and the current year; and
- (e) the corrective steps taken by the Government for strict compliance to the said guidelines particularly for the welfare of workers in such institutions?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):** (a) With a view to screen appeals filed against the Award of Tribunals, Ministry of Labour and Employment vide Memorandum dated 8th August, 1964 issued the procedure to all

the Employing Ministries requesting to bring to the notice of all the undertakings under their control. The details of procedure is as follows:

- (i) whenever a public sector undertaking desires to file an appeal from an award or judgment of a Labour Court/Tribunal, High Court, etc. it should first make a reference with the facts of the case, to the administrative Ministry concerned;
- (ii) if the administrative Ministry, after consulting the Law Ministry, also feels that an appeal should be preferred it should consult the Labour Ministry, and
- (iii) where the administrative Ministry and the Labour Ministry do not agree, the matter should be placed before the Economic Secretaries.

(b) to (d) The procedure of screening appeals circulated vide Memorandum dated 8.8.1964 is still in vogue and is being followed in respect of all types of disputes in which Award is given by the Tribunals. Whenever, PSUs file the writ petition against Tribunal awards without following screening procedure, this Ministry request office of CLC(C) to issue necessary directions to RLC(C) to engage Central Government Standing Counsel and raise the preliminary objections at the time of admission of the case.

(e) Time to time these instructions are issued to all the Ministries dealing Public Sector Undertakings reiterating the procedure. In order to assess the proper working of this procedure it was requested that all the Employing Ministries circulate this information to their Public Sector Undertakings under their control and adhere to this procedure strictly.

*[English]*

#### **NGOs for Road Safety**

4094. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to involve Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to improve road safety through education;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the modalities worked out for its execution; and

(c) the fund allocated for the purpose during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Government encourages all stakeholders to participate in campaigns to improve road safety in the country. NGOs also take part in such campaigns on a voluntary basis.

(c) The Ministry has a budget provision of Rs. 45 Crore for the current financial year towards publicity and awareness programmes on road safety issues. However, at present, the Ministry does not operate any scheme for providing grant-in-aid to NGOs for this purpose.

*[Translation]*

#### **National Highway Network**

4095. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of share of NHs in the country is only 2 per cent of the total road network;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the network of highways in view of busy and increasing traffic; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The year-wise details of National Highway (NH) network vis-a-vis total length of road network in the country as per available information from 2005-06 to 2011-12 are as follows:

Year	Total length of NH network (km)	Total length of road network (km)	Percentage of NH network as compared to the length of total road network
2005-06	66,590	38,80,651	1.7
2006-07	66,590	40,16,401	1.7
2007-08	66,754	41,09,592	1.6
2008-09	70,548	Data not available	—
2009-10	70,934	Data not available	—
2010-11	70,934	Data not available	—
2011-12	71,772\$	Data not available	—

\$-As on October, 2011.

(c) and (d) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of NHs. Expansion of NH network is a continuous process and declaration of new NHs is done from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

#### Smuggling of Arms

4096. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the large scale smuggling of arms in North-Eastern region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to tackle this problem?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) There are reports that insurgent outfits operating in the North-Eastern States of India have been procuring arms through arms smugglers based in Yunnan Province of China, Myanmar and South East Asian countries. The weapons in small consignments are transported either via Myanmar or Bangladesh to India.

(c) Government of India has raised these concerns with China, Myanmar and Bangladesh from time to time through diplomatic channels. In order to

prevent smuggling across the Indo-Myanmar border, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between India and Myanmar in January, 1994, for maintenance of peace and tranquility in border areas. Government has stepped up vigilance and surveillance along the border. The Security Forces along the border have been suitably sensitized regarding arms smuggling by insurgents and regular patrolling along the border areas is being carried out.

[English]

#### Safety of Lives in High Seas

4097. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Indian marine casualties that have occurred in the high seas during the last three years;

(b) the details of compensation paid to each of the bereaved families; and

(c) the action plan of the Government to speed up security measures in the high seas to check sea-borne threats?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) The number of Indian Marine casualty due to shipboard accidents on merchant vessels in the high seas during the last three years is 84.

(b) The compensation claims are settled directly between the employers and the next of kin of the deceased. Directorate General of Shipping intervenes only when the aggrieved families approach.

(c) Government has deployed one Indian Naval Warship in the Gulf of Aden for anti piracy patrols since October, 2008 to protect our sea borne trade and instill confidence in our sea faring community. In addition, M/o Shipping has advised the Shipping industry to adopt the BMPs which *inter-alia* include alarms, evasive manoeuvres, enhanced vigilance during watch keeping, control of access points and safe houses.

#### **Parity in List of Backward Classes**

4098. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is parity in the States and Central Lists of Other Backward Classes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any move to bring about parity; 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) and (d) Under Section 9(1) of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act 1993, the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) is empowered to "examine requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as a backward class in the lists and hear complaints of over-inclusion or under-inclusion of any backward class in such lists and tender such advice to the Central Government as it deems appropriate".

Under Section 9(2) of the NCBC Act, "the advice of the Commission shall ordinarily be binding upon the Central Government". Accordingly, inclusion of castes/ communities is notified from time to time by

the Central Government in the Central List of OBCs. State Governments are competent to notify their own lists of Other Backward Classes.

#### **Audit of Defence Land**

4099. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted internal land audit of defence land on regular basis all over the country;
- (b) if so, whether this process has been completed in the current financial year and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any irregularities have been found in internal land audit report by the Controller of Defence Accounts; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Considering the importance of land as precious national resource, it has been decided that conduct of land audit will be resumed and shall be conducted by Directorate General of Defence Estates (DGDE). Initially, orders for conduct of land-audit have been issued in respect of 6 (Six) Defence Estates Office (DEO) Circles in Southern Command, i.e. Chennai, Mumbai, Jodhpur, Vizag, Goa and Cochin and one DEO Circle Meerut in Central Command. The work is to be completed during the current financial year.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Defence issued directions to Controller General of Defence Accounts (CGDA) to carry out a special performance audit study of the land acquisition cases for the three Services being dealt by DGDE. In their report submitted to the Ministry, CGDA made a number of recommendations including for internal audit to review utilization of temporarily surplus land. All recommendations were considered by the Ministry of Defence. Accordingly land audit is being conducted by DGDE which among other objectives covers efficient usage of defence land also.

### **Procurement of Submarines**

4100. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an order for procurement of submarines is pending for the last six months;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps being taken to speed up the procurement?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Acceptance of Necessity for acquisition of six submarines under Project-75(I) has been accorded by the Defence Acquisition Council in August 2010. The case is being progressed in accordance with the Defence Procurement Procedure.

*[Translation]*

### **Development of Habitat for Tigers**

4101. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for developing the habitat of white tigers in Maad forests of 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) The Central Zoo Authority has accorded 'in-principle' approval for conservation breeding of white tigers in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) The Central Zoo Authority has initiated action, in collaboration with the National Tiger Conservation Authority, for setting up a conservation breeding centre for white tigers at Govindgarh in Rewa (Madhya Pradesh) through the State of Madhya Pradesh.

*[English]*

### **Ganga and Yamuna Action Plan**

4102. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

- (a) whether the implementation of the Ganga and Yamuna Action Plan is far behind its scheduled time of completion;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of the Plan and its implementation, phase-wise;
- (d) the original cost of the Plan and the cost escalation as a result of delay, phase-wise;
- (e) the details of funds allocated for the plan and utilized therefrom during the last three years, year-wise; and
- (f) the time by which the plan is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I was started in the year 1985 to improve the water quality of river Ganga and was completed in March 2000. An expenditure of Rs.433 crore has been incurred against sanctioned cost of projects of Rs.462 crore.

Projects under GAP Phase-II were sanctioned in stages from 1993 onwards on receipt of proposals from respective State Governments. The total cost of the projects sanctioned under the ongoing GAP Phase-II is Rs.594.96 crore against which an expenditure of Rs.469.75 crore has been incurred so far. A total sewage treatment capacity of 1091 mid (million litres per day) has been created for Ganga under GAP-I & II.

Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) for abatement of pollution of river Yamuna is being implemented in a phased manner. YAP Phase-I started in 1993 with a sanctioned cost of Rs.705.51 crore against which an expenditure of Rs 682 crore has been incurred. The completion period of the phase was upto the year 2000. However, this phase was extended upto 2003 owing to inclusion of additional works on the directions

of Hon'ble Supreme Court as well as by the Government of India.

The ongoing second phase of YAP was started in December 2004 with an approved cost of Rs.624 crore with a completion period of 5 years. Starting of this phase took some time due to compliance to the administrative and procedural requirements. Sanctioned cost of projects under this phase so far has been Rs. 666.76 crore. Excess sanctioned cost is due to revision in scope of works, taking up of additional works etc. which are borne by the respective State Governments. A total sewage treatment capacity of 767.25 million litres per day (mid) have been created under both the phases.

Other pollution abatement works undertaken include, creation of community toilets, setting up of electric/improved wood crematoria and river front development. Delay in completion of pollution abatement works by the States are mainly due to procedural issues in acquisition of land, contractual disputes, litigation etc. Cost escalation, if any, over approved/sanctioned cost of schemes due to such delay is to be borne by the respective State Governments.

(e) and (f) Both Ganga and Yamuna Action Plan are implemented on a cost sharing basis between the Centre and the States. Details of central funds released and expenditure incurred in the States, including state share, for conservation of river Ganga and Yamuna during the last three years are given below:

(Rs. crore)

Year	Ganga		Yamuna	
	Funds released	Expenditure	Funds released	Expenditure
2008-09	54.85	63.58	98.99	119.52
2009-10	99.74	49.17	100.40	152.45
2010-11	466.73	113.53	103.39	197.96

The National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) constituted by the Central Government in February, 2009 as an empowered authority for conservation of the river Ganga aims to achieve complete elimination of untreated municipal sewage and industrial effluents flowing into Ganga by the year 2020. Projects amounting to Rs.2589 crore have been sanctioned under NGRBA. Besides, a project with World Bank assistance at an estimated cost of Rs.7000 crore has been approved for implementation recently.

River conservation projects such as creation of civic infrastructure for sewage management and disposal are also being implemented under other central schemes, such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, as well as under State sector schemes.

[Translation]

#### Construction of Roads in Tribal Dominated Areas

4103. SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

- whether there is any special proposal to construct roads in the tribal dominated areas of Madhya Pradesh which have not been connected by roads so far;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether the Tribal Affairs Ministry has requested the Government to give them funds directly

for the development of roads in Scheduled/Tribal dominated areas; 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) and (b) No Madam. However, development of 237 km of State roads in Balaghat District of Madhya Pradesh has been approved under the programme for development of roads in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas.

(c) and (d) No Madam. However, Ministry of Tribal Affairs requested for earmarking of funds under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) in the Annual Plan during 2011-12. Accordingly, Rs. 375.00 crores has been earmarked under TSP under the scheme of Special Programme for development of road connectivity in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas.

#### **Comply of Environmental Norms by RCFL**

4104. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) whether environmental standards are being strictly followed by Rashtriya Chemicals Fertilizers Limited (RCFL);

(b) if so, whether the mandatory environmental controls and monitoring drills prescribed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests are being followed regularly;

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

(d) whether the latest water treatment technology is being adopted by the company; and

(e) 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 & Forests had accorded the Environmental Clearance (EC) vide letter dated 10th June, 2009 to M/s Rashtriya Chemicals Fertilizers Limited (RCFL) for Thai Fertilizer Complex, Raigad, Maharashtra stipulating various environmental safeguard measures. M/s RCFL, the project proponent, is required to comply with stipulated environmental safeguard measures. Project proponents are submitting six monthly compliance reports to the conditions stipulated in the EC to the Ministry's Regional Office at Bhopal.

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

(d) and (e) M/s RCFL has adopted requisite water treatment technologies to comply with the norms and standards stipulated by the regulatory authorities.

#### **Violation of Environmental Norms**

4105. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

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

(a) whether the Government has noticed any environmental damage to the heritage buildings due to construction of building in North Campus of Delhi University situated in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) According to the Government of NCT of Delhi a project namely 'Proposed Extension of the Existing University Complex at North Campus Delhi' for grant of environmental clearance was submitted by the Engineering Department, North Campus, Delhi University. As on date, no Environmental Clearance is accorded by the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority.

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

[English]

**Pharmaceutical Industry**

4106. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:  
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the Indian Pharmaceutical companies are facing fierce competition from the Chinese and Brazilian companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide adequate support to Indian pharmaceutical companies to enable them to compete with Chinese

and Brazilian drug companies; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to attract the foreign multinational companies to invest in Indian drug industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) As per available information, Indian Pharmaceutical exporters are facing intense competition in international markets from China, particularly in Bulk drugs sector. Competition in formulations is also increasing gradually from China. India is also facing competition from Brazilian companies in Latin American Countries. Exports of India, China and Brazil for the last three years are given below.

Country	2008		2009		2010		In US \$ Millions
	Bulk	Formulations	Bulk	Formulations	Bulk	Formulations	
Brazil	89.43	960.19	92.40	1077.34	82.27	1270.40	
China	5079.74	2888.69	5074.92	3397.26	6040.26	4461.17	
India	815.82	5003.35	905.08	5009.56	1034.04	6093.22	

Source: UN COMTRADE:

(c) Government has already prepared strategies to double the pharma exports to USD 25billion by 2013-14, including 'Increase in the share of India's Pharma exports to China'.

(d) As per extant FDI policy, FDI, up to 100%, under the automatic route, is permitted for greenfield investments in the pharmaceuticals sector, while FDI, up to 100%, is permitted for brownfield investments (i.e. investments in existing companies), in the pharmaceuticals sector, under the Government approval route.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRI RAKESH PANDEY:  
SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE:  
SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI:  
SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:  
SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA:  
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:  
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:  
SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:  
SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:

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

(a) whether the incidents of killing and damage to crops and human lives by wild animals including elephants have been reported from various States of the country;

[Translation]

**Damage to Crops by Wild Animals**

4107. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:  
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

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

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Incidents of killing of people and damage to crops by wild animals like elephants, leopard, black bear, wild boar and blue bulls etc. are reported from States/Union Territories of the country. However, the State/Union Territory-wise details of such incidents are not collated in the Ministry.

(c) and (d) Payment of compensation to victims of wild animals is the responsibility of the concerned State/Union Territory Governments. However, subject to availability of budget, the Central Government supplements/provides financial assistance to the State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats", "Project Elephant" and "Project Tiger" to make payment of *ex-gratia* relief to the victims of wild animals.

(e) The Government has taken following measures to mitigate the problem of human-wildlife conflict in the country:

(i) Measures are taken for improvement of wildlife habitat, viz., to augment the availability of food and water in the forests, so that the animals do not venture out of forests.

(ii) Creation of a network of Protected Areas and Wildlife Corridors for conservation of wildlife.

(iii) Awareness programmes are conducted to sensitize the people about the Do's and Don'ts in case of wild animals scare and attacks.

- (iv) Training programmes are conducted for forest staff and police to address the problem of human-wildlife conflict.
- (v) Development of necessary infrastructure and support facilities for immobilization of problematic animals through tranquilization, their translocation to the rescue centres or release back to the natural habitats.
- (vi) Construction of physical barriers, e.g., elephant proof trenches, boundary walls and solar powered electric fences around the sensitive areas to prevent the wild animal attacks.
- (vii) Payment of ex-gratia to people for injuries, loss of life or property including crop damage caused by wild animals.
- (viii) The Chief Wildlife Wardens of States/Union Territories are empowered to permit hunting of problematic animals under the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (ix) Eco-development committees in villages around Protected Areas are constituted to address the grievance of people regarding human-wildlife conflict, and also to elicit their cooperation in management of the Protected Areas.
- (x) Involvement of the research and academic institutions and leading voluntary organizations having expertise in managing human-wildlife conflict situations.

*[English]*

#### **Impact of SEZs**

4108. SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

have been able to promote exports and generate adequate employment opportunities in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the total exports from each of the SEZs alongwith the total employment generated by them especially for the families displaced due to the acquisition of their land during each of the last three years, value-wise and quantum-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the details of the total exemptions in the form of taxes, duties or levies granted to these SEZs vis-a-vis the total revenue generated from them during the aforesaid period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Yes Madam, exports from the SEZs have increased from Rs. 2,20,711 crore approximately in 2009-10 to Rs. 3,15,868 crore approximately in 2010-11, registering a growth of 43.11%. The total physical exports from SEZs as on 30th September, 2011 i.e. in the first half of the current financial year,

has been to the tune of Rs. 1,76,480 crore approximately registering a growth of 26.20% over the exports of corresponding period of the previous financial year. As on 30th September, 2011, SEZs have provided direct employment to 7,32,839 persons.

(b) Land is a state subject and is procured as per policies and procedures adopted by the State Governments. Insofar as relief and rehabilitation package for any affected person is concerned, this is implemented by State Government agencies. Statement containing state-wise exports and direct employment generated by SEZs is enclosed.

(c) The fiscal concessions and duty benefits allowed to SEZs are built into the SEZ Act, 2005. These exemptions are in the nature of incentives for export and are consistent with the principles that guide export promotion initiatives of the Government in general. Revenue is also earned by the Government from the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) clearance of the product of such units as per the provisions of SEZ Act, 2005.

#### ***Statement***

##### *State-wise breakup of Exports from SEZs*

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gujarat	23932.50	101747.21	146877.73
2.	Karnataka	2549.58	21337.13	46717.99
3.	Tamil Nadu	23022.32	27914.13	43704.60
4.	Maharashtra	12811.68	15414.01	19480.05
5.	Kerala	11942.01	17122.86	18750.65
6.	Andhra Pradesh	3121.80	5663.66	13359.17
7.	Uttar Pradesh	16655	22966.47	10703.17
8.	West Bengal	4581.37	5931.69	10883.57
9.	Haryana	277.92	1018.78	2807.01
10.	Madhya Pradesh	430.49	494.41	1242.65
11.	Rajasthan	331.74	735.41	899.39

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Chandigarh	26.57	289.97	318.00
13.	Odisha	6.02	75.65	123.87
	Total	99689	220711.38	315867.85

*State-wise breakup of direct Employment generated  
in SEZs*

Sl. No.	State	2011-12 (As on 30.9.2011)
	Total	(No. of persons employed)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	105386
2.	Chandigarh	5765
3.	Goa	28.
4.	Gujarat	46879
5.	Haryana	27854
6.	Karnataka	35070
7.	Kerala	20913
8.	Madhya Pradesh	12313
9.	Maharashtra	194013
10.	Odisha	2143
11.	Punjab	251
12.	Rajasthan	10314
13.	Tamil Nadu	191257
14.	Uttar Pradesh	50535
15.	West Bengal	30118
	Total	732839

*[Translation]*

**Violation of Labour Law**

4109. SHRI P.C. MOHAN:  
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of several labour laws being violated with impunity for want of monitoring system in the country;

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

(c) the details of multinational companies found to be involved in indulging unfair labour practices during the last three years and the current year alongwith the action taken against such erring companies; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to check exploitation of labourers and also for the welfare of employees?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Under the Indian Constitution, labour falls under the Concurrent list. As per this scheme, both the Central and the State Governments are empowered to enact Labour Laws. These enactments are enforced by the Central and State Labour Departments in their sphere of jurisdiction. The office of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) monitors the enforcement of various Labour Laws by conducting regular and vigorous; inspections in the establishments falling in the Central Sphere and takes action against the employer found violating the provisions of various Labour Laws. Similarly, the Labour Departments of the State Governments monitor and enforce various Labour Laws in the establishments falling under State Sphere.

(c) The State Governments are the appropriate Government under the Labour Laws in respect of multinational companies. As such, the details of multinational companies found to be involved in indulging unfair labour practices is not centrally maintained.

(d) The labour laws have adequate provisions to check exploitation of labourers and also for the welfare of employees.

#### **Review of FDI**

4110. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS  
LALAN SINGH:  
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI RAJU SHETTI:  
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:  
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to hike the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) cap in certain sectors including in FM radio, construction of old age homes, educational institutions, defence, pension and

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) through automatic route/Foreign Investment Promotion Board (F1PB);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria fixed for the purpose and the likely benefits extended to the Indian companies in view of the above;

(c) the State-wise details of employment generated/to be generated through the hike in the FDI cap; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to encourage and liberalise FDI in various sectors in order to boost their development?

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

The extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy, as contained in 'Circular 2 of 2011- Consolidated FDI Policy' issued by Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion is as under:

Sector/Activity	% of FDI Cap/Equity	Entry Route
FM (FM Radio)	26% (FDI, NRI & PIO investments and portfolio investment)	Government
Construction Development (including old age homes and educational institutions)	100%	Automatic
Defence	26%	Government

FDI in Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) is subject to the sectoral caps, entry routes and other relevant sectoral regulations. FDI is also subject to applicable laws/regulations; security and other conditionalities.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The Government has put in place an investor-friendly policy on FDI, under which FDI, up to 100%, is permitted on the automatic route, in most sectors/ activities. Significant changes have been made in the FDI policy regime in recent times, to ensure that India remains increasingly attractive and investor-friendly. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy is

reviewed on an ongoing basis, with a view to make it more investor friendly.

*[English]*

#### **Man-Elephant Conflicts**

4111. SHRI RAMESH VISHWANATH KATTI:  
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched the 'Project Elephant' as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the allocation of funds made on the said project during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has launched any programme to reduce the Man-Elephant conflicts under the said scheme; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and 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) and (b) 'Project Elephant' is an ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme which & commenced during the 8th Five Year Plan. The Scheme aims at providing support to the States for achievement of the following broad objectives:

1. To conserve and protect viable population of wild elephants in their natural habitats in the country;
2. To protect the elephants from poaching and other threats by taking suitable measures like deployment of patrolling squads and intelligence gathering etc;
3. To conserve and protect and, where necessary, to restore natural habitats and traditional corridors used by the elephants - through eco-restoration, acquisition etc.;
4. To create a viable mechanism to ensure inter-state and regional and national level coordination in protecting and conserving the elephant and its ranges;
5. To create infrastructure and other facilities for supporting conservation activities like veterinary care, management training, humane methods of capture, tranquilizing and translocation, etc. of wild elephants, as and when required;
6. To improve and create infrastructure for the welfare of elephants in domestic use, including their veterinary care, training of mahouts and supervisory staff in proper

- treatment of elephants in captivity;
- 7. To encourage and create facilities for research related to the management and ecology of elephant, and also with respect to its veterinary care;
- 8. To take appropriate steps to reduce man-elephant conflict through suitable measures, such as eco-development activities, awareness programmes, scientific management, *ex-gratia* payments, deployment of anti-depredation teams, etc.
- 9. To take measures for detection and prevention of diseases in wild elephants.
- (c) The details of the State-wise and year-wise release of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Project Elephant' during the last three years and the current year, are given in the enclosed Statement.
- (d) and (e) The Government has taken following measures under the scheme 'Project Elephant' to mitigate the problem of human-elephant conflict in the country:
  - (i) Measures are taken for improvement of wildlife habitat, viz., to augment the availability of food and water in the forests, so that the elephants do not venture out of forests in search of food and water.
  - (ii) Creation of a network of Elephant Reserves and Elephant Corridors for conservation of wild elephants.
  - (iii) Awareness programmes are conducted to sensitize the people about the Do's and Don'ts in case of human-elephant conflict situations.
  - (iv) Training programmes are conducted for forest staff and police to address the problem of human-elephant conflict.
  - (v) Setting of anti-depredation squads and development of necessary infrastructure and support facilities for immobilization of problematic elephants through tranquilization,

their translocation to the rescue centres or suitable natural habitats.

(vi) Construction of physical barriers, e.g., elephant proof trenches, boundary walls and solar powered electric fences around the sensitive areas to prevent the elephant depredation.

(vii) Payment of ex-gratia to people for injuries, loss of life or property including for crop damage caused by wild elephants.

(viii) The Chief Wildlife Wardens of States/Union Territories are empowered to permit hunting of elephants which become dangerous to human life under the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

***Statement***

*Funds Released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Project Elephant" during last three years and current financial year*

State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (as on 30.11.2011)
Andhra Pradesh	45.00	17.85	15.00	00
Arunachal Pradesh	65.00	60.00	10.00	55.00
Assam	175.19	160.26	139.55	200.00
Chhattisgarh	60.43	111.22	75.00	00
Haryana	00	00	100.00	00
Jharkhand	80.00	80.00	80.00	70.00
Karnataka	249.00	247.16	300.76	165.46
Kerala	356.80	286.70	265.39	190.00
Maharashtra	77.76	49.18	29.00	16.00
Meghalaya	50.00	80.483	103.838	00
Mizoram	00	00	00	00
Nagaland	17.45	50.00	41.30	00
Odisha	180.60	100.00	113.50	170.00
Tamil Nadu	269.163	358.58	226.879	170.00
Tripura	28.96	14.80	0	6.00
Uttar Pradesh	58.24	38.45	80.15	20.00
Uttarakhand	209.45	221.55	206.82	86.34
West Bengal	176.096	207.06	410.406	80.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>2099.139</b>	<b>990.44</b>	<b>2197.593</b>	<b>1228.80</b>

### Import/Export of Jute Products

4112. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:  
 SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
 SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:  
 SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
 SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:  
 SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:  
 SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether high production cost of jute and low Minimum Support Price (MSP) has led to hardship for jute growers and their impact on its production;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith steps taken by the Government to increase the MSP and to purchase jute directly from the jute growers to eliminate the middlemen;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to increase the import duty on jute in order to check import of cheap raw jute from neighbouring countries particularly from Bangladesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of import and export of jute products during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the concrete steps taken by the Government to augment the production and procurement the jute in the country and also to compensate the jute producing States including West Bengal who are incurring heavy losses on procurement of jute at MSP from jute growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABA LAKSHMI): (a) Minimum Support Price (MSP) for raw jute is fixed every year to protect the interest of farmers. The minimum support price is fixed by the Government on the basis of recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). While formulating the agricultural price policy, CACP takes into account various factors such as cost of production, overall demand/supply situation, domestic and international prices and effect of minimum support price on general price level. The cost of production considered by the CACP and the MSP of raw jute during the last four years is given below:

(Rs. per quintal)

Year	Cost of Production as per CACP	%age increase/decrease	MSP	%age increase/decrease
2008-09	1089	8.95%	1250	18.48%
2009-10	1193	9.55%	1375	10.00%
2010-11	1301	9.05%	1575	14.54%
2011-12	1496	14.98%	1675	6.34%

Source: CACP

(b) The Jute Corporation of India (JCI) is the nodal agency of the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India for procurement of raw jute through its 171 purchase centres and State cooperative bodies in all major jute growing states at MSP declared by the Govt. of India. The Jute Corporation of India started Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations from 12-10-2011. Till 12-12-2011, 1,20,438 quintals of different

grades of jute have been procured from farmers. Due to the mechanism in place of procurement of raw jute by JCI directly from the farmers, the prices are not allowed to fall below MSP so as to avoid hardship to the farmers as well as eliminate the middlemen.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) The exports of jute products during the last

three years and current year are as under:

Year	Quantity (in thousand MT)	Value (Rs. in crore)
2008-09	199.8	1216.16
2009-10	110.5	859.49
2010-11	199.3	1363.29
2011-12 (April-August)	76.1	575.53

Source: National Jute Board

The imports of jute products during the last three years and current year are as under:

Year	Quantity (in thousand MT)	Value (Rs. in crore)
2007-08	57.68	138.09
2008-09	70.94	202.99
2009-10	112.8	453.2
2010-11 (April-August)	48.7	215.4

Source: National Jute Board

(e) Government has taken various steps from time to time to augment the production and procurement the jute in the country. Some of important steps are as under:

(i) Jute Technology Mission (JTM) with an outlay of Rs.355 crore is being implemented during the 11th Five Year Plan. Under the JTM, several schemes are operational under the Mini Missions I, II & III which benefit jute growers and encourage them for jute production. Mini Mission-I aims towards strengthening agriculture research and development in jute sector for improving the yield and quality. Mini Mission-II is targeted towards transfer of improved technology and agronomic practices in production and post harvesting phase. Under Mini-Mission-III, market linkage of raw jute is provided in all

jute growing states.

- (ii) National Jute Board and Jute Corporation of India are working on projects with National Institute of Research on Jute & Allied Fibre Technology (NIRJAFT) and Central Research Institute for Jute and Allied Fibres (CRIJAF) to develop better jute seeds and to improve agronomical practices for jute cultivation.
- (iii) Minimum Support Price for raw jute and mesta is fixed every year to encourage farmers to grow more jute.
- (iv) Jute Corporation of India and National Jute Board has been distributing certified seeds to farmers for increasing productivity.
- (v) In order to encourage jute production, Government has continued the policy for compulsory packaging of foodgrains & Sugar in jute bags.

*[Translation]*

#### **Export of Textile Products**

4113. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO

JADHAO:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL  
TIWARI:

SHI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production and exports of textiles products has been affected due to delay in modernization, lack of domestic vis-a-vis international demand during the last year as compared to current year;

(b) if so, production and exports, product-wise in terms of value including apparel and cotton textiles/garments/man-made fibres textiles during the last three

years and the steps taken by the Government to achieve/promote the target of exports in order to increase the Indian shares in the total global trade of these items;

(c) whether the workers engaged in textiles industry are facing problems due to recent slowdown in this sector;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government for providing protection to the said workers; and

(e) the details of production and exports of cotton including the Minimum Support Price of cotton announced during the last three years and the current year and the Indian share in terms of production as compared to other countries particularly China, Bangladesh and Vietnam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No Madam. There has been an increase in production of cotton spun yarn, cloth and other textiles & clothing items in the last three years. As per latest available statistics, for the period 2008-09 to 2010-11, production of cotton increased from 4930 million kgs. to 5525 million kgs., spun yarn from 3912 million kgs to 4713 million kgs, fabric from 54966 million sq. mtr to 62542 million sq. mtrs, man-made fibre increased from 1066 million kgs to 1285 million kgs. and man-made filament yarn from 1418 million kgs. to 1550 million kgs. The foreign exchange earned by exports of textiles & clothing products during the period 2008-

09 to 2010-11 is USD 70.5 billion. Targets for 2008-09 and 2010-11 aggregated to USD 52.04 billion. No targets were set for 2009-10 due to global recession. Foreign exchange earnings from textiles exports in the current financial year (April-July 2011) are USD 10.32 billion against USD 7.75 billion during the corresponding period of financial year 2010-11. 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. to increase the Indian shares in the global trade of textiles and clothings.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The details of production and exports of cotton as estimated by CAB and Minimum Support Price (MSP) of the two basic varieties of cotton viz., Medium Staple Length Cotton having Staple Length of 24.5 to 25.5 mm with micronaire value of 4.3 to 5.1 and Long Staple Length Cotton having Staple Length of 29.5 to 30.5 mm with micronaire value of 3.5 to 4.3 announced by the Ministry of Agriculture, for the last three cotton season (Oct-Sept) i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 alongwith current cotton season 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *Cotton production and export of cotton*

Cotton Year (Oct. - Sept.)	Production (in lakh bales of 170 kgs each)	Export (in lakh bales of 170 kgs each)	Minimum Support Price in % Quintal	
			Medium Staple Length (24.5mm -25.5mm)	Long Staple Length (29.5mm -30.5mm)
2008-09	290	35	2500	3000
2009-10	305	83	2500	3000
2010-11	325 (P) *	70 (P) *	2500	3000
2011-12	356 (P) *	80 (P) *	2800	3300

P- Provisional

\* As estimated by CAB in its meeting held on 15.11.11 for the cotton season 2011-12.

As per the International Cotton Advisory Committee's monthly issue for Dec 1, 2011, the Indian share in terms of production as compared to other

countries particularly China, Bangladesh and Vietnam for the current cotton season 2011-12 is as under:

	Production in Million Tons	Production in Lakh bales of 170 kgs each	% of share on the world production
World cotton production	26.879	1581.00	--
China	7.194	423.00	26.76
India	6.052	356.00	22.51
Bangladesh	0.014	0.82	0.05
Vietnam	0.005	0.30	0.019

### **Modern Defence Equipment**

4114. DR. SANJAY SINGH:  
SHRI ANANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the defence forces still depends on conventional arms despite the introduction and availability of upgraded equipment with modern technology;

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

(c) the details of the modern arms developed in India with the state-of-the-art technology during the last two years and the reasons for considering them superior to the earlier versions; and

(d) the details of the arms manufactured by the Indian companies and exported during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The Indian Armed Forces use a mix of conventional and modern equipment. A constant endeavor for upgrading the conventional equipment, developing new technologies and acquiring contemporary systems is made through indigenous and global route in accordance with Defence Procurement Procedure.

(c) Some state-of-the-art systems developed by DRDO during the last two years include missiles,

unmanned aerial vehicles, radars, electronic warfare system, sonars, torpedos, combat vehicles, combat air rafts and communication systems.

(d) The defence products manufactured by Indian companies include various items of arms, ammunition, tanks, armoured vehicles, heavy vehicles, fighter aircrafts & helicopters, warships, missiles, electronic equipment, radars, sonars, communication equipment, etc. The export of arms to various countries included rifles, ammunition, rockets, vehicles, radars, radios, batteries, night vision devices, communication equipment, spare parts, etc.

### **Workforce in Organised/ Unorganised Sector**

4115. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:  
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:  
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
SHRI PRABHAT SINH CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has a proposal to enlist the entire work force in the organized as well as unorganized sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith their number separately in both the sectors and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is taking the services of the Anganwadi workers for providing health

and other facilities to children under child development programmes;

(d) whether these workers including the Anganwadi, Asha workers, Mid-day meal cooks etc. are paid less than the minimum wages;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the action being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) the details of schemes being implemented for providing social security, training and other welfare benefits to these section of workers in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):** (a) and (b) According to the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in 2004-05, the total number of labourers was 459 million. About 433 million (about 94%) of the total workforce is engaged in unorganized sector and 26 million on organized sector. The Government does not have any new proposal to enlist the entire workforce in the organized as well as unorganized sectors. The organized sector is already covered through social security legislations like the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948. The Government has also enacted Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act to create a framework for providing social security to unorganized workers.

(c) to (e) Under the scheme of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), a package of six services viz. Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-School Non-formal Education, Nutrition and Health Education, Immunization, Health check-up and Referral Services is offered. The latter three services are provided through the Public Health Infrastructure System by taking the services of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) etc.

ICDS scheme envisages AWWs as honorary workers from local community who can render their services on part-time basis. The scheme provides that they would be paid a fixed amount of honorarium per month as may be decided by the Government from time to time.

In a ruling of 07.12.2006 in Civil Appeal No.

4953-4957 of 1998 State of Karnataka and others Vs. Ameerbi & others, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that Anganwadi Workers/Anganwadi Helpers do not hold any civil post and Minimum Wages Act is also not applicable to them.

(f) The Government is committed to improving the conditions of workers in the unorganized sector. Under the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, National Social Security Board at the Central level has been constituted for recommending formulation of social security schemes for unorganised workers.

The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) was launched to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- per annum on a family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. More than 2,54 crore smart cards have been issued as on 30.11.2010. RSBY has been extended to building and other construction workers, street vendors, beedi workers, MGNREGA beneficiaries who have worked for more than 15 days during the preceding financial year and domestic Workers.

The Government has launched the Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) to provide insurance against death and disability.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme has been expanded by revising the criteria of eligibility. All citizens above the age of 65 years and living below poverty line are eligible for benefits under the scheme. To expand the old age protection cover, the Government has now reduced the age for eligibility of pension from 65 years to 60 years and for the persons above the age of 80 years the amount has been raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per month.

The Government is implementing various other employment generation/social security schemes for workers in the unorganized sector, such as Swarnjayanti Gram Swaarojgar Yojana, Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rajgar Yojana, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, Handloom Weavers' comprehensive Welfare Schemes, Handicraft

Artisans' comprehensive Welfare Schemes, Pension to Mastercrafts persons, National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension, Janshree Bima Yojana New Pension Schemes (Swavalamban scheme) through various Ministries/Departments.

The Government has constituted Welfare Funds for some categories of workers like beedi, cine and non-coal mine workers in the unorganised sector. The Welfare Funds are utilized to provide for financial measures to promote the welfare for workers including women workers engaged in these occupations. The welfare measures include health & medical care, insurance, housing, education, recreation, water supply, maternity benefits etc.

*[Translation]*

#### **Emission of Green House Gases**

4116. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:  
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

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

- (a) the quantum of emission of greenhouse gases in the country, State-wise alongwith the reasons therefor;
- (b) the adverse effects of greenhouse gases on environment and mankind;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any action to prevent emission of greenhouse gases from crops and crop residues;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof; and
- (e) the action taken by the Government against the persons found guilty of violating norms of emission of gases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) A report on 'India: Greenhouse Gas inventory-2007' was published by this Ministry in May, 2010. According to the report, the net Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from India in 2007

with Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) were 1727.71 million tons of Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) equivalent (eq). India's per capita CO<sub>2</sub> eq emissions including LULUCF were 1.5 tons/capita in 2007. However, State-wise net emission of GHG are not estimated.

According to the Fourth Assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the GHG emissions cause warming and induce many changes in the global climate system with likelihood of causing adverse impacts in various sectors such as water resources, agriculture, forests, natural ecosystems, coastal zones, health, energy and infrastructure.

(c) to (e) There is no regulatory measure to prevent emission of GHG from crops and crop residues. Further, there are no norms laid down for emissions of GHG in other sectors. Government of India has announced that it will endeavour to reduce emissions intensity of its gross domestic product by 20-25% by 2020 in comparison with the 2005 level without reckoning emission from the agriculture sector. This is a voluntary measure.

*[English]*

#### **Sericulture Industry**

4117. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:  
SHRI SYED SHANNAWAZ HUSSAIN:  
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:  
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:  
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:  
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the sericulture farmers are committing suicide due to decline in prices of cocoons particularly in Karnataka during the last three years;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any survey to find out the reasons for the same alongwith the measures taken by the Government to encourage sericulture farmers;
- (c) the details of production/consumption and

export of silk in the country during the last three years and the current year and the steps taken by the Central Silk Board to expand the ongoing schemes in order to enhance the production and export of silk; and

(d) the fund allocated for development of sericulture in the country including Karnataka during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No such incident has come to notice.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The silk industry in India is showing a steady increase in the production of Raw Silk in the country. Total Raw silk production in India during the last 3 years (2008-09 to 2010-11) is furnished below:

Year	Raw Silk production (in M.Ts)	Consumption (in M.Ts)
2008-09	18,370	27,400
2009-10	19,690	28,300
2010-11	20,410	29,300
2011-12	23,230 (anticipated) 10,062 (actual till September, 2011)	30,250 (anticipated)

Export earnings from Silk-Goods for the last three years (2008-09 to 2010-11) and for current year 2011-12 (till August, 2011) is given below:

Sl. No.	Item of Exports	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11*		2011-12#	
		Crore	Rs.	Mn. LS\$	Crore	Rs.	Mn.USS	Crore	Rs.
1.	Natural Silk Yarn, Fabrics, Made ups	2127.72	462.65	1971.98	415.59	2123.21	466.03	379.33	84.75
2.	Readymade Garments	986.57	214.52	854.95	180.18	683.31	149.98	569.27	127.18
3.	Silk Carpets	58.67	12.76	40.59	8.55	21.10	4.63	3.40	0.76
4.	Silk Waste	5.23	1.14	24.92	5.25	36.14	7.93	9.98	2.23
Total		3178.19	691.06	2892.44	609.57	2863.76	628.57	961.98	214.92

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata \* Provisional # Till August, 2011

Steps taken by Central Silk Board (CSB) to enhance the silk production:

In order to increase the production of silk in the country, the Central Silk Board/MoT is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz "Catalytic Development Programme" (CDP) in collaboration with sericulture departments in all the States, during the XI Plan. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to the stakeholders of silk industry in the country through

the respective State Governments. The components under CDP envisaged development and expansion of host plant, development of farm and post cocoon infrastructure, up-gradation of reeling and processing technologies in silk, Enterprise Development Programme, support for extension and publicity etc. The components under CDP are beneficial for both existing and new farmers for practicing sericulture.

The following measures have been taken to

increase the silk production in the country and to make it competitive with the global markets:

- Strengthening the Research & Development systems to improve the levels of cocoon production and productivity.
- Evolving new Bivoltine Breeds with assistance from the Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) through R&D institutes. Commercial Exploitation of these breeds has resulted in the production of International Standard Import Substitute grade of mulberry raw silk in the country.
- Development of new varieties of mulberry plants with higher yields resulting in significant improvement in silk productivity.
- Implementing Silkworm Seed Act to bring quality standards in silkworm seed production to improve the productivity and quality of silk.
- Encouraging production of value added mulberry and Vanya Silk products with internationally acceptable design input with the help of well known designers and popularization of the same through exhibitions both at domestic and international levels.
- Launching of "Silk Mark" scheme which is a "Hall-Mark" for the products made from pure natural Silk and it guarantees the purity of silk products. It also plays an important role in brand promotion of Indian Silk in domestic and Export markets.

- Establishment of Automatic Reeling Units in AP, TN & Karnataka:

6 Automatic Reeling Machines (ARM) have already been established during tenth and XI Plan, two in the state of Karnataka- at Ramanagaram & Channapatna, two in Andhra Pradesh at Janagaon & Hindupur and two in Tamil Nadu at Gobichettipalayam & Tiruppur. During the remaining period of XI Plan, one more ARM Unit is to be established in Tamil Nadu at Edappadi in Salem district.

**Establishment of Certified Multi-end Reeling Units:**

203 multi end reeling units (186 units of 10 basins and 17 units of 20 basins) have been sanctioned and CSB's share of subsidy has been released for its establishment.

- Support for certified Handlooms and looms up-gradation:

Based on the proposals received from the State Governments, the Board has sanctioned 4,513 Certified Handlooms and 9,523 loom up-gradation. CSB's share of subsidy have also been released.

- Establishment of Eri Spun Silk Mills:

Three Eri Spun Silk Mills have been established at Hindupur (in AP), Kokrajhar & Guwahati (in Assam). These Units have started commercial production. One more unit is to be set up at Raipur in Chhattisgarh state.

(d) The fund allocated under CDP for development of sericulture in the country including Karnataka during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
CDP Funds allocated for all States	Allocation for Karnataka all States	CDP Funds allocated for Karnataka	Allocation for all States	CDP Funds allocated for Karnataka	Allocation for
9074.75	1876.63	14406.22	2355.10	26089.20	5757.67

**Inter-Linking of Forest Guards and Department**

4118. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
 SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
 KHATGAONKAR:  
 SHRI C.M. CHANG:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce an Information Technology (IT) project connecting the Department of Forests and forest guards directly and also further linked with the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details of the project and the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Government has allocated any funds in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time-frame fixed for completion of the Project?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

**Plantation of Trees**

4119. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR:  
 SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP  
 NARAYANRAO:  
 SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:  
 SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) whether excessive cutting of trees and forests in the name of economic development is having

adverse impact on environment in the country including Delhi;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the number of complaints received in the country including Delhi and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has proposed or proposes to launch any plan for compulsory tree plantation against cutting of trees in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of trees planted under the said scheme in Delhi, Location-wise, till date; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) Diversion of forest land and cutting of trees available thereon for non-forest purposes, including for implementation of economic development projects, requires prior approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. To mitigate adverse impacts of the diversion of forest land and cutting of trees on environment, Central Government while according approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 stipulates a condition that the State/ UT Government shall raise compensatory afforestation on the non-forest land equal in extent to the forest land diverted for non-forest purposes from the funds realised from the concerned user agency. The Central Government while according approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 also stipulates that the non-forest land identified for creation of compensatory afforestation shall be transferred and mutated in favour of the State/ UT Forest Department and be notified as Reserved Forest or Protected Forest under the Indian Forest Act, 1927.

In case of the projects belonging to Central Government or Central Government Undertakings compensatory afforestation may be raised on the degraded forest land, double in extent to the forest

land required to be diverted for non-forest purposes. In case of non-availability of appropriate non-forest land for creation of compensatory afforestation, duly certified by the Chief Secretary of the State/UT concerned, for the projects other than those belonging to Central Government or Central Government Undertakings also compensatory afforestation may be raised on degraded forest land double in extent to the forest land required to be diverted for non-forestry purposes. In case a project involves diversion of forest land up to one hectare, plantation of ten times the number of trees likely to be felled are required to be carried out by way of compensatory afforestation.

As per the information received from the Government of NCT of Delhi, as on 31st October 2011, total 1,03,500 plants of 46 species indigenous to ridge have been planted by South Forest Division in Satbari, Sahurpur and Asola villages.

*[English]*

#### **Irregularities in Procurement of Coal and Limestone**

4120. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:  
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any instance of irregularity in the tender floated by the Raw Material Division of Steel Authority of India Limited for raising, sizing, transporting and wagon loading of limestone of Bhawanpur limestone mines in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter;

(c) whether cases of irregularities in the purchase of coking coal by the public sector steel companies have been reported during the last three years;

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

(e) whether the Government has constituted any Committee to look into these irregularities;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the terms of reference set for the said Committee; and

(g) the time-frame by which the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Raw Material Division under the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) floated two tenders dated 25.11.10 and 26.11.10 for composite mining work at Bhawanpur Limestone mines and at Tulsidamar dolomite mines respectively. SAIL has reported that certain complaints were received alleging submission of fake documentation by bidders in the tenders. These issues were investigated and the tender in respect of Tulsidamar dolomite mines was cancelled on finding the allegations to be substantiated. Since the ineligible bidder was common party to both tenders, Bhawanpur Mines tender was subsequently awarded to the only eligible party left following due procedure.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (g) A Committee has recently been constituted in the Ministry with terms of reference for looking into need for rationalizing the procurement procedure for coking coal, acquisition of coking coal mines abroad and optimizing the use of coking coal by the Steel PSUs etc. and is due to submit its report by January, 2012.

*[Translation]*

#### **Welfare of Unorganised Sector**

4121. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATEL:

SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

SHRI NATHUBHAI GOMANBHAI PATEL:

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

(a) the number of workers in the unorganised sector, State-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 has been implemented by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated for their social security fund, State-wise including Chhattisgarh during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government is facing any problem in enforcing the said Act;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the extent to which the interests of the workers of the unorganised sector are being protected?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) According to the survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in 2004-05, 43.3 crore workers were in the unorganized sector which constituted about 94% of the total labour force. State-wise estimated number of unorganized workers including Chhattisgarh is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (f) With a view to providing social security to unorganized workers, the Government enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The National Social Security Board under the said Act was constituted in August, 2009 to recommend social security schemes, viz. life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Government for unorganized workers. State Governments have also been directed to constitute State Social Security Board in their States and to formulate social security schemes. At the central level, schemes like Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) etc. are being implemented from 01.04.2008. Details of the funds released to the States including Chhattisgarh during the last three years under RSBY are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

National Social Security Fund for unorganized sector workers has also been constituted to support social security schemes for these workers. Funds will be released for social security schemes as and when they are formulated and approved by the National Social Security Fund Committee.

### **Statement-I**

#### *State-wise Estimated numbers of Unorganised Workers(in Crore Approx.)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Unorganised Sector
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.84
2.	Assam	1.00
3.	Bihar	2.76
4.	Gujarat	2.35
5.	Haryana	0.87
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.30
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.43
8.	Karnataka	2.54
9.	Kerala	1.37
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2.72
11.	Maharashtra	4.47
12.	Odisha	1.71
13.	Punjab	1.03
14.	Rajasthan	2.57
15.	Tamil Nadu	2.90
16.	Uttar Pradesh	6.42
17.	West Bengal	3.15
18.	Jharkhand	0.11
19.	Chhattisgarh	1.05
20.	Uttrakhand	0.38
22.	Other States	1.33
Total		43.30

Source- NSSO Employment and Unemployment Survey - 2004-05

***Statement-II****Amount of Central Share Released*

Sl. No.	Name of State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 upto 30.11.2011
1.	Gujarat	225643646	87713545	343142968	448588775
2.	Punjab	16045480	59448426	58851448	38702293
3.	Tamil Nadu	16108518	26874987	0	0
4.	Himachal Pradesh	17531335	16424305	68137697	55822579
5.	Haryana	134264136	270959665	180955446	114623977
6.	Bihar	47514027	319840734	558609116	777069359
7.	Kerala	137109248	183391322	526891880	0
8.	West Bengal	25150320	200796334	506335682	870270325
9.	Maharashtra	8944299	371772336	339225072	426271334
10.	Uttarakhand	0	24325476	36686084	61430500
11.	Uttar Pradesh	297289638	690965169	1623383206	841593235
12.	Jharkhand	52392456	89129799	114855777	236582256
13.	Chandigarh	0	2044616	2085200	0
14.	Delhi	21506857	14662950	74651575	38978918
15.	Chhattisgarh	0	160628600	225204806	315838158
16.	Assam	0	7670286	74309260	34784501
17.	Nagaland	0	23982349	22908242	0
18.	Tripura	0	66789826	68098618	0
19.	Meghalaya	0	7713085	12420030	0
20.	Goa	0	0	1517920	0
21.	Karnataka	0	0	49107797	0
22.	Odisha	0	0	204357326	11978010
23.	Manipur	0	0	10610305	
<b>Total</b>		<b>999499960</b>	<b>2625133810</b>	<b>5091735150</b>	<b>4283144525</b>

\* Government of Goa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu has participated in the scheme but discontinued.

[English]

**Driving License for Differently  
Abled Persons**

4122. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY:  
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

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

(a) whether differently abled persons who can drive automatic four wheeler/Light Motor Vehicles (without gear) are eligible to have driving license;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the procedure to get a license for automatic four wheelers/Light Motor Vehicles;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to bring in a legislation with an objective to provide driving licenses to these differently abled persons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Provisions regarding licensing of drivers of motor vehicles are contained in Chapter II of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. Proviso to sub-section (4) of section 8 of the said Act provides that a learner's license limited to driving an invalid carriage may be issued to the applicant, if the licensing authority is satisfied that he is fit to drive such a carriage. Detailed procedure for issue of driving license has been laid down in Chapter II of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

**Extinction of Animals**

4123. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':  
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether the Government has complete data of species of animals in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide complete data of species of animals and the time by which the data are likely to be available in the country;

(e) whether any survey has been conducted with regard the animals on the verge of extinction in the country;

(f) if so, the details thereof, specie-wise; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government for protection of such animals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The complete list of data of species till 2010 is available with the Zoological Survey of India. The list of the taxonomic group-wise number of species found in India is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The Zoological Survey of India has prepared a "VISION document 2020" for conducting surveys throughout the country to update the 2010 list.

(e) and (f) Zoological Survey of India conducts regular status survey of endangered species. List of documents relating to status survey of some species is enclosed as Statement-II.

(g) The Ministry provides financial assistance to the State Governments under the component "recovery programmes for critically endangered species" of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats".

**Statement-I**

*Estimated Faunal Diversity in India (Updated  
January 2011)*

Taxonomic Group	No. of species reported in India
1	2
Protista (protozoa) Animalia	2577

1	2	1	2
Mesozoa	10	Echinodermata	765
Porifera	500	Hemichordata	12
Cnideria	956	Chordata	5131
Ctenophora	12	Protochordates	115
Platyhelminthes	1628	Pisces	2634
Rotifera	330	Amphibia	288
Gastrotricha	100	Reptilia	460
Kinorhyncha	10	Aves	480
Nematoda	2872	Mammals	397
Acanthocephala	229	Total	184909
Sipuncula	35		
Mollusca	5152		
Echiura	43		
Annelida	841		
Onychophora	1		
Arthropoda	71339		
Crustacea	2941		
Insecta	81238		
Arachnida	5829		
Pycnogonica	17		
Chilopoda	100		
Diplopoda	162		
Sympyla	4		
Merostornata	9		
Phoronida	3		
Bryozoa (Ectoprocta)	200		
Entoprocta	10		
Brachiopoda	3		
Chaetognatha	30		
Tardigrades	30		

**Statement-I***Status Survey of Endangered Species*

1. Report-1. Golden Langur (*Prebytis gee Khajuria*), Phayre's Leaf Monkey, Hispid Hare (*Caprolagus hispidus*) (Pearson) 1994
2. Status and review of the western Tragopan (*Tragopan melanophaeus*) in India 2002
3. Wroughton's Free tailed bat (*Otomops wroughtoni*) 2003.
4. Status of Himalayan Marmot 2006.
5. Status of Kiang: J.R.B. Alfred et al. 2006
6. Status of Indian Edible-nest Swiftlet (*Colococia unicolor*) (Jerdn) in Western Ghats and Arabian Sea, India 2007.
7. Status of Himalayan Salamander 2007.
8. Status of Ecology and behavior of Antelope *cervicapra* (Linnaeus, 1758) in proposed community reserve for Black-buck, Ganjam district, Orissa, India 2010.
9. Status of *Trochus niloticus* (Linnaeus, 1767) in Andaman and Nicobar Islands 2010.

[English]

**Status of Manas National Park**

4124. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Heritage Committee (WHC) has restored the status of 'Manas National Park' in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith any condition set by the UNESCO in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to submit an action taken report on the upgradation work to World Heritage Committee (WHC) by February, 2012; 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) to (e) The UNESCO World Heritage Committee (WHC) has removed Manas National Park, Assam, from the "List of World Heritage Sites in Danger" due to improvement in conservation and management status of the National Park. This decision was announced during the 35th Session of the WHC in Paris held during 19-29th June 2011. The decision calls for a report confirming that the Manas Tiger Conservation Foundation is operational and sustainable finance arrangements are in place for proper management of the property. It also seeks information on the progress achieved in the implementation of the integrated monitoring system and swamp deer recovery plan, as well as a comprehensive tourism management plan, by 1st February 2012 for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

State Government of Assam has already been requested for submission of the report to the Ministry of Environment and Forests, *inter alia*, containing details sought by World Heritage Committee for onward transmission to the World Heritage Committee before the prescribed date.

**Review of Working of MES**

4125. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT: SHRI SOMABHAI GANDALAL KOLI PATEL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jafa Committee, constituted by the Government to review the working of the Military Engineer Services (MES), has recommended for interchangeable posting at senior posts including Deputy Director Generals, Directors, etc. between Service officers and Civilian officers to bring about improvement in the working of the organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of implementation of the said recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Recommendation No.20 which is one of the 58 recommendations made by the Jafa Committee in respect of MES states that except the posts of E-in-C, Deputy E-in-C, DGW, DG(Pers) and ADG(Systems & Training), all senior posts may be interchangeable between Service Officers and Civilian Officers. These recommendations broadly relate to review of MES establishment & manpower, capital projects and maintenance, quality control and cadre reviews, manning policy, training and development, discipline, motivation and morale etc. of MES. Most of these recommendations involve policy issues of recruitment, cadre structuring etc. involving consultation and concurrence from other agencies like DoPT, UPSC etc. and are under examination in consultation with Service Hqrs.

**Construction Projects**

4126. SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA: SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Malaysian companies have, so far, completed 52 construction projects in India, while 22 projects are currently under various stages of implementation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (Dr. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) 32 highway projects of National Highways Authority of India have been completed and 4 highway projects are currently under implementation involving participation of Malaysian companies. Project wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*NHAI projects undertaken by agencies having Malaysian nationality*

Sl. No.	Stretch	NH No.	State Name	Agency	Nationality of Agency
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A. Completed projects</b>					
1.	Vijayawada - Chilkaluripet Package I	5	Andhra Pradesh	IJM - Gayatri	Malaysian - Indian JV
2.	Vijayawada - Chilkaluripet Package II	5	Andhra Pradesh	IJM - Gayatri	Malaysian - Indian JV
3.	Vijayawada - Chilkaluripet Package III	5	Andhra Pradesh	IJM - Gayatri	Malaysian - Indian JV
4.	Nandigama - Vijayawada	9	Andhra Pradesh	BSC - RBM - PATI (JV)	Indian - Malaysian JV
5.	Nandigama - Vijayawada	9	Andhra Pradesh	C1DB1 Malaysia	Malaysian
6.	Eluru-Vijayawada Package V	5	Andhra Pradesh	Madhucon Projects Ltd. - Binapuri (JV)	Indian - Malaysian JV
7.	Ankapalli - Tuni	5	Andhra Pradesh	GMR-Tuni-Ankapalli Express Ltd.	Indian - Malaysian JV
8.	Chilkaluripet - Ongole (AP-13)	5	Andhra Pradesh	IJM - Gayatri	Malaysian - Indian JV
9.	Ongole - Kavali (AP-12)	5	Andhra Pradesh	HO - HUP - Simplex (JV)	Malaysian - Indian JV
10.	Nellore - Tada (AP-7)	5	Andhra Pradesh	CIDBI Malaysia	Malaysian - Indian JV
11.	Ratanpur - Himatnagar (UG-111)	8	Gujarat	Mudajaya - IRB	Malaysian - Indian JV
12.	Gurgaon - Kotputli	8	Haryana[55]/ Rajasthan[71]	BSC - RBM - PATI (JV)	Indian - Malaysian JV
13.	Gorhar - Barwa Adda (TNHP/V-C)	2	Jharkhand	Progressive Construction Ltd. -Sunway Berhad (JV)	Indian - Malaysian JV

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Barwa Adda - Barakar	2	Jharkhand	BSC - RBM - PATI (JV)	Indian - Malaysian JV
15.	Belgaum - Dharwad	4	Karnataka	Sunway Construction Ltd.-Berhad & RN Shetty & Co.	Malaysian - Indian JV
16.	Chitradurga - Sira	4	Karnataka	UEM - ESSAR (JV)	Malaysian - Indian JV
17.	Belgaum Bypass	4	Karnataka	Sunway Construction Ltd.-Berhad & RN Shetty & Co.	Malaysian - Indian JV
18.	Bhogpur to Jalandhar (NS-16/PB)	1A	Punjab	Bumi Highway	Malaysian
19.	Mahua-Jaipur	11	Rajasthan	JMTPL(I) Corporation Project	Malaysian
20.	Gulabpura - Bhilwara Bypass (KU-III)	79	Rajasthan	ECSB - JSRC (JV)	Malaysian - Indian JV
21.	Chittorgarh - Mangalwar (K.U-V)	76	Rajasthan	Madhucon Projects Ltd. - Binapuri (JV)	Indian - Malaysian JV
22.	RJ/MP Border to Kota (RJ-9)	76	Rajasthan	Sunway Construction Ltd.	Malaysian
23.	Tambaram - Tindivanam	45	Tamil Nadu	Tambaram- Tindivanam Express way Pvt. Ltd. (Consortium of GMR Consortium & UE Malaysia)	Indian - Malaysian JV
24.	Chennai Bypass Phase I	4, 45	Tamil Nadu	1JM - SATYAM Construction Ltd.	Malaysian - Indian JV
25.	Ulundurpet - Padalur (Pkg- VI-B)	45	Tamil Nadu	IJM - Sapoorji Pallonji (JV) (Trichy tollway Pvt. Ltd.)	Malaysian - Indian JV
26.	Orai to Jhansi (UP-4)	25	Uttar Pradesh	Sunway Construction Ltd.	Malaysian

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Etawah - Rajpur (GTRIP/I-C)	2	Uttar Pradesh	PATI - BEL (JV)	Malaysian - Indian JV
28.	Varanasi - Mohania (GTRIP/IV-A)	2	Uttar Pradesh [55]/Bihar [21]	Progressive Construction Ltd.-Sunway Berhad (JV)	Indian - Malaysian JV
29.	Raniganj - Panagarh	2	West Bengal	BSC - RBM - PATI (JV)	Indian - Malaysian JV
30.	Panagarh - Palsit	2	West Bengal	Gamuda Malaysia -WCT Malaysia	Malaysian
31.	Dhankuni - Kolaghat (WB-I)	6	West Bengal	RBM - PATI (JV)	Malaysian
32.	Palsit - Dankuni	2	West Bengal	Consortium of Gomuda (Malaysia) & WCT Engineering (Malaysia)	Malaysian

**B.Under implementation projects**

1	Chilkaluripet - Vijayawada (Six lane)	5	Andhra Pradesh	IJM Corporation Berhad - IDFC Ltd.	Malaysian - Indian JV
2	4 laning of Jetpur-Somnath section of NH-8D (approved length 127.6)	8D	Gujarat	IDFC-PLUS Expressway Berhad Consortium	Indian-Malaysian (JV)
3	NH Connectivity to ICTT Vallarpadam	47C	Kerala	Suncon - Soma (JV)	Malaysian - Indian JV
4	Lalitpur - Sagar (ADB-1I/C-4)	26	Madhya Pradesh	IJM Corporation	Malaysian

**Price of Spices**

4127. SHRIMATI J. SHANCHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of garlic have risen sharply during the past few months;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to check further increase in the prices of garlic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The prices of garlic have not increased sharply during the past few months till October 2011. Only in the month of

November, 2011 the average prices of garlic increased to Rs. 85.00 per kg as compared to Rs.47.50 per kg in the month of October, 2011 because of the off season and reported higher demand for seed material against short supply in domestic market.

(c) The most effective measure for stabilizing prices of horticulture products including garlic is to establish good Post Harvest Management infrastructure in the country for which Government provides assistance under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Horticulture Mission for North-East and Himalayan States (HMNEH). This includes establishment of cold storages, setting up of terminal markets, whole sale markets and rural primary markets/apni mandies to ensure adequate supply of Horticulture produce to the consumers at reasonable prices and also to provide remunerative returns to the farmers. National Horticulture Board (NHB) is also implementing a scheme "Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/ Expansion/ Modernization of Cold Storages for Horticulture Produce" which includes garlic as well.

*[Translation]*

#### **Disposal of Plastic Wastes**

4128. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines regarding plastic management and disposal of the plastic wastes in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has notified the Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011,

as amended. These Rules have provisions for plastic waste management, wherein municipal authority are responsible for setting up, operationalisation and coordination of the waste management system and for performing the associated functions such as collection, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of plastic waste. They are required to set up collection centers for plastic waste involving manufacturers in line with the principle of extended producers responsibility and to ensure its channelisation to recyclers, create awareness among, engage agencies or groups working in waste management including waste pickers and to ensure that open burning of plastic waste is not permitted. The municipal authority may determine the minimum price for plastic carry bags and that no carry bags shall be made available free of cost to consumers. The municipal authority shall encourage the use of plastic waste by adopting suitable technology such as road construction, co-incineration etc. 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 this purpose.

#### **Yamuna River Development Authority**

4129. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received any recommendation from high level committee for constitution of Yamuna River Development Authority on the lines of Ganga Basin River Authority;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the recommendations made therein; and
- (c) the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) High Powered

Committee for Yamuna River Development, set up by the Government in 2007, in its report, has made recommendations, *inter-alia*; for setting up of a Yamuna River Development Authority and implementation of projects e.g construction of upstream storages, interceptor sewer, expansion of existing sewage treatment capacity and sewerage network, Yamuna river front development, public awareness, development, management and utilization of ground water from the flood plains, management of dairies, slaughterhouses and dhobi ghats. The Yamuna River Development Authority has been constituted under the chairmanship of Lieutenant Governor, Delhi.

(c) Government of India is implementing Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) in a phased manner to supplement the efforts of State Governments. The works taken up under YAP include interception and diversion of sewage, setting up of sewage treatment plants, creation of low cost sanitation facilities, setting up of electric/improved wood crematoria and river front development. An interceptor sewer project has been approved by the Central Government under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission at a cost of Rs. 1357 crore.

Delhi Jal Board has prepared schemes for laying of interceptor sewers along three major drains namely Najafgarh, Shahdara and Supplementary, augmentation of sewage treatment capacity, rehabilitation of trunk sewers, laying of sewerage system in unsewered colonies and rural areas and desilting of peripheral/internal sewers.

*[English]*

#### **Amendment of Labour Laws**

4130. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to review/amend the Labour and Industrial laws keeping

in view the problems of labourers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the worker may remain on contract for five years or more and may never become permanent;

(d) whether big companies adopt various strategies like ancillarisation, outsourcing and dispersed production network to take advantage of flexibility that smaller firms enjoyed; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):** (a) and (b) Review/ amendment of labour laws is a continuous process and amendments are made in labour laws from time to time keeping in view, *inter-alia*, the problems of the labourers. 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.

(c) There is no provision for regularization of contract worker under the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970.

(d) and (e) The big companies are adopting various strategies like ancillarisation, outsourcing and dispersed production network, but there is no specific evidence to suggest that this strategy is being adopted to take advantage of flexibility that smaller firms enjoyed.

#### **3G Airwave Auction Model in Highway Projects**

4131. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to replicate the hugely successful 3G airwave auction model in highway projects to cut down costs and increase transparency;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the system will work on the concept of the developer quoting the lowest internal rate of return in open auction bids;

(d) if so, whether the new system based on lowest internal rate of return will ensure low margin and minimize outflows of Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No Madam.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

#### **Raising of Funds for Development of Roads**

4132. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:

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

(a) whether National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) is likely to raise/ proposes to allow private players to raise money through infrastructure bonds for the development of roads;

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

(c) whether NHAI has also decided to make e-tendering mandatory for all road projects from the next year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) It is proposed in the Union Budget for the year 2011-12 to allow National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) to raise Rs. 10,000 crores through issue of Tax-free Bonds. During the current

financial year NHAI has raised Rs. 1330 crores only through issuance of Capital Gain Tax Exemption (CGTE) Bonds under Section-54EC of the Income Tax Act, 1961. No other infrastructure bonds have been issued by NHAI for development of roads during 2011-12.

(c) and (d) E-tendering in NHAI has been introduced for all road projects from Request for Qualification (RFQ) and Request for Proposal (RFP) stage with effect from 10.10.2011.

*[Translation]*

#### **NHS Under BOT**

4133. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

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

(a) the details of National Highways (NHs) being developed under Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) mode in Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh and Odisha under the various phases of the National Highways Development Project (NHDP) alongwith the number of roads/NHs on which toll-tax is being charged;

(b) the original cost of these projects and the time-limit fixed for the execution of each project;

(c) whether there is any delay in projects;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor, projectwise;

(e) whether the Government has received complaints regarding violation of terms and conditions of the agreement by some construction companies who have been assigned with the construction work of said roads/NHs; and

(f) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Details are enclosed as Statement.

(e) No Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

**Statement***List of BOT Projects in the state of Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Rajasthan*

Sl.	Stretch	NHNo.	Total Length (In Km)	Date of start	Date of completion as per anticipated completion	TPC (Rs. Cr.)	Reasons for delay	Whether tolling has commenced	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<b>1. Chhattisgarh, Under implementation</b>									
1	End of Durg Bypass - Chhattisgarh/ Maharashtra Border	6	82.685	Jan. 2008	Jan-2011	464	1. Delay in progress of work caused mainly due to poor management of Concessionaire. 2. Delay in construction of flyover in Rajnandgaon town due to non-removal of structures/encroachment. 3. Delay in construction of underpass due to hindrance created by people	No	
<b>2 Four laning of Odisha/Chhattisgarh Border Aurang section</b>									
2	Four laning of Odisha/Chhattisgarh Border Aurang section	6	150.4	*		1232	No delay	No	
<b>3 Aurang - Raipur</b>									
3	Aurang - Raipur	6	43.485	April. 2006	Jan-2009	Dec-2011	190	1. Delay in financial closure, signing of State Support Agreement, land acquisition including removal of encroachment, shifting of utilities, electrical line & water pipeline. 2. Delay due to poor management of	No

1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Concessionaire and inadequate resources.									
4	4-Laning of Raipur - Bilaspur	200	126.525	*		1216.03		No delas	No
5	Durg Bypass (2 lane completed in Jan 2001, additional 2 lane under implementation)	6	18 April. 2001	1	Sep.-13	Sep.-13	127.94	No delay	No
6	4-Laning of Angul - Sambalpur	42	153	*		1220.32	No delay *	No	
7	Six Laning of Chandikhol-Jagatpur-Bhubaneswar (Approved Length 61 Km)	5	67	*		1047	No delay	Yes	
8	Bhubneswar-Puri (Approved Length 59 Km)	203	67	*		500.29	No delay	No	
9	Panikholi-Rimoli (Approved Length 106 Km)	215	163	*		1410	No delay	No	
10	Sambalpur-Baragarh-Chattisgath/Odisha Border	6	88	*		909	No delay	No	

## 2. Odisha

### Under implementation project

1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11	4-Laning of Cuttak - Angul	42	112	*		1123.69		No delay	No
12	Rimoli - Roxy - Rajamunda(Approved Length 163Km)	215	96	*		586		No delay	No
<b>3. Rajasthan, Under implementation</b>									
13	Reengus - Sikar	11	43.887	*		333.51		No delay	No
14	Jaipur-Reengus (Approved Length 52.65 Km)	11	54	August, 2010	Feb. 2013	Feb 2013		No delay	No
15	Kota - Jhalawar	12	88.09	*		530.01		No delay	No
16	Deoli - Kota	12	83	Jan.	Jul- 2011	Jul- 2013	593	No delay	No
17	Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli (Approved Length 148.77 Km)	12	150	June, 2010	Dec- 2012	Dec- 2012	792.06	No delay	No
18	Beawar-Pali-Pindwara (Approved Length - 246 Km)	14	244.12	*		2388		No delay	No
19	Kishangath- Ajmer-Beawar	8	82	Nov. 2009	May- 2012	May- 2012	795	No delay	No
20	Gurgaon - Kotputli - Jaipur (Six lane)	8	225.6	April. 2009	Oct-2011	Jun-2012	1673.7	Delay in initial mobilisation, slow progress of concessionaire. Delay in land acquisition. Delay due to revision of compensation by Haryana State. Additional work in the	Yes

1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
scope of the project owing to public representations.									
21	Six Laning of Kishangath - Udaipur-Ahmedabad	79A. 79, 76 & 8	555.5	*		5387.3		No delay	No
22	Bharatpur-Mahua	11	57	April, 2006	Jan-2009	Mar-2009	Slight delay due to force majeure	Yes	
23	Mahua-Jaipur	11	108	March, 2006	Mar-2009	Sep-2009	Delay due to land acquisition and forest issues	Yes	
24	ROB at Kishangarh	8	1	March, 1998	Feb-2000	Feb-2000	No delay	No	
25	Mahapura (near Jaipur) - Kishangarh (6 Lane)	8	90.38	April, 2003	Sep-2005	Mar-2005	No delay	Yes	
26	Palanpur to Swaroopganj (Rajasthan -42 km & Gujarat-34 km)	14	76	Sept. 2006	Mar-2009	Mar-09	No delay	Yes	
27	Agra - Bharatpur	11	45	Sept. 2006	Mar-2009	Jun-2009	Slight delay on part of concessionaire	Yes	

\* Appointed date is yet to be fixed and construction work at site is yet to commence

### Allotment of Land on Lease

4134. SHRI NATHUBHAI GOMANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry allots land on lease;

(b) if so, whether Government takes back the land after expiry of the lease;

(c) whether there are instances when such lands have not been taken back; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) The Cantonment Code, 1899, 1912 and Cantonment Land Administration Rules (CLAR), 1925 & 1937 provide for lease of defence land. Accordingly, leases have been given in perpetuity or for fixed terms. Some of the leases provide for renewal clauses also. On expiry of the terms of leases, they are dealt with as per their terms and conditions. Terms of a number of Cantonment Code leases have expired. The Government have yet to take a decision on their extension or cancellation.

### Medical Schemes for Beedi Workers

4135. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Beedi workers in the country including the Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh have been provided medical assistance under the diversified medical assistance scheme;

(b) if so, the year-wise number of such workers provided medical treatment during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of entertainment activities organised for the said workers and their families during the said period alongwith the amount spent on the same;

(d) the number of workers who have been provided economic assistance in the district under the revised integrated housing scheme during the said period;

(e) whether the funds allocated for the above scheme have not been fully utilised; and

(f) if so, the details of the measures to be taken for the full utilisation of the allocated funds?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The year-wise number of beedi workers provided medical treatment are as under:

(Figures in lakh)

2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Up to Oct. 2011)
1.42	3.31	3.68	1.98

(c) The details of entertainment activities organised and the amount spent on the same are as

under:

(i) Sports, Games, Social and Cultural Activities.

(Amount in lakh)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Up to Oct;2011)
Number of events	4	8	8	4
Expenditure	1.60	1.79	2.89	1.60

(ii) Holiday Home.

Year	No. of workers	Amount spent in Rs.
2008-09	3631	504355
2009-10	1491	503444
2010-2011	1621	596064
2011-2012 (Upto November, 2011)	0	0

(d) The number of workers who have been provided economic assistance in Sagar district are as under:

2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
542	1384	1250

The proposals for the current year are under consideration of the Government.

(e) and (f) The funds allocated under the scheme have been fully utilised.

*[English]*

#### **Funds for Forestry Projects**

4136. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYNA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign country especially Japan proposes to finance some phases of forestry

projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Karnataka during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the funds allocated and released in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Twelve Externally Aided Projects are funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Government of Japan. Of these 12 projects, one project is a Central sector project on 'Capacity Development for Forest Management and Training of Personnel' under implementation in various States. The other eleven projects are State sector projects which are implemented in ten different States, as two projects are concurrently under implementation in Tamil Nadu, one of which will be ending in 2012-13. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

The State Government submits reimbursement claims with regard to the project to the Controller of Aid, Accounts and Audit, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi. The reimbursement claims are sent by Project Implementation Agency directly to the Donor Agency for vetting and the expenditure made, as per the signed loan agreement, is reimbursed to the project.

#### **Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Implementing Agencies/ State	Objectives of the Project	Project Cost/ Donor Agency/ State-sector or Central-sector	Project perod
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Integrated Natural Resources Management and Poverty Reduction Project in Haryana.	State Govt./ Haryana	A. To rehabilitate forest lands in an ecologically sustainable manner. B. To improve the quality of life of the villagers and adjoining forests.	Rs. 286 crores / JICA / State Sector Project	2004-05 To 2010-11 (Yet to be completed)

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project Phase-II	State Govt./ Tamil Nadu	To restore forests to bring about ecological restoration and also to facilitate livelihood improvement of the inhabitants of the project villages by afforestation through Joint Forest Management in the State of Tamil Nadu, which further contributes to reducing poverty in the area.	Rs. 567 crores / JICA/ State Sector Project	2005-06 To 2012-13
3	Karnataka Sustainable Forests Management & Bio-diversity Conservation Project	Karnataka State Govt./	To restore forest to bring about ecological restoration and also to facilitate livelihood improvement of the inhabitants of the project villages by afforestation through Joint Forest Management (JFPM) in the State of Karnataka, which further contributes to reducing poverty and preserving biodiversity conservation of the area.	Rs. 745 crores/ JICA/ State Sector Project	2005-06 To 2012-13
4	Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project	State Govt./ Orissa	To restore degraded forests and improve the income level of villagers by promoting sustainable forest management including JFM plantation and Community/tribal development, thereby improving environment and alleviating poverty.	Rs. 660 crores/ JICA/ State Sector Project	2006-07 To 2012-13
5	Swan River Integrated Watershed Management Project	State Govt./ Himachal Pradesh	To regenerate the forests, protect the agricultural land, and enhance agricultural and forestry production in the catchment area of the Swan River, Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 162 crores/ JICA/ State Sector Project	2006-07 To 2013-14

1

2

3

4

5

6

6 Tripura Forest Environmental Improvement and Poverty Alleviation Project

State Govt./  
Tripura

State, by carrying out the integrated watershed management activities including afforestation, civil works for soil and river management, soil protection and land reclamation, and livelihood improvement activities, thereby improving living conditions of people including the poor in the catchment area.

7 Gujarat Forestry Development Project - Phase II

State Govt./  
Gujarat

To restore degraded forests and improve the livelihoods aspects of villagers, including tribal families engaged in traditional shifting cultivation, and promoting sustainable forest management through JFM, thereby improving environment and alleviating poverty.

Rs. 460 crores /  
JICA/  
State Sector  
Project

2007-08  
To  
2014-15

8 Uttar Pradesh Participatory Forest Management and Poverty Alleviation Project

State Govt./  
Uttar Pradesh

To restore degraded forests and improve the livelihoods for and empower the local people who are dependent on forests by promoting sustainable forest management including JFM plantation and community/ tribal development, thereby improving environment and alleviating poverty.

Rs. 830 crores /  
JICA/  
State Sector  
Project

2007-08  
To  
2015-16

To restore degraded forests, to augment forest resources and to improve livelihood for and empower the local people who are depend on forests by promoting sustainable forests management including JFM plantation and

Rs. 575 crores /  
JICA /  
State Sector  
Project

2008-09  
To  
2015-16

1	2	3	4	5	6
			community development, thereby improving environment and alleviating poverty.		
9	Capacity Development for Forest Management and Training of Personnel	Central Govt. MoEF (RT Division) / Directorate of Forest Education (DFE)	To improve training environment for frontline staff through the rehabilitation of States Forests Training Institutes and through capacity building of frontline forestry staff putting emphasis on Joint Forests Management (JFM), thereby strengthening human resource development for sustainable forest management.	Rs. 225 crores/ JICA/ Government of India's loan of Rs. 225 crores, extended to States as grant	2008-09 To 2013-14
10	Sikkim Biodiversity Conservation and Forest Management Project	State Govt./ Sikkim	To strengthen biodiversity conservation activities and forest management capacity, and improve livelihood for local people who are depended on forests by promoting sustainable biodiversity conservation, afforestation and income generation activities including eco-tourism for the community development, thereby contributing environment conservation and harmonized socio-economic development of Sikkim.	Rs. 330 crores / JICA / State Sector Projec	2010-11 To 2019-20
11	Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Conservation and Greening Project	State Govt./ Tamil Nadu	To strengthen biodiversity conservation by improving ecosystem and the management capacity as well as undertaking tree planting outside the recorded forest areas, thereby contributing to environmental conservation and harmonized socio-economic development of	Rs. 686 crores / JICA / State Sector Projec	2011-12 To 2018-19

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project (Phase-II)	State Govt./Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu. To enhance forest area and livelihood opportunities of the forest dependent people and to conserve biodiversity by undertaking afforestation and biodiversity conservation measures through JFM approach, thereby contributing to environmental conservation and socio-economic development of Rajasthan.	Rs. 1152 crores / JICA / State Sector Project	2011-12 To 2018-19
Total					Rs. 6678 crores

Legend: JICA - Japan International Cooperation Agency.

[Translation]

#### Laws for Development of Dalits

4137. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the special laws made for the protection and development of dalits in the country have started yielding results;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which these laws are beneficial to the said castes; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to implement these laws effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D.

NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955(PCR Act), prescribes punishment for practice of untouchability. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989,(PoA Act), is an Act, *inter-alia*. to prevent the commission of offences against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, to provide for special courts for trial of such offences and relief and rehabilitation of victims of such offences. Nevertheless, this Ministry does not administer any statute in regard to development of Scheduled Castes.

As per the data of National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, number of Scheduled Castes related cases registered by police, under the PCR and PoA Acts, percentage of cases ending in conviction, acquittal and pendency thereof, during 2008-2010, is indicated in the table below:

Year	Number of cases registered under:		% of cases disposed of by courts, ending in:-				% of cases pending in courts under:	
			Conviction under:		Acquittal under:			
	PCR Act	PoA Act	PCR Act	PoA Act	PCR Act	PoA Act	PCR Act	PoA Act
2008	248	33367	12.8	32.0	87.2	68.0	79.3	76.8
2009	168	33426	16.7	29.7	83.3	70.3	80.4	81.6
2010	143	32569	21.7	35.2	78.3	64.8	78.7	81.9

It is seen from the above table that whereas the number of such cases registered during 2010 under the two Acts declined vis-a-vis cases registered during 2009, the percentage of disposal of cases, ending in conviction, increased during the corresponding period.

The two Acts are implemented by State Government/Union Territory Administrations, which are provided Central assistance mainly for strengthening of enforcement and judicial machinery, publicity and awareness generation, relief amount to the victims of atrocities etc. This Ministry has been addressing them to implement provisions of the two Acts in letter and spirit, with specific emphasis on setting up of exclusive special courts for speedy trial of cases, sensitization of investigating officers, mass awareness programmes, review of cases ending in acquittal. Ministry of Home Affairs has also been advising them, *inter-alia*, regarding steps that need to be taken to afford a greater measure of protection to SCs and STs.

A Committee under the Chairpersonship of Union Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment which was constituted in the year 2006, also reviews implementation of the two Acts in State/UTs. The Committee has so far held seventeen meetings wherein implementation of the two Acts in 24 States and 4 Union Territories has been reviewed.

*[English]*

#### **Violation of Road Construction Norms**

4138. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to

state:

- (a) whether any norms have been fixed by the Government for road construction projects;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether during inspections conducted by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), it has been found that many developers of road projects had violated the norms;
- (d) if so, number and details of contractors/developers who have been found guilty of violation of road construction norms during each of the last three years and the current year; and
- (e) the action taken by the Government/NHAI against such guilty contractors/developers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) National Highway Projects are constructed as per guidelines/norms laid down in Indian Roads Congress (IRC) codes and Ministry's specifications for road & bridge works.

(c) to (e) If contractors/ developers of road projects are found violating the norms/guidelines, appropriate actions viz., getting the works rectified, recovery of liquidated damages, forfeiture of performance security, imposing penalty with interest, declaring the contractors as non-performers and even black listing the agencies for certain period are taken as per relevant clauses of contract agreement, as per details given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *Details of projects violating construction norms*

Sl. No	Year	Name of the Project work	Name of the Contractor
1	2	3	4
1	2008	Permanent restoration work from km. 385 to 504 section of NH-67 extension from Metupallyam to TN/Karnataka border via Ooty Pkg-I to V	M/s. C. K. Rajan & S Jawahar (JV)
2		4-laning of Madhurai-Kanniyakumari section of NH-7 Pkg NS-41	M/s. IVRCL

1	2	3	4
3.	Jaipur Bypass Phase-II Zone-D		M/s. Punj Lloyd Ltd.,-Progressive Construction Ltd(JV).
4.	Work in Pkg MP-2 on NH-25 from km. 15.00 to km. 49.600 on EW Corridor.		M/s. ITD Cem. India(JV)
5. 2010	BOT Pkg from km. 9.2 to 50 of Nagpur to Kondhali section on NH-6		M/s. Atlanta
6. 2011	Short Term improvement and routine maintenance of Balasore-Laxmannath-Kharagpur section of NH-60 km. 0 to 119.275 in the state of Odisha and WB.		M/s: Dagcon(India) Pvt. Ltd.,
7.	Short term improvement and annual maintenance work in Chennai-Vellore section NH-4 and NH-46 in the state of Tamil Nadu.		M/s. JMC Construction
8.	4-laning of Hyderabad-Bangalore section of NH-7 pkg ADB-ii/C-13		M/s. Continental Engineering Corporation
9.	Short term improvement and routine maintenance work on NH-2(from km. 180 to km. 320) in the state of Jharkhand.		M/s. Dinesh Chandra (R) Infracon Pvt. Ltd.
10.	Development work of National Highway-2 in the state of Delhi.		M/s. Shiva Buildtech.
11.	Maintenance work of NH-93 from km. 0.00 to km. 79.00 in the state of UP(for road stretch from km. 29.00 to km. 40.00)		M/s. DK Infrastructure
12.	Construction of work on NH-76 in Distt. Baran.		M/s. Sunway Construction - Sdn-Bhd.M/s. KMC Construction Ltd. M/s. L & T Ltd.
13.	Balance work of widening to 4/6 of NH-5 from km. 284.00 to km. 338.00) in the state of Odisha.		M/s. KNR Construction Ltd.
14.	Construction of road work km. 136. to km. 211 on NH-7 Kothakota to Kurnool section.		M/s. Andhra Pradesh Expressway Ltd.
15.	4-laning of Hyderabad-Bangalore on NH-7.		M/s. Continental Engineering Corporation.

[Translation]

**Rehabilitation Schemes for Ex-Servicemen**

4139. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some irregularities have been reported in the rehabilitation schemes for the ex-servicemen;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the inquiry conducted by the Government in this regard; and
- (d) the findings of the inquiry and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Some allegations against DGR officials regarding administrative irregularities in connection with rehabilitation schemes for the ex-servicemen had been made by some individuals.

(c) and (d) An in-house inquiry committee has reported certain irregularities. However, as the said committee could not specifically identify the individuals guilty of irregularities in the rehabilitation schemes of ex-servicemen, the matter has been referred to Serious Fraud Investigating Office (SFIO) under Ministry of Corporate Affairs for further investigation.

**Scholarship Amount Linked with Price Index**

4140. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:  
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:  
SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to link the amount of scholarship granted to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes with price index under various welfare schemes;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the details of requests received by the Union Government from various social organizations/public representatives in this regard; and

(d) the follow-up action taken or being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) No such progress is under consideration of the Government, presently. However, Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste students has provision for linking parental/guardian's income ceiling with consumer price index for Industrial workers.

(c) and (d) Suggestions to enhance the rates of Scholarships are received from various corners from time to time. These concerns are addressed while revising the Schemes, at periodical intervals.

12.0½ hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Instructional Media Institute, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the National Instructional Media Institute, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5771/15/11]

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1808(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 5th August, 2011, making certain amendments in the First Schedule to the Industrial

Disputes Act, 1947 under sub-section (1) of Section 40 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 5772/15/11*]

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): I beg to lay on the Table of the House:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society Limited, Noida, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society Limited, Noida, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 5773/15/11*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): On behalf of Shri G.K. Vasan, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 5774/15/11*]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mumbai Port Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 5775/15/11*]

- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tariff Authority for Major Ports, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 5776/15/11*]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Mumbai Port Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Mumbai Port Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 5777/15/11*]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 5778/15/11*]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Mumbai Port Trust Pension Fund Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Mumbai Port Trust Pension Fund Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 5779/15/11*]

- (7) 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 Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 5780/15/11*]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and

English versions) of the Cochin Port Trust, Cochin, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Cochin Port Trust, Cochin, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 5781/15/11*]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chennai Port Trust, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Chennai Port Trust, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 5782/15/11*]

(10) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kandla Port Trust, Gandhidham, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kandla Port Trust, Gandhidham, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 5783/15/11*]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Paradip Port Trust, Paradip, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Paradip Port Trust, Paradip, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 5784/15/11*]

(12) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Chennai Port Trust, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Chennai Port Trust, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011.

Accounts of the Chennai Port Trust, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 5785/15/11*]

(13) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cochin Port Trust, Cochin, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Cochin Port Trust, Cochin, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 5786/15/11*]

(14) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 5787/15/11*]

(15) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Erstwhile-Bombay Dock Labour Board, Bombay, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Erstwhile-Bombay Dock Labour Board, Bombay, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 5788/15/11*]

(16) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2010-2011.

versions) by the Government of the working of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 5789/15/11]*

(17) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the New Mangalore Port Trust, New Mangalore, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the New Mangalore Port Trust, New Mangalore, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 5790/15/11]*

(18) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kolkata Port Trust, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Kolkata Port Trust, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 5791/15/11]*

(19) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mormugao Port Trust, Mormugao, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mormugao Port Trust, Mormugao, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 5792/15/11]*

(20) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

(i) G.S.R. 769(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 2011 approving the Kolkata Port Trust Employees' (Classification, Control and Appeal) 5th Amendment Regulations, 2011.

(ii) G.S.R. 834(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 2011 approving the Chennai Port Trust Employees' (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2011.

(iii) G.S.R. 825(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th November, 2011 approving the Chennai Port Trust Employees' (Grant of Advances for Festival and Natural Calamities) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011.

(iv) G.S.R. 833(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 2011 approving the Class-I Officers of Visakhapatnam Port (Acceptance of employment after retirement) Amendment Regulations, 2011.

[Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 5793/15/11]*

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table of the House a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, Visakhapatnam, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 5794/15/11]*

(2) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Eastern Investments Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the Eastern Investments Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See No. L.T. 5795/15/11]*

(3) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Steel Authority of India Limited, New

Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the Steel Authority of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5796/15/11]

(4) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5797/15/11]

(5) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5798/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): I beg to lay on the Table of the House:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Tiger Conservation Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts. (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5799/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): On behalf of my colleague Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia, I beg to lay on the Table of the House:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5800/15/11]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Saharanpur, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Saharanpur, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5801/15/11]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rubber Board, Kattayam, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Rubber Board, Kattayam, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rubber Board. Kattayam. for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5802/15/11]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for

Cement and Building Materials, Ballabgarh, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council for Cement and Building Materials. Ballabgarh, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5803/15/11]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the India Trade Promotion Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the India Trade Promotion Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5804/15/11]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coffee Board, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coffee Board, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Coffee Board, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5805/15/11]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Ambur Economic Development Organisation, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Ambur Economic Development Organisation, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5806/15/11]

(8) 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 South Asia Rubber & Polymers Park, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the South Asia Rubber & Polymers Park, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5807/15/11]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5808/15/11]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Surat International Exhibition and Convention Centre, Surat, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Surat International Exhibition and Convention Centre, Surat, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5809/15/11]

(10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Baddi Infrastructure, Solan, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English

versions) by the Government of the working of the Baddi Infrastructure, Solan, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5810/15/11]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tiruchirappalli Engineering and Technology Cluster, Tiruchirappalli, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tiruchirappalli Engineering and Technology Cluster, Tiruchirappalli, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5811/15/11]

(12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chennai Environmental Management Company of Tanners, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Chennai Environmental Management Company of Tanners, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5812/15/11]

(13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Placement Linked Skill Development Project, Manesar, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of Placement Linked Skill Development Project, Manesar, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5813/15/11]

(14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Quality Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of Quality Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5814/15/11]

(15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cashew Export Promotion Council of India, Kochi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of Cashew Export Promotion Council of India, Kochi, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5815/15/11]

(16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of Tobacco Board, Guntur, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5816/15/11]

(17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tea Board of India, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tea Board of India, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tea Board of India, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5817/15/11]

(18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Packaging, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of Indian Institute of Packaging, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.  
 [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5818/15/11]

(19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Trade Information, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
 (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of National Centre for Trade Information, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.  
 [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5819/15/11]

(20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
 (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.  
 [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5820/15/11]

(21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Support to Artisan (Leather Art) Program(Harshal Gramin Vikas Bahu, Sanstha, Chandrapur) for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts, (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Support to Artisan (Leather Art) Program(Harshal Gramin Vikas Bahu, Sanstha, Chandrapur) for the year 2010-2011.  
 [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5821/15/11]

(22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Asian Centre for Entrepreneurial Initiatives (Karnataka) for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
 (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Asian Centre for Entrepreneurial Initiatives (Karnataka) for the year 2010-2011.  
 [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5822/15/11]

(23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gramin Jan Kalyan Parishad, Muzaffarpur, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
 (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Gramin Jan Kalyan Parishad, Muzaffarpur, for the year 2010-2011.  
 [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5823/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): I beg to lay on the Table of the House:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011.  
 (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.  
 (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011.  
 [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5824/15/11]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Apparel Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
 (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Apparel Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.  
 [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5825/15/11]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
 (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Export Promotion Council for

Handicrafts, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5826/15/11]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Northern India Textile Research Association, Ghaziabad, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Northern India Textile Research Association, Ghaziabad, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5827/15/11]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5828/15/11]

(6) 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 Cotton Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5829/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): I beg to lay on the Table of the House:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section

619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5830/15/11]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5831/15/11]

(c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5832/15/11]

(d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5833/15/11]

(e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Vasco-Da-Gama,

for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Vasco-Da-Gama, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5834/15/11]

(f) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the BEML, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the BEML, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5835/15/11]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Aeronautical Development Agency, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Aeronautical Development Agency, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5836/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): On behalf of my colleague. Shri Jitin Prasada, I beg to lay on the Table of the House:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—

(i) S.O. 1478(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 194(E) dated 2nd March, 2001.

(ii) S.O. 829(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 218 (construction of Bridge

across Malaprabha of Bijapur-Hubli Road) in the State of Karnataka.

(iii) S.O. 1060(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1199(E) dated 12th May, 2009.

(iv) S.O. 830(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management, operation and construction of by-pass to Hubli city connecting National Highway Nos. 218, 63 & 4 in the State of Karnataka.

(v) S.O. 2742(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. 8 (Talasari-Maor Section) in the State of Maharashtra.

(vi) S.O. 2836(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2657(E) dated 21st October, 2009.

(vii) S.O. 2679(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. 7 (Nagpur-Hyderabad Section) (including construction of bypasses) in the State of Maharashtra.

(viii) S.O. 2692(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 200 (Duburi-Bhuban Section) in the State of Orissa.

(ix) S.O. 2276(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. 200 (Pitiri-Bhuban Section) in the State of Odisha.

(x) S.O. 931(e) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Sambalpur-Bargarh-Orissa/ Chhatisgarh Section) in the State of Odisha.

(xi) S.O. 812(e) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 2011, authorising the Land Acquisition Officer, Sundargarh, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance and operation of National Highway No. 23 in the State of Odisha.

(xii) S.O. 794(e) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 2011, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance and operation of National Highway No. 6 in the State of Odisha.

(xiii) S.O. 802(e) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 2011, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance and operation of National Highway No. 42 in the State of Odisha.

(xiv) S.O. 824(e) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 2011, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance and operation of National Highway No. 5 in the State of Odisha.

(xv) S.O. 810(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. 6 (Sambalpur-Bargarh-Orissa/ Chhatisgarh Section) in the State of Odisha.

(xvi) S.O. 732(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. 6 (Sambalpur-Bargarh-Orissa/ Chhatisgarh Section) in the State of Odisha.

(xvii) S.O. 799(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. 203 (Bhubaneswar-Uttarasasam Section) in the State of Orissa.

(xviii) S.O. 1269(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd June, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 203 (Duburi-Bhuban Section) in the State of Orissa.

(xix) S.O. 935(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 78 (Pathalgao to Chhattisgarh/ Jharkhand Border)(including construction of bypasses) in the State of Chhattisgarh.

(xx) S.O. 1069(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 2011, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance and operation of National Highway No. 43 (Dhamtari-Jagdalpur Section) in the State of Chhattisgarh.

(xxi) S.O. 943(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2268(E) dated 14th September, 2010.

(xxii) S.O. 922(E) & S.O. 923(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 2011, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 43 (Raipur-Dhamtari Section) in the State of Chhattisgarh.

(xxiii) S.O. 946(E) published in Gazette of India

dated the 29th April, 2011, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 111 (Bilaspur-Ambikapur Section) (including construction of bypasses) in the State of Chhattisgarh.

(xxiv) S.O. 387(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 2011, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 12A (Chilphi-Simga Section) (including construction of bypasses) in the State of Chhattisgarh.

(xxv) S.O. 360(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. 6 (Aurang-Saraipali Section) (including construction of bypasses) in the State of Chhattisgarh.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) & (ix) of (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5837/15/11]

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 of the House:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation, Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation, Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5839/15/11]

(c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5840/15/11]

(d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5841/15/11]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Trust, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Trust, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5842/15/11]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research, Cuttack, 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 Rehabilitation Training and Research, Cuttack, 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. L.T. 5843/15/11]

**12.01 hrs.**

#### MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

*[English]*

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Friday, the 9th December, 2011, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one Member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri Silvius Condpan, who expired on the 10th October, 2011 and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House, to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in

pursuance of the above motion, Shri Ishwar Singh, Member, Rajya Sabha has been duly elected to the said Committee.'

**12.02 hrs.**

#### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

##### 40th to 46th Reports

*[Translation]*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Madam, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee (2011-12):—

- (1) 40th Report on 'Excesses Over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (2009-10)'.
- (2) 41st Report on 'Negligent Scrutiny of Claims leading to Excess Payment' relating to the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.
- (3) 42nd Report on 'Uneconomic Branch Lines in Indian Railways' relating to the Ministry of Railways.
- (4) 43rd Report on 'Idle Investment on a New Line' relating to the Ministry of Railways.
- (5) 44th Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Eighty-first Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Operation and Maintenance of an Aircraft Fleet in the Indian Air Force' relating to the Ministry of Defence.
- (6) 45th Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Eleventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Non-compliance by Ministries/Departments in timely submission of Action Taken Notes on the non-selected Audit Paragraphs' relating to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure).
- (7) 46th Report on Action Taken by the Government

on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Thirteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Revenue Loss Due to Delay in Levy of Toll Fees' relating to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 13, Shri Jagdambika Pal - Not present.

Shri Vilas Muttemwar - Not present.

Item No. 14, Dr. Baliram.

**12.03 hrs.**

**COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM  
THE SITTING OF THE HOUSE**

**5th Report**

*[Translation]*

DR. BALIRAM (Lalganj): Madam, I beg to present the Fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitting of the House.

**12.03½ hrs.**

**COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

**27th Report**

*[Translation]*

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Madam, I beg to present the Twenty-seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Agriculture on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/ Observations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Committee on Agriculture (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Deficient Monsoon and Steps taken by the Government to mitigate its impact on Agriculture Sector'.

**12.04 hrs.**

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

**32nd Report**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to present the Thirty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

**12.04½ hrs.**

**STATEMENTS BY MINISTER**

(i) (a) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 97th Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on Demands for Grants (2010-11), pertaining to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): On behalf of my colleague Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia, I beg to lay the statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 97th Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on Demands for Grants (2010-11), pertaining to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

**12.04 ½ hrs.**

(b) **Comprehensive package for the handloom sector\*\***

*[English]*

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**

\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5844/15/11.

\*\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 5845/15/11.

AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): I beg to lay the statement regarding the decision of the Union Cabinet on the Comprehensive Package for the Handloom Sector.

During the Budget Speech of 2011-12, the Finance Minister had announced that the Government of India would provide Rs. 3000 crore for implementing the financial package for handloom sector for waiver of overdue loans. The Financial Package has recently been approved by the Government with an outlay of Rs. 3884 crore. This includes one time waiver of overdue loans and interests as on 31st March, 2010, for loans disbursed to handloom sector. The Financial Package is expected to benefit about 3 lakh individual handloom weavers and 15000 cooperative societies, and they will be able to access institutional credit once again. A statement in this regard has already been laid on the table of the House on 25th November, 2011.

2. However, the above financial package will benefit only those weavers and their cooperative societies that had taken loans earlier. There would be many handloom weavers who had no access to institutional credit in the past. Such weavers will not be benefited under the financial package. Further, a need was also felt to provide yarn to handloom sector at a price which is cheaper than that at which it is available to the powerloom and mills, so that handlooms can compete with them.

3. Therefore, in order to address the two critical needs of cheap credit and cheap yarn, the Government has now approved a comprehensive package for handloom weavers. The interventions will be operationalised by modifying the two existing Plan schemes, i.e., Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme for extending cheap credit, and Mill Gate Price Scheme for supply of subsidized hank yarn. The brief details of interventions approved by the Government are as follows:

- (i) **Credit to handloom sector:** The Government will provide assistance for the following:
  - (a) Margin money assistance will be provided @ Rs. 4200 per weaver to individual weavers,

their self help groups and joint liability groups by the Government so as to enable them to get fresh loans from the Financial Institutions.

- (b) Interest Subvention of 3% per annum for 3 years from the date of first disbursal will be provided by the Government so that handloom weavers and their cooperative societies can get loans at a subsidized rate of interest.
- (c) **Credit Guarantee:** The loans extended by the Financial Institutions to the handloom weavers and their cooperative societies will be guaranteed for 3 years by the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE). The Government of India will pay the required guarantee fee and annual service fee.
- (d) **Information, Education & Communication (IEC) Activity:** A publicity and awareness campaign will be carried out to make the handloom weavers aware of the scheme.
- (e) **Service Charge to the Implementing Agency:** The Scheme will be implemented by NABARD, SIDBI, CGTMSE and Nationalised Banks. These agencies will be paid service charges @2% of the amount of margin money and interest subsidy disbursed by them.
- (ii) **Yarn supply to handloom sector:** To address the issue of yarn availability at reasonable prices, the following benefits will be provided:-
  - (a) 10% price subsidy on silk and cotton hank yarn will be provided by the Government to ensure supply of subsidized yarn to handloom sector.
  - (b) The Government has decided to enhance the freight reimbursement for transportation of different types of yarn used by the handloom sector in order to offset the increase in fuel cost. This will ensure availability of yarn in the handloom clusters in far flung areas of the country at roughly

the same price at which it is available at yarn manufacturing mills.

(c) The National Handloom Development Corporation would implement the scheme for supplying subsidized yarn. The State Governments and their agencies will also be associated for supplying yarn wherever necessary on the same terms. A yarn passbook will be issued and the subsidized yarn will be supplied either to individual handloom weavers or to their self help groups, cooperative societies etc., but not to both. This subsidy will be available for cotton and raw silk yarn.

4. The comprehensive package will benefit all the handloom weavers and their cooperative societies in the country as per the Budget allocation. The cooperation of the State Governments is crucial for the successful implementation of this comprehensive package. They will have to carry out IEC activities and conduct special camps periodically in handloom clusters for extending the loan facility to handloom weavers. They will also have to issue yarn passbooks to weavers.

5. The projected financial outlay involved in the implementation of the comprehensive package during the current year and the 12th Plan period is Rs. 2362.15 crore. The entire funding will be provided by the Government of India.

**12.05 hrs.**

#### NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011\*

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. CP. JOSHI): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 19.12.11

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988."

*The motion was adopted.*

DR. CP. JOSHI: I introduce the Bill.

**12.05½ hrs.**

#### INTRODUCTION OF MINISTER

*[English]*

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Hon. Speaker, with your permission, I wish to introduce to you and, through you, to this august House my colleague Shri Ajit Singh who has recently been inducted in the Council of Ministers as Cabinet Minister of Civil Aviation. Cabinet Minister

Shri Ajit Singh Minister of Civil Aviation

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now we shall take up 'Zero Hour'.

*[Translation]*

SHRI K. C. SINGH 'BABA' (Nainital-Udhamsingh Nagar): Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the issue of rehabilitation of the families residing in slums of Lal Kuwan and Haldwani of district, Nainital in my Parliamentary Constituency under the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission of the Central Government. Almost 2000 families have been living in the tents made of bamboos and plastics for almost 30 years near the Railway Station of Haldwani under my Parliamentary Constituency. The railway tracks are to be expanded very soon in Lal Kuwan and Haldwani as a result of which these families have to vacate the said place. Therefore, I would request the Government to solve this problem by rehabilitating these poor families under the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission. The Uttarakhand Government has also sent

the proposal to the Union Government in the past in this regard.

Madam, through you I would like to request the union Government to intervene in this very important issues of public welfare. The Central Government should rehabilitate these poor, homeless and landless people under the Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission or even any other housing scheme run by the Central Government so that the future of these poor people could be secured.

*[English]*

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): Madam, you are aware that the Government of India has introduced the incentive to the seed growers for growing certified seeds of the pulses with effect from 2008-09 under the component of National Food Security Mission. Accordingly, farmers from all districts in Karnataka have also been participating in the scheme by growing the certified seeds and necessary incentives have been paid to them through Karnataka State Seeds Corporation till 2010-11. But unfortunately, the seed growing farmers from six districts have not yet received their incentives. Dharwad district, which is part of my constituency, is one among them. The State Agricultural Management Agency, Karnataka, a nodal body in this regard, has been corresponding with the Government of India and it has been requesting to release the additional pending grant of just Rs.250 lakh. It is for six districts. But, till date, no fund has been released. Poor farmers who had invested in growing the seeds, believing the

Government of India and the Food Mission, are now suffering. I would request your kind intervention and through you, Madam, I would request Shri Sharad Pawar ji to release the funds immediately. In the Karnataka State, 19 talukas out of 176 talukas and 21 districts are suffering from drought. Farmers are already suffering. Recently a Central Team has visited and assessed the situation. In this context I urge the Government of India and the hon. Minister to intervene and release the funds; and also the Team which has visited as far as the drought is concerned, they should expedite and release the funds to the Karnataka Government.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shivkumar Udasi is allowed to associate with Shri Prahlad Joshi's views.

12.11 hrs.

#### SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

*[English]*

**Re: Reported ban of Bhagavad Gita in Russia and the need to protect the religious rights of Hindus in Russia-**

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam, I draw the attention of this House and also of the Government through you to a matter relating to a very curious case that is going on in Russian Federation in the State of Siberia. The Bhagavad Gita, one of the holiest Hindu scriptures, is facing a legal ban and the prospect of being branded as extremist literature across Russia. A court in Siberia's Tomsk city is set to deliver its verdict today in a case filed by State Prosecutor. Though this case has been going on since last June seeking a ban on a Russian translation of Bhagavad-Gita As It Is written by Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhu Pada, the founder of the International Society of Krishna Consciousness. It also wants the Hindu religious text banned in Russia and declared as literature spreading social discord. In view of the case, Indians settled in Russia and the followers of ISKCON religious movement have appealed to the Government of India including the Prime Minister to resolve the issue. I would urge upon the Government to intervene in the matter immediately, lest the religious freedom of Hindus living there is compromised. The religious rights of the Hindus in Russia should be protected. Curiously, the State Prosecutor had referred the scripture to Tomsk State University for an expert examination. This university is not qualified as it lacks Indologists who study history, culture, language and literature of the Indian subcontinent. As this case is inspired by religious bias and intolerance from a majority religious group in Russia, I would like to urge upon the Government to impress upon their Russian counterpart so that their right to practice their religion and belief is upheld. Gita does not preach hatred. Indian Embassy

in Moscow should intervene through diplomatic channels immediately.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Harin Pathak, Shri Shivkumar Udasi, Shri Devji M. Patel, Shri A.T. Nana Patil, Shri Prahlad Joshi, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Anant Kumar Hegde, Shri Prem Das Rai, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Shri Virendra Kumar, Shrimati Deepa Dasmunsi, Dr. Jyoti Mirdha, Dr. Kruparani Killi, Shri Anandrao Adsul, and Shri Chandrakant Khaire are allowed to associate themselves with the issue.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): It is a very serious question ... (Interruptions) The Gita is a universal scripture which spreads the need of love for humanity ... (Interruptions)

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): The Government should take notice of it ... (Interruptions) The Government should reply to it. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The Members who wish to speak, may send their names.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The Members who are associating themselves to it please send their names.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record now.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Virender Kashyap, please speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, all have expressed this views.

...(Interruptions)

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\* Not recorded

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Hon. Prime Minister has just returned from Russia ... (Interruptions) We will request him to tell whether he had raised this issue there ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): It is ruining the dignity of the Gita and Lord Krishna ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Ok, give a notice on it. How will the discussion be possible in such a situation.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: This issue is related to Lord Krishna and the Gita ... (Interruptions) We have objection to it ... (Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: The Prime Minister himself should intervene in this matter.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: The Government should immediately send a resentment letter against those who have disgraced the Gita in Russia ... (Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sure, it should be opposed ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All right.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats. Why have you come here?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Go back to your seats. You cannot raise an issue, standing on the aisle. Go back.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please go back. Nothing is going on the record.

...(Interruptions)\*

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\* Not recorded

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Virender Kashyap, please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you speaking from here. Please go to your seat and speak from there.

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please, speak after going to your seat.

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

*[Translation]*

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Hon. Madam Speaker, please, grant me permission to speak from here ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, go to your seat immediately. Do not waste time.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you standing here? Shri Jaswant Singh sits on that seat. Please, you go to your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What is happening here?

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Hon. Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You, please, go to your seat. I will call you. Let Shri Virender Kashyap speak now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Hon. Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for allowing me to raise the issues with regard to the loans of farmers in Himalayan states. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards all hilly areas of my state.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: The farmers of all mountainous states specially Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I call you just now. Let Shri Virender Kashyap complete.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, you sit down.

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: You own Party's Member is speaking.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Hon. Madam Speaker, through you I would like to request the Government about the loans of the farmers.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

**12.18 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.*

**14.00 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

\* Not recorded

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Item No. 18.

...(Interruptions)

**14.01 hrs.**

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

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Please, you people sit down.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: First you go there, then we will talk.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, go and sit down. Please, do it.

**14.02 hrs.****MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 \*\****[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members, who have been permitted to raise Matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

**(i) Need to direct Airport Authority of India to expedite assessment of Environmental Impact due to proposed reclamation of sea land for extension of runway at Agatti Airport in Lakshadweep**

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (Lakshadweep): I

would like to draw the attention of the Government that the present Airport at Agatti in Lakshadweep was constructed for operation of 20 seater Dornier Aircraft. Presently the ATR 45 flight is operating with load restriction. I am told that the minimum runway requirement for ATR- 72 would be about 1600m+180m.

The Airport Authority of India (AAI) and Lakshadweep Administration have decided to extend the runway by 200 meters towards North and 90 meters towards South without dislocating the existing infrastructure.

The Airport Authority of India has revised the plan for extension of runway at Agatti. On scrutiny of the plan, it was noticed that Airport Authority of India has proposed to reclaim land from sea which needs the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to be done by the AAI.

Therefore, I request and urge upon the Government to intervene immediately to kindly direct the AAI to look into this matter at the earliest and get the EIA done expeditiously.

**(ii) Need to provide funds for electrification of villages in Bahraich Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana.**

*[Translation]*

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO' (Bahraich): The proposal for the electrification of the district, Bahraich under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana has been approved. Under this scheme, the district Bahraich has been electrified in the first state. For the electrification of the remaining villages under phase-2 of the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Electrification, the proposal for the allocation of funds has been sent. This district gets flooded every year and is situated along the Indo-Nepal border. There is very large protected forest area in this district where a large number of small and big animals of different species live. These animals generally enter the gramin villages after coming out of the forest areas and harm human beings, domestic animals, and crops. In such situation,

\* Not recorded

\* Treated as laid on the Table.

the electrification of remaining villages is very essential. The electrification work is at halt as the allocation of funds has not been made for the phase-2 of the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government to approve the allocation of funds for the phase-2 of the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana for the electrification of Bahrach district.

**(iii) Need to implement the proposed Kengri-Kankapura-Chamarajanagar railway line project in Chamarajanagar Parliamentary Constituency, Karnataka**

*[English]*

SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA (Chamrajnagar): I would like to bring to your kind attention that there is a lot of demand to lay a new railway line connecting Chamarajanagar to Bangalore via Kollegal, Malavalli and Kanakapura. This line will provide an opportunity to the people of this region to reach the State Capital to sell their agricultural produce and for better educational and medical facilities. In this regard, I would like to recall here that I earnestly appealed to the Hon'ble Railway Minister on 20.10.2011 when he visited Bangalore to release the funds to implement the new announced railway line project. There is lot of scope for tremendous development of the Chamarajanagar area, if the project is taken up.

I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister for Railways, to kindly release the funds as a one time payment in the remaining XIth Five Year Plan period to implement the proposed Kengeri-Kanakapura-Chamarajanagar Railway Line Project to facilitate the people of my Parliamentary Constituency, who will commute daily in this route for various purposes.

**(iv) Need to provide reservation of jobs to Muslims in Central Government services.**

*[Translation]*

SHRI P. L. PUMA (Barabanki): After the factual report of the Mandal Commission on the economic, educational and employment conditions of the minority community specially of the Muslim Community, this demand has been very vociferously made that the

Muslim community especially the people of that class who have been included in the Other Backward Classes should be given separate reservation quota. As per the report of the Mandal Commission, the number of people belonging to the non-Hindu Backward Classes is 8.44 % and making it a base, the provision of reservation has been made in the States like Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh etc. Even after provisions have been made, there are a number of such states which have not implemented the reservation quota in jobs. Some days ago, the Union Minister of Justice had mentioned that the provision for separate reservation in the Central government jobs for the Muslims included in the Other Backward Classes is being made and the people belonging to this community has given very encouraging reactions.

I would request the Union Government to make provision of reservation in the Central Government jobs for this community very immediately and direct all State Governments to make even provisions at their level.

**(v) Need to constitute a National Commission for Farmers' Rights for redressal of problems of farmers in the country**

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI (Nabrangpur): Hundreds of farmers commit suicide every year because of their inability to repay loans due to bad crops, drought and famine. The administration never try to contain the situation. Farmers are the backbone of the country. The sustaining misery of the farmers will shake the financial condition of the country.

The Central Government should ponder over it and immediately take appropriate steps in the interest of the farmers to relieve them out of the misery by constituting a National Commission for Farmers' rights with branches in every Revenue District of the country.

**(vi) Need to give environmental clearance to diversion of forest land for construction of hydro-electric and irrigation projects in Karauli-Dholpur Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan.**

*[Translation]*

SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA (Karauli Dholpur): Madam Speaker, my Parliamentary Constituency Karouli Dholpur is a 'Dang' region which is located in ravines of chambal. The people of this area are suffering from poverty, starvation, dacoity etc. Three projects related to my Parliamentary Constituency are pending with the Ministry of Environment for want to approval. In view of the demand of the area, approval must be accorded to all these three project. The said three projects are as follows:

1. Diversion of 0.3 forest land under National Chambal Sanctuary, Rajasthan for Dhoulpur Lift irrigation project.
2. Diversion of 16.09 hectare forest land under Kela Devi Wild Life Sanctuary for Dohari Minor Irrigation Project by the department of Water Resources, district Karouli.
3. Construction of four hydro-electric project in Rahu Ka Gaon, Gujjupura, Jaitpur and Barsala under Chambal Development Project.

**(vii) Need to release funds for electrification of villages under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana in Khargone Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh**

SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI (Khargone): Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana is being implemented by the Government to provide electricity in rural areas. My Parliamentary Constituency (Barwani and Khargone districts) in Madhya Pradesh is a tribal-dominated area. The Government has approved Rs. 36 crore 50 lakh and 24 thousand for Barwani district and Rs. 92 crore 11 lakh and 85 thousand for Khargone district. Despite the approval and allocation of funds by the Ministry, the said funds have not been released so far as a result of which the work of electrification of rural area is getting hampered. In view of the hindrance faced in the electrification of rural areas in my Parliamentary Constituency due to shortage of funds, the said allocated funds need to be released immediately.

I urge the Government to immediately issue necessary instructions to release the said funds and I may also be apprised of the action taken by the Government in this regard.

*[English]*

**(viii) Need to provide citizenship to the Hindu and other minority community of Pakistani refugees who took shelter in India after partition in 1947**

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA (Silchar): Our country was partitioned on the basis to two nations' theory. Muslim League demanded partition and got it. Hindus and other minority communities of Pakistan had to leave their ancestral homes being persecuted due to civil disturbance, looting, torturing and harassment and took shelter in India including Assam as the victims of the partition. As per the U.N.O. definition, they are refugees and deserve shelter, rehabilitation and citizenship observing formalities. This is not the case with the Bangladeshi Muslims. They have infiltrated particularly in Assam and other bordering States with ulterior motives. So, both should not be treated at par. The Central Government and the State Government of Assam should make distinction between the two in providing facilities to the needy ones. The Bengali Hindus of East Pakistan (Present Bangladesh) who are the victims of the partition should not be subjected to severe harassment by making them as 'D' voters. Their voting right should not be ceased and those who have been sent to detention camp should be settled properly.

I demand that the refugees should be given Citizenship right as was done in the case of Hindus who came from West Pakistan and settled in Rajasthan and Gujarat. All sorts of harassment on the Bengali Hindus should be stopped.

**(ix) Need to take measures to ensure the return of the innocent labourers who are forced to work as bonded labourers in foreign countries after being trapped by fraudulent travel agents.**

*[Translation]*

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): A large

number of labourers in the country from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh are trapped by fraudulent travel agents in the name of work on high wages and other facilities and sent them to foreign countries on original and mostly on fake passports. Neither do they get any accommodation nor any proper work there. In such a situation they are either left to fend for themselves or forced to work on minimum wages. Sometimes their passports are snatched and they are forced to work as bonded labourers day and night on minimal wages and food. They are not even provided medical treatment in case of illness and are threatened that they will be sent behind the bars as they do not possess original passports. A large number of illiterate and unskilled labourers of the country are leading a hellish life in foreign countries particularly in the Gulf countries.

Therefore, I urge the Government to take measures to ensure the return of the innocent labourers who are forced to work as bonded labourers in foreign countries after talking to the concerned governments in this regard.

**(x) Need to ensure availability of fertilizers to farmers at affordable price and to remove the disparity between supply and distribution thereof.**

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA (Hardoi): The farmers are unable to earn their livelihood as agriculture has been becoming a non-profitable occupation day by day. Everyday we come across the news that farmers of the country are committing suicide.

Today, the middlemen make high profits on various fertilizers meant for the farmers of the country. The prices of fertilizers have been hiked from Rs. 100 to 1500. The smuggling of fertilizers along the border areas is a common thing. The farmers are constrained to pay more than Rs. 500 for Urea whose MRP is Rs. 251. The CAG has mentioned in its report that there are a large number of irregularities in the distribution, stock and supply of urea in most of the states in the country. It has been clearly stated in the report that most of the distributors are charging the Maximum Retail Prices of fertilizers from the farmers.

I urge the Government to provide all fertilizers to the farmers at reasonable prices on time so that they may get the required fertilizers for their crops. The blackmarketing of fertilizers should be checked at any cost. The monitoring system should be strengthened to check the smuggling of fertilizers. The Government should take steps to assist the farmers to increase the production of their crops in their interest:

**(xi) Need to provide adequate quantity of fertilizers to farmers at affordable price in the country**

*[Translation]*

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI (Sant Kabir Nagar): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the increasing prices of fertilizers. India is an agriculture based fertilizers becomes doubles within a year, how will the farmer be able to cultivate the land here. Today the farmers are committing suicides under the burden of debt then what is the logic behind the increase of the prices of chemical fertilizers two times?

I request the Government to reduce the prices of chemical fertilizers specially of the DAP immediately by making reconsideration about them and to increase the amount of subsidy so that the chemical fertilizers could be available to the farmers at low prices. If the farmers are not provided fertilizers at low prices immediately, it will affect the Rabi crops adversely and the production could decrease and the entire country will have to pay for it. The prices of grains will go very high and it will go out of the affordability of the poor and the common man.

**(xii) Need to release funds for construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Supaul Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar**

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR (Supaul): I would like to draw the attention of the Rural Development Minister towards the need to restart the work immediately which is lying struck under the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana under my Parliamentary

Constituency Supaul. Despite being approved, the scheme is struck due to the paucity of funds and the incomplete work done in the part has also gone into delimited condition and as a result of it, the conditions of roads are miserable.

Therefore, I demand from the hon. Minister to restart this scheme of public welfare soon by making arrangement of funds immediately and to solve the problem so that the faith of the people on public representatives and the Government remain intact.

**(xiii) Need to convert Kalimati-Kankadahad route (via Baspal-Bamebari-Telboi) in Keonjhar Parliamentary Constituency, Odisha into a National Highway**

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI (Keonjhar): It is urgently required to make announcement with regard to converting the road from Kalamati to Kankadahad of the district Dekanaal via Baspal-Bamebari-Telboi under the block Goda in my Parliamentary Constituency Keonjhar into a National Highways because the area is rich with the mineral reserves like coal, iron, bauxite. There is no railway line available at this place till now. This area is tribal populated area where their social and economic conditions are very backward as compared to other areas. The effects of Maoists are increasing here as it lacks the industries development and basic facilities and the youth are being caught in the web of Maoists due to the lack of employment. The said should be declared as the possibilities of setting of industries based on the raw materials development and abundance of raw materials.

I request the Government to declare the road from Kalimati to Kankadahad of the district Dekanaal via Baspal-Bamebari-Telboi under Goda block of my Parliamentary Constituency Keonjhar as a National Highways immediately in the public interest.

**(xiv) Need to set up an institute of national importance at Kolkata after the name of Shri P.C. Ray, a great scientist of India**

*[English]*

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Establishment of a Science and Research Institute after the name of

great patriotic Scientist Shri P.C. Ray will be befitting to commemorate his 150th birth anniversary, at his work place, Kolkata. There are Central Institutes in the name of great scientists and scholars like Sir J.C. Bose, Shri (Dr.) Meghnad Saha and Shri (Dr.) Satyen Bose, but still in the name of Sir P.C. Ray, there is no institution.

I would request the Union Government to set up an institute of national importance at Kolkata at the earliest after his name.

14.03 hrs.

**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT (AMENDMENT)  
BILL, 2011**

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item Nos. 19, 20 and 21 shall be taken together. The hon. Minister may move for consideration of all the three Bills together.

...(Interruptions)

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)\*

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

...(Interruptions)

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Pathakji do you want to speak?

...(Interruptions)

\* Not recorded.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad-East): How will I speaker? njt, you should bring the House into order ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, sit down. Only the Hon. Madam Speaker had given you people opportunity to speak and the Member of Parliament who wanted to associate with it, had been directed to give in written and all Members gave it is written. I think that it will be taken up in the Zero Hour later on.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

...*(Interruptions)*

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 Long Title were added to the Bill.*

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

...*(Interruptions)*

**14.06 hrs.**

**COST AND WORKS ACCOUNTANT (AMENDMENT)  
BILL, 2011**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister may now move for consideration of the Bill listed at Item No.20

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration. "

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

...*(Interruptions)*

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 8 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 8 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: I beg to move:

\* Not recorded.

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is: "That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

...*(Interruptions)*

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**14.09 hrs.**

**CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES) ORDER (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011**

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will take up Item No. 22. The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 to modify the list of Scheduled Tribes in the States of Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 to modify the list of Scheduled Tribes in the States of Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 4.00 p.m.

**14.10 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Sixteen of the Clock.*

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**16.00 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Sixteen of the Clock.*

[SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ *in the Chair*]

**COMPANY SECRETARIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011**

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House will take Item No.21, Company Secretaries (Amendment) Bill.

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Company Secretaries Act, 1980, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Company Secretaries Act, 1980, as passed by Rajya Sabha, 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 Long Title were added to the Bill.*

DR. M. VEERAPPA MOILY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): Sir, I want to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That stage is over.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

*...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): Sir, it was announced by the Chair that three Bills at Item Nos. 19, 20 and 21 would be taken together. *...(Interruptions)* My name was called and I was on my legs. How can the Bill be passed without discussion? *...(Interruptions)* I am ready here to speak on the Bill. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 24. Kunwar Rewati Raman Singh.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Before, I start the discussion, the leader of my party, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav wants to say something. Please listen to him first.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, Shri Mulayam Singh, please, express your thoughts in brief.

SHRI LALU PARASAD (Saran): It is the disrespect of the Gita. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav.

*...(Interruptions)\**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadavji, please express your thoughts.

**16.04 hrs.**

#### SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

**Re: Reported ban of Bhagvad Gita in Russia and the need to protect the religious rights of Hindus in Russia-Contd.**

*[Translation]*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Gita. The Gita is such a scripture which has been recognized world over. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except Shri Mulayam Singh Yadavji's speech.

*...(Interruptions)\**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav Ji, please, proceed.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Let me speak on the Gita, then I will help you *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav says. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav Ji, please speak, otherwise I will move on to the next speaker.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman Sir, the Gita is a scripture revered by the entire world and it has been translated into all the languages of the world. Lord Shri Krishna has spoken about every

\* Not recorded.

section of the society. He has talked about how human beings should live and how to work for the betterment of the society while living in the society. The Gita is all about honesty, piousness, dharma and karma in life. The religion of which he talks about is acceptable to all. Thus, the Gita contains the gist of whatever Lord Shri Krishna has talked about. The Gita has not only been recognised by the entire world but it has also been translated into their respective language<sup>^</sup> am happy that you have allowed me to speak.

Mahatma Gandhi had read the Gita thoroughly and used to read it again daily even if he used to read 10 or 15 pages. Many speeches and expressions of Mahatma Gandhi are based on this scripture. He has understood the importance of the Gita and wanted to mould the country as per the teachings of the Gita.

The Government did not take the Gita and its importance and impact seriously and all parties will agree with me on this. They have neither paid any attention nor taken any step as to how the Gita should be effectively made more popular among the people of the country. The government should not neglect the Gita because it is being neglected. It will not send good message in the society. I would request the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the Government should take such steps with regard to the publicity of the Gita so that the study of it could be possible from the primary to the university level.

The entire House should condemn whatever a lawyer of Siberia has said there. I would appeal to the entire House to condemn it. The entire House should condemn that comment here.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I request you to give some directions from the Chair which will help to inculcate the interest to study the Gita among the students right from the Primery to the university level. If the students start reading the Gita, the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi will be realised. The people will be able to understand the crux of Gita said by Lord Krishna and the entire society will improve.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you and I have worked

together also and whatever you say, you do, therefore, any direction should come from your chair, with these words, I conclude.

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Sir, the Gita is related to Lord Shri Krishna and the world has recognised that the great lord of the lords, 'Bhole Baba' has given high reverence to Shri Krishna and Lord Krishna has also reciprocated. To defame Gita is to defame Lord Krishna. Whatever has happened in Siberia like spreading the views that the sermons of the Gita create hatred and terrorism is not acceptable. This huge conspiracy is being hatched against Lord Krishna. Wherever "He Yadav, the Madhav? is written is our scriptures, it related to Lord Krishna. The world specially Siberia has defamed the Gita and it has been condemned by the people who believed in the Gita and Lord Krishna all over India and the world. This scripture is full of messages. The people in the politics consider it their holy book. We respect the great men no matter where they are born. For example Levin and Karl Marx were born in Russia, a socialist country but we respect them. If such tradition and tendency spreads where the holy book like Gita is defamed, it will definitely enrage the devotee of lord Krishna. The House is running and the Government is silent and the Government has not spoken even a single word, we condemn this comment on behalf of the entire House. We expect from the Government to intervene into this matter and condemn Siberia ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have expressed your thoughts. Please, sit down now.

Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: It can not be tolerated. We will take revenge of the defamation of the Lord. If the Government does not intervene into this matter, we will punish the Government also. The Government should intervene into it and protest against the Government of Siberia. Our Prime Minister had gone there and I do not know whether he knows it or not. We would like to say that we can not tolerate the

defamation of Lord Krishna and therefore, I say "Bol Shri Krishna Bhagawan Ki Jay."

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): Sir, I associate myself with what Shri Lalu Prasad said.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, Sir. this matter is related to our the history and past. We should understand the past and history. I will conclude by giving only two to four examples. When any mistake occurs in writing and understanding of history, then its outcome becomes very horrendous. I would like to say after all what is the definition of history? It is the understanding of the past. What has happened already, we understand that in these ways-incomplete, complete, wrong, right. History is the understanding of the past. The knowledge of the past shapes present and future also. If we understand the past wrongly, then it shapes present and future in wrong ways. Specially, I would like to explain it by giving a small example." Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia has put this matter in a similar manner in the Lok Sabha discussion of 26th March, 1966 because the world history had been written by the UNESCO. One scholar in it had written that the origin of poetry had taken place in China. Dr. Lohia had started the discussion on it and Survapalli Radhakrishnan and was a number of that committee. I would like to say it again that we should not repeat the mistakes of the past in this House.

The Gita is not related to any particular religion. When we sit and talk about knowledge, then one shloka will suffice to explain the entire subject.

*Jyotishamapi tajoyotisthamas pramchyute,*

*Gyanm gyeyam gyangamyam hridi s  
arvasya vishthitam*

The person who is known to knowledge does not belong to any religion, culture, caste and society and in the backdrop of the teachings of Gita, such a person acknowledges his duties towards a person, humanity society country, and encompasses all the religions.

This has been a purely Indian tradition that

religions and philosophical teachings have been imparted in the form of verse in the battle field. If someone says that Gita fans communalism, fanaticism or attached it to any particular religion then he is guilty of not only contempt of Gita but also of humanity, and the entire world. It is the contempt of lord Krishna who is known to be the ace of 16 arts, the Supreme Lord, i.e. Par Brahm Parmeshwar. My last submission is that Dwarika is in the west and Kamroop is in the east. The journey of Krishna goes from Dwarika to Kamroop. In other words Krishna had demarcated the western boundary of India in Dwarika and eastern boundary in Kamroop. One who laid down the foundation of the geography, history, civilization, culture, popular belief, languages, costumes cuisines architectechure and art from east to west it anyone calls His Gita communal, we will not accept it. It is not only the contempt of the entire country but also of humanity. Therefore, we should pass the motion in a single line that whatever happened with regard to Gita in Russia. We condemn that and respect Gita whole-heartedly. The Government should make a statement in this regard.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with whatever my colleagues have said here. I would like to submit that this question is associated with the feelings of crores of people. I do not feel it necessary to repeat whatever my colleagues have already stated. I think that the Government should take initiative to solve this issue.

Through you, I would like to urge upon the Government to take an initiative in this regard. This is the wish expressed by all the people in the country. I think that the Government will honour it and get the absurd decision altered.

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VANDAVALLI

(Rajahmundry):

*'Yudruchha labh santushton dwandatito Vimatsar:*

*Samssiddha vasidho ch kritvapi na nibdhyate*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the above shaloka is chanted in T.V. daily. I think it is difficult to understand Gita. I think the Russains would also not have understood

it. Mahatma Gandhi said-1 read Gita daily and daily 1 come across new meanings. I too have read Gita to some extent. The shaloka which 1 have just quoted is my most favourite shaloka-

*Yudruchha labh santushton dwandatito Vimatsar:*

*Samssiddha vasidho ch kritvapi na nibdhyate.*

It means if one gets rewarded for any work done that is merely accidental. But one should not do any work with the hope that it will bear fruits. To work is our Karma. That is why we are alive, we keep doing our work. It is not easy to understand because without getting benefitted no work will be done. Great personalities right from Shankracharya to Radhakrishnan have interpreted it, written books on it. If we read one book we get one essence. If we read another book we imbibe a different essence. Only Indians can understand the essence of Shrimad Bhagavad Gita and not the foreigners. The essence of it is inherent in us. Through our country men may be wreathing in poverty, face difficulties, infightings but when time demands the entire country stands united.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why it is said-Gita, Sugita, Kartvya Kimaye Shastra vistare.

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI: But, I would like to say that I am a junior Member and all are senior to me. One of the Gita's shalokas says - yadayachrati shreshta tadra devetro janah:, sa yat pramam kurte lokstadanuvartate. Krishna says to Arjuna-you may believe it or not, but, the fact is that one who is the best,

*[English]*

Who is on the top position, whatever he does, is followed and imitated by ordinary people.

*[Translation]*

Those who are on the top position, unwillingly do some exemplary work because they are role models, people watch and follow them. Therefore I call upon this House that we should watch what we do everyday because all the people imitate us, they watch us as to what the 550 representatives elected by 125 crore population are doing here in Lok Sabha? I would like

to submit that the provision made in the rule book for expressing protest should be followed ...(Interruptions) it is also mentioned in the Gita, therefore I am telling this. I agree with those senior members who have spoken before me. This message should be conveyed not only from the Parliament but from the entire humanity. This voice should reach to the people who have spoken against Gita in Russia that they should read Gita, understand its essence nad by to learn from it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Understand that.

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI: Then be able to comment on it. You can comment but do not comment without understanding it. This message should be sent from here.

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneswar): Sir, you are a saint.

*[English]*

you are also a knowledgeable seer.

*[Translation]*

My submission is that it is given in Gita.

*"nirman moha jitsang dosha, adyavanto  
nitya vinivrit kama:;*

*sangayer, gechhanti mudha tatwa padam vaiyam."*

Are we all fools? Whatever has happened in Russia why has ii happened? Did it happen before the Prime Minister's visit? One of the Iskons temples also has been demolished there. People have been given lot of punishment for holding discussion on Gita in villages. I think that a befitting reply should be given to them.

*"Sansankha chakrashya kirit kundlam,  
sapitwastram sarsir ruhekshanam saharvakshsthal  
kaustubhatyan, namami vishnu sirsa chuturbhiyant."* Rama of Treta Yuga is the Krishna in Dwapar Yuga, and Jagannatha in Kaliyuga. You have to do something in this regard and they will have to follow it. We will sit down alter we listen to the reply of the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

AND MINISTER Of WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I respect the thoughts expressed by the hon. Members highlighting the importance of Shrimand Bhagavad Gita. We have learnt that legal action has been taken against the contempt of Bhagavad Gita in Siberia, Russia. Shri S. M. Krishna Ji will provide complete information to the House tomorrow through his statement. But I would definitely say that everybody sees eye to eye with regard to the seriousness you have mentioned here. Such an issue with regard to another country had been raised earlier also. Most of the hon. Members might not be knowing this. I had written a letter to Shri S. M. Krishna at that time. That was also a similar issue and he had taken action as a result of which the concerned country had taken appropriate steps.

We are sure that he will give his statement in the House tomorrow after ascertaining the facts of the matter and collecting all information.

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16.25 hrs.

#### DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

##### **Threat to Ganga and Himalayas because of over-exploitation**

*[Translation]*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): At the outset, I would like to thank you since it is a pleasant coincidence that a person who belongs to Gangotri is Uttarakhand from where the Ganges originates is occupying the chair. While this subject is being discussed you belong to the country through which the pious Ganges flows.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ham us desh ke wasi hai jis desh mein Ganga bahati hai.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: You travel across the country, and preach about the importance of the Ganges wherever you go. But I say this with a heavy heart that the Government of Uttrakhand is responsible for the degradation and degeneration of the river Ganges which is a symbol of our civilization and culture. Sir, it has been mentioned in our ancient

scriptures that Bhagirith was successful in invoking the Ganges in the heavens and landing it on earth after decades of penance. It has been said that the Ganges is a pious river and its water is the elixir.

The water of the river Ganges remains unspoiled even after it is Kept in a bottle for long. Two mahakumbhs, are organized at the banks of the Ganges. One Mahakumb is organized in Haridwar, your hometown and the other in Prayag. Crores of tourists both from within the country and abroad, devotees, sadhus and hermits of various genre attend these Mahakumbhs. I think you might also have been there. However, there is a conspiracy underway today to decimate the Ganges completely. This would result in the loss of livelihood for more than 50 crores people who live in four towns across the banks of the Ganges.

**16.28 hrs.**

*[DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH in the Chair]*

Sir, I congratulate you for being here, even if it is by coincidence. You are also affected by it and are well aware of the issue. Sir, keeping in view the importance of the Ganges the hon. Prime Minister declared it as a national river in the year 2008. The year 2011 is at its tail end but probably not even one meeting has been convened till date. No legislation has been drafted for the conservation of the Ganges. I am disappointed that despite the hon. Prime Minister being the Chairman of the committee, he has not found time to hold a meeting and analyse the pitiable state of the river Ganges. The pressing question is, whether the Ganges will continue to exist or get extinct? Not only the Ganges but all the rivers be it Yamuna or other tributaries all are in shambles. There are two ways in which their existence has been threatened. Firstly, the glacier is drifting by 20 metres every year due to emission of excess carbon dioxide. Secondly, we have constructed Several dams. At first, three dams were constructed there. When Tihri dam was constructed it was said that 2400 megawatts of electricity will be generated and 1.5 lakh hectares of land would be irrigated. While the fact is that only 400 megawatts of power is being generated in this

dam and irrigation is being done on paper only. Areas stretching upto Bihar were supposed to be irrigated. Sir you belong to Bihar, can you tell us if there is any place in Bihar where water of Ganges is supplied for irrigation. Ganga used to flow in Patna, Banaras and Allahabad but today it is no better than a nullah. All the cities such as Kanpur, Patna etc. do not receive fresh water of the Ganges. By the time water reaches Gangasagar the water is already contaminated by human waste.

Sir, not only this, two more dams were constructed. One was constructed in haridwar and another in Narora. One more dam was constructed in Maneri Bhali. The Government of Uttarakhand was still not satisfied. Uttarakhand Government is constructing so many dams on the major tributaries of the Ganges such as Mandakini that the whole stretch of 115 km has been destroyed. The Ganges used to flow freely with medicinal properties intact and ideal conditions for flourishing of aquatic lifeforms but everything has been destroyed now. The Ganges, it seems will no more last long as a river. Shri Jairam Ramesh was the former Minister of Environment and Forest while Shrimati Jayanti Natarajan on is the current Minister and I would like to urge her to take cognizance of the series of dams constructed from Kedarnath dam of Mandakini river despite oposition for the local populace.

Sir, I would like to forward this map and CD, through you. I am sending this CD to you and as you are the Chairman I urge you to watch it as well as screen it for all the members of the House and then decide for yourself. NDTV has clearly shown in this CD that if Government does not immediately take any action the Ganges will no longer exist.

Sir, the local people are also protesting but despite the protests the work still continues. 'National River Authority' has constituted but it has not been granted legal status till date. Sir, generating power in the name of development has put the existence of both the Ganges and the Himalaya in jeopardy. Himalaya lies on the seismic (4-5) zone, it is a raw mountain and can collapse any day. When Britishers were constructing a dam Shri Madan Mohan Malviya Ji had threatened to go on a hunger strike till death

and this lead to discontinuance of construction work. Today our own Government which claims to be a protector of religion threat Shri Hukam Deo Narayan Ji being champion of this cause posing a great threat to the Ganges and the Himalaya.

Sir, this unabated pace of destructive development will lead to a day when the Tihri dam will collapse and inundate the entire area upto Allahabad. No one will survive. Has the Government ever thought about this? Has the Union Government ever contemplated on this issue? You have made a mockery of this serious issue ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: No one is present here today either ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: The hon. Minister of Environment is present here today.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Not just one minister other minister should also be present.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Even hon. Prime Minister should have been present as he is the Chairman of the Ganga River Basin Authority but he is not here. He is busy in formulating Lokpal ...(*Interruptions*)\*

Sir, I have already mentioned but when there was a protest and Professor Agrawal, an environmentalist sat on a hunger strike till death, only then the Prime Minister intervened. After intervening he cancelled four schemes there. He cancelled construction of Lohari, Nag, Pala Maneri and Bhairav Ghati dams. 4 dams have been cancelled but work on 150 dams is still being pursued. 550 dams have been identified and there will be more construction work on them. How much power is being generated? If all of these projects are completed, only one percent of power supplied of entire country will be generated. I urge the Government to immediately halt the construction work. If you want to save Ganges, Alaknanda, Mandakini then I urge you to stop this work and let the Ganges flow freely without any obstruction.

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\*Not recorded.

[Shri Rewati Raman Singh]

Let the water flow in the Ganga and efforts should be initiated from here to stop the human waste and filth from being drained into it from all directions. The World Bank had given Rs. 6000 crore during the tenure of Rajiv Gandhi for cleaning the river Ganga. Where was that money spent, nobody knows. Now once again the World Bank has given Rs. 6000 crore for cleaning of the Ganga. Funds for the cleaning of river Yamuna have been given separately but only if these rivers exist they will be cleaned. If the said rivers lose their existence then what will be cleaned? Sir, the Ganga is like our mother, it is our heritage. If we ruin the heritage, the Ganga and the Himalayas, the identity of the country will be effaced. India has had a glorious history. Allahabad is known as the confluence of three rivers. Our rivers will get extinct. Ganga is not a river. We do not consider Ganga as a river rather it is our mother and it is so because the livelihood of 50 crore people is based on the river Ganga and Yamuna. I would like to tell the hon. Minister and quote Jairam Ramesh Ji who was the then Minister of Environment. The reason why I want to quote him is that Jairam Ramesh Ji told the audience in the presence of Chandiprasad Bhatt, historian Ramchandra Guha, Shekhar Pathak and Prof. Pushpesh Pant from Jawaharlal Nehru University—"Many water projects have been implemented in Uttrakhand which should not have been approved from the viewpoint of environment." Even then these projects are being implemented. Who cares? No one observes. I want to quote him once again. Shri Jairam Ramesh ji said that the river course should not be ignored in any project. He said that 70 hydro power projects had been implemented only in Uttrakhand and we were unaware as to how it is going to affect the environment. Sir, your former Environment Minister is talking about 70 projects. He has identified the works in 150 projects and going to work on 550 more projects. Sir, I would like to share Shri Jairam Ramesh's one more statement. He said that we want to see water in rivers and not the tunnels. A time will come when only tunnels will be visible instead of rivers in Uttrakhand. Himalayas is renowned as rivers originate from there but now tunnels are being built. They have built tunnels up to 115 km in river

Mandakini. The Valley of Kedarnath has been ruined. What happens with tunnel? Explosion is carried out and lake is created and its debris accumulates there. Mosquitoes, and other insects and animals develop in lake. Mosquitoes grow in that water and when water is released that causes many diseases.

Sir, I request you with folded hands that the hon. Minister should immediately take action and constitute a commission wherein environmentalists, historians should also be involved. The Government should constitute a commission by involving all these people and immediately give orders to the Government of Uttrakhand. I hope that the hon. Member who was occupying your seat prior to you will support this proposal. I would like to inform Shri Satpal ji Maharaj, whether it pleases or annoys him, that Haridwar was not the part of Uttarakhand in the first proposal forwarded by Uttar Pradesh, Haridwar was in Uttar Pradesh. But hon. Joshi ji the then Education (HRD) Minister got Haridwar included in Uttarakhand. Shri Joshi Ji and Shri Satpal Maharaj Ji belong to Uttarakhand and they should support me in the matter that no dam will be constructed further in Uttarakhand. They should declare that the rivers such as Ganga, Yamuna etc will not be destroyed. I would request the hon. Minister to visit the place once. You should issue orders to stop work there and any approval should not be given for any construction work there. You should take pain of visiting all places through which the Ganga flows. Arsenic has been found in the water of the Ganga from Balia to Banaras and such water is prohibited to be used not only for drinking but also for taking a bath. Why is so because the entire water is dirty and all filth is flowed into it. All kinds of excrements and garbages are flowed into Ganga.

Sir, through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister that he should take action in this regard immediately. I would request him to visit the entire length of the banks of the river, Ganga and see the condition for himself.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir I would like to thank you for providing me the opportunity to speak on an important issue with regard

to the coming danger to the Ganga river and the Himalayas due to their uncontrolled exploitation.

Sir, it is said that we live in a country where the river, Ganga flows. Every Indian feels proud in saying that he belongs to a country where the pious river, Ganga flows. Once, a saint asked Tulsidas which river was the most pious then Tulsidas replied that the river Yamuna is the pious river. That saint asked him as to why he did not take the name of the Ganga, then Tulsidas said that the Ganga did not contain water but nectar. We call the Ganga as our mother and the word 'Ma' signifies all capacity required to nurture the child. Our saints have called the Ganga as mother. Their hope was that people will generate energy from the river Ganga in future. The Ganga will make the earth fertile enough and this river will provide livelihood to the people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to say in this House that today man is under the possession of greed. Mahatma Gandhi had said that nature is capable of meeting all the requirement of everybody but is not capable of satisfying the greed of man. We have become so greedy that we are exploiting the Ganga and the Himalayas in an uncontrolled manner. The Ganga was not flowing on Earth and was called purifier of all sins (Vetarni). It used to flow in the heavens but has been brought on the earth by the penance, yoga and Karma of Bhagirath.

This is the teaching and message of the Ganga. It is incumbent on activity the river Ganga that whenever a thirsty person comes to it, it quenches his thirst. It does not ask him which religion and caste he belongs to. It does not ask whether he is rich or poor. It does not ask anything. It only quenches thirst of thirsty people. Today, we are exploiting this river which is capable of uniting the entire country as a unit. I got the auspicious opportunity to be the part of 'Bharat Jago Pad Yatra' from 24 September, 1983 to October 1983 for keeping the Ganga pollution free. We started our march from the foothill of the lord Badri to make the Ganga pollution free and this march lasted for one month and four days. During that march, I closely

observed how the course of Ganga has been turned into a drain of gutter by us. Today, the sewages of all cities and towns are flowing into the Ganga. Half burnt dead bodies are being flown into the Ganga from the crematorium ghats dotting the river bank. There was a time when the water of the Ganga happened to be very clean and was considered to be very pious also and we need to keep it in our houses after tilling it in the bottles.

Whereas we want to get pure, we purify ourselves by sprinkling Ganges, water on ourselves. I have seen 'the Gangajal' bottle not only in the houses of people living in India but abroad also. Ganga is vast and the sentiments connected with it are also vast.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to state that first of all we should formulate a scheme to check draining of sewage water from Badrinath Dham to Ganges. We have to set up the sewage treatment plant for this purpose. Today, we can convert sewage water into electricity by the use of nanotechnology. We can synthesize sewage water and extract hydrogen from it and separate  $H_2O$  from it. The turbines will run from that hydrogen and we will become capable of generating electricity from that sewage water. Today, we can generate 200 megawatt power in the area of 40 metre X 60 metre. By the use of nano-technology, we can separate Hydrogen and  $H_2O$  from the sewage water and can supply clean drinking to the people by separating medical grade water from it and can generate power by running turbines by using hydrogen. The Ganges, which is called 'Mother' has the capacity to nurture the entire country. The way mother nurtures its child, the Ganges also nurtures the country. Today, the electricity is being generated through the latest technology, that is Run of the River Technology. Tehri Dam was constructed by using a very old technology and it was built with Russian collaboration, it was our first experiment and after that a new technology came, which is called 'Run of the River'. Now no dam will be constructed by using it. Our hon'ble Member, Shri Rewati Raman Singh ji had expressed apprehension, but, now it has become baseless, because the electricity is being generated by digging a tunnel and

[Shri Satpal Maharaj]

installing turbine in that tunnel and flowing the entire river water through it by making the use of earth's gradient through the Run of the River technology. I understand that neither dam will be constructed, nor water will be stored in the Run of the River projects and we will be free from the fear that the dams will not be able to endure earthquake as our Uttarakhand is located in highly seismic zone and we will be able to generate electricity through the Run of the River technology, our Uttarakhand, which is the crown of India will get transformed into an energy state. We will be able to provide energy to the country and Uttarakhand will be able to give its contribution in the development of India.

Alongwith it, I would like to say that this is an important issue and we have to adopt modern technology in this regard. Earth comes crashing down from mountains due to illegal mining taking place at various places. Nigmanandji sat on hunger strike for this cause and died. I understand that a saint died in Uttarakhand during the BJP's rule, is a matter of great concern and the death of Nigmanandji is a matter of great regret. I would like to quote a Tehlka edition of 2nd July, Ashish Khetan and Manoj Rawat have written a very good article, they said:

*[English]*

"Finally Nigamanand died on 13th June in the same hospital, in the same ward where Ramdev was being treated in ICU just after seven days of fasting. Briefly, the glaring ironies around the story of the two men created a furor&but soon in a death as lies the real and urgent cause Nigamanand has been fighting for was quickly forgotten."

*[Translation]*

Today, we have to pay consideration to the cause for which Nigmanandji sacrificed his life. We have to check illegal mining. We are indiscriminately digging the river beds. The black money generated out of illegal mining is not invested on the development of the country. The State Governments do not get tax from this, and the mafia spreads its tentacles.

The entire country suffers loss due to this kind

of illegal mining. I would like to request that the mining should be carried out by use of a proper modern scientific technology so that the river may flow in balanced way and it is very essential that we should progress with a scientific thinking.

I would like to say that our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had directed the Central Board to conduct a comprehensive survey to check and control the water pollution. On the basis of it, Ganga Action Plan was formulated in 1984. Today, there is a need to implement the Ganga Action Plan. After that then Prime Minister, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi constituted the Central Ganga Authority in February, 1985 and the initial budget of Rs. 350 crore was sanctioned in this regard. Due to his intiring efforts and farsightedness the Directorate of Ganga Project was set up as a branch of the Ministry of Environment in 1985.

I would like to submit that conservation of Ganges is very essential for conserving our culture. I would like to request that an action plan should be formed for conserving Ganges and scientific tapping of Himalayas.

With these words, I would like to say that:

*"Raavi Ki Ravani badlegi, Satluj ka Muhanा badlega, Gar shauk mein tere josh raha.*

*Kuch tum bad lo, kuch hum badle, tab to yen jamana badlega.'*

*Tasveer ka jama badlega, Bezar na ho, yeh sara fasana badlega".*

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. Rewati Raman Singh Ji has introduced the proposal and Satpal Maharaj ji supported it. Satpal Maharaj ji has disabused a number of misconceptions with regard to Uttrakhand. As Satpal Maharaj ji has cleared the misconceptions, therefore there is no scope of debate on it, because he is a religious personality, saint and a resident of Uttrakhand therefore there should not be any misconception with regard to technical expertise after his clarification.

The Ganga is not only a river or water. It has been mentioned in Indian scriptures 'Dharmarth Kaam mokshanam aarogayam mool uttmam'. Religion, wealth, work and salvation can be attained only when people will be healthy, meaning thereby, health is the main crux. Health can be maintained with pure air, water etc. This universe is made of five elements. When all the elements are pure, we can live healthy. The Ganga is important because it bestows religion, wealth, work and salvation. Satpal Maharaj ji said that the Ganga is our mother. We call it mother and as mother's milk is essential for the complete growth of the body of child, on the similar line the entire society grows on the Ganga Water. Cattle take bath in the Ganga. The cattle of those cattle rearers, who live along the sides of the Ganga drink its water, take bath and play in the Ganga. I am an Ahir when our children take buffaloes to the Ganga they keep moving in the river for two three hours and the children swim and play in the Ganga. Can anyone who swims in swimming pool in the entire world challenge them? The Ganga where crores of cattle along its banks drink water, and crops grow in the land fertilized by its water, if we do not think to maintain the purity, flow of the river Ganga, it means we are unable to carry out our national duty. The Ganga originates from Gangotri and merges into ocean. Satpal Maharaj ji has said about it. Sir, the Ganga cleaning drive should be associated with this context that Bhagirath brought the Ganga to the Earth, the illustrious son Bhagirath was born in the dynasty of King Sagar, Bhagirath had brought the river Ganga for the emancipation of his ancestors. It is said that Ganga has its origin from the stoup of lord Brahma. It is possessed none other than by lord Shiva himself. He invoked the Ganga from the heaven to descend on his head and the Ganga gets stuck into the matted hair of Shiva. On request, lord Shiva wrings one of the locks of his matted hair, and the Ganga comes out from there. The way the Ganga originated from the stoup of Lord Brahma and got stuck into the matted hair of lord Shiva, similarly the clean Ganga campaign originates from the Government's files and gets stuck into the bureaucratic tangles but the cleaning of the Ganga is never carried out. The Ganga originated from Gangotri and the

Yamuna from Yamunotri, the Himalayas are important as the origin and development of Indian culture is associated with it.

The Indian scriptures were written in Himalayas and the Indian culture has evolved from the banks of the Indian rivers.

#### 17.00 hrs.

I would like to submit that the rivers which originate from the Himalayas finally merge into the Ganga. If all the said rivers are pollution free, the water of the Ganga will also be pollution free. The Government should contemplate that the water of the Ganga along with other rivers which merge into it should be pure, clean and healthy. The sewage water of all the cities is drained into the Ganga, Yamuna and other rivers. Everyone drains the sewage water into the Ganga and Yamuna. I would urge that all the sewage water which is drained into rivers should be treated through water treatment plant. If that water is made available to nearby fields through pumping sets, the thousands and lakhs of acre of land will be irrigated and the water of the Ganga and other rivers will remain clean. But you will not spend funds on that. Because you prefer to spend on the schemes related to flood management when the rivers get flooded and carry all filth to the ocean. In the similar manner one-two thousand crore rupees will also be wasted in the flow of the Ganga. There will be no sign of it. Who will make the assessment as to from where the funds came and where it has been spent. The entire funds are spent on the Ganga. Therefore it is my submission and suggestion to set up water treatment plant to drain filthy water in all the cities and provide that water for irrigation through canals. Second thing is that factories drain polluted water into rivers ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): This money has been digested by touts. ...(Interruptions)

#### 17.02 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: They say that funds have been spent on the Ganga. All the

[Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav]

factories drain their dirty water into rivers. When industrialization took place along the banks of the rivers, without considering the point as to what is the relation between the rivers and the health of the Indians. Therefore, our policy got disturbed there and then. I would like to know the number of factories against which you have taken action which drain polluted water into river. How many factories have been caught and prosecuted? How many factories have been banned and how many owners of the said factories have been sent behind the bars? In your reply answer all these questions so that we may come to know that the intention of the Government is positive. Therefore, I submit that keep the Himalayas clean. Tree around the Himalayas are being felling down. Mafias go there, get the trees cut and carry along with them. Where do those trees like planted in the Parliament go? You go to big cities,. Each house has concrete walls and those concrete walls have been covered with wooden layers so that people may not feel hot. The affluent and prosperous people get the mountains deforested and adorn their houses with that wood. They cover the floor with wooden floor because when they walk on floor it does not create sound but when they walk on wooden floor it makes sound and boost their esteem that they are very rich. Therefore they fell the trees and the soil of the Himalayas erodes to rivers. Soil erosion takes place. It fills the river beds and causes silt in it. It shrinks the course of the Ganga. You go and see the condition of Ganga in Patna and Varanasi. The Ganga has shrinked away from the city. Earlier the Ganga was near Patna. Thousands and lakhs of people used to celebrate chhat at the banks of the Ganga. They used to worship the Sun standing inside the Ganga. Today, the Ganga has shrinked two km away from the city. Now the water level of the Ganga has depleted as a result of which it has converted into a small river. The Ganga is shrinking. The day the Ganga dries, the culture of India will die. India will lose its history. The resources of the religious books will dry. It will pose threat to the life of every citizen. Animals will lose their lives. Therefore, save the Ganga which is the life line to human beings and cattle in India.

Likewise, there are dolphins in Pirpaits, Kahalgaon and Bhagalpur in the Ganges near Bhagalpur. It has been termed as dolphin area. Please work to conserve the things which are worth watching in the Ganges. There is erosion taking place in the Ganges near Sahabganj in Jharkhand. Erosion in the Ganges, wherever it be, affects people adversely. Please think about them and work to save them.

I would like to say one thing, repair work of a big house was in progress in 4, Vishambardas Marg ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: When dams are being constructed, where does this flow of the Ganges that you talk of figure is this. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: I will express my views ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please do not disturb him.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: I am a parrot who speak his mind. I do not say what other people want me to say. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: I would like to tell you about an incident. One night when the contractor was taking the trash somewhere I asked him where did he dispose off the trash. He replied in the Yamuna - I asked him how? He said, there is ban on throwing trash in the Yamuna so it is only possible to thrown trash in the night. He told me that they give 20-25 rupees per truck to policemen and throw all the trash in the Yamuna. On one hand the Government formulates schemes worth crores of rupees and on the other hand in the night the trash of whole city,

three hundred to four hundred trucks of trash is being thrown in the Yamuna. Throw trash in the night and clean that trash during the day. This is the way of the world. Move one step forwards, two step backwards, one step forwards two step backwards and so on. The entire wealth of the country is wasted in this process. Therefore, I would like to urge to please work for the cleanliness of all the rivers in the country and work to ensure their existence. The number of embankments made in the name of stopping floods in the river are leading to rise in riverbed levels as the mud from hills accumulates in the rivers due to these embankments. Rivers are rising while land is not. Water has clogged due to all the embankments leading to destructive floods. Thus, please save these rivers from the embankments. ...(*Interruptions*)

I would like to thank you while I conclude my speech and also thank Shri Rewati Raman as he initiated the debate on the river Ganges. Be it anyone or anywhere, a national policy must be formulated to set a benchmark and document national history. We do not have history of any river today. It would be in the interest of the nation if we document the history of rivers and Himalayas and the manner in which civilization prospered and developed on the river banks.

I endorse this proposal and urge the Government to look after the Ganges, Geeta and the cows. Krishna gained recognition only when he was with cows. Krishna has Geeta in his hands. If Krishna narrated Geeta through his mouth then his work signified importance of cows. One who milks the cows and drinks the milk becomes strong, goes to Kurukshetra and defends his religion. India can only prosper when not only Geeta but also cows and the Ganges as well as land is saved.

DR. BALIRAM (Lalganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak about the Ganged History is witness that the Ganges invoked by Bhagirath after a lot of struggle.

Members here sang the songs such as 'hum us desh ke waasi hain, jis desh me Ganga Behti hai'. I live near the river Ganges. I have spent almost 15-20

years in Varanasi. I have regularly bathed in the Ganges. But when I look at the Ganges today, it does not look like the Ganges of the past with water gushing in streams. Today, the purification of the Ganges is being contemplated upon with the help of all kinds of funds from the Government, World Bank and the Government agencies. Without water in the Ganges what will be left to purity and how which funds will be wasted on it?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I, through you, would like to urge the Government to take a serious initiative to ascertain the reasons for no flow of the Ganges water here. Shri Rewati Raman Singh just said that water is being stopped by constructing dams in Uttarakhand. Thus, whenever people have played with nature, the whole country has paid the price. Today nature is being overlooked and the streams are changing. There is no peak taller than that of Himalaya. Today efforts are being made to dash it to the ground. Therefore, the country and people are facing loss. Today the conditions are so pitiable that the level of water in the Ganges here has gone down due to no supply of water from there. People are drinking polluted water leading to horrid diseases.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Jairam Ramesh has been a Cabinet Minister in our Government. He protested vigorously against the way supply of water to the Ganges is being withheld by constructing dams. Ganga Pollution Board was set up under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister and I think Shri Jairam Ramesh Ji was removed from his post, sacked from the Ministry to prevent him raising his voice. Today, any person who raises just concerns is either removed or action is taken against him. This department has been changed. He has raised some commendable point.

The Union rural development minister, Shri Jairam Ramesh said that the speed at which the trees are being cut in the country, there is a need to re-launch the Chipko Andolan in many states. Apart from it, the illegal mining is adversely affecting the entire environment.

Mr. Chairman Sir, through you I would like to request the Union Government to issue orders to stop

[Dr. Baliram]

all such projects of the Uttarakhand Government which are related to the construction of dams. The functions of dams, which have been already constructed should be stopped and the construction of dams should also be stopped so that the water of the Ganga originating from Gangotri of the Himalayas could come to plain areas without any hindrance. There are two dozen such cities of Uttar Pradesh which are situated on the bank of the Ganga and these cities get benefits from it also. Therefore, you should instruct the Government to stop the construction of dams so that the people could get sufficient water. The people of entire Banaras drink the water of the Ganga and the situation is the same with Allahabad. When the Kumbh Jain is organised in Allahabad, then the water get sometimes red, sometimes yellow and sometimes black. The people who are living there, hold demonstrations and they drink the water of the Ganga. They have not got much resources to install handpumps and drink water from it. When the flow of water will be high, it will be less polluted and the people will get clean water to drink because as Shri Rewati Raman Singh has said, the water coming from mountainous carries all kinds of medicinal herbs. If the water of the Ganga is kept completely closed in any container even for a year, no bacteria could originate in it. The reason behind it is that the water coming from the Himalayas or all mountains and hills, carries medicinal effect with itself and it benefits every human being. Therefore, I request you to suggest the Government of Uttarakhand to stop the construction of dams immediately.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Sir, I do not want to elaborate the points made by Shri Rewati Raman Singh and all other colleagues but the situation is so horrible that I do not know what are the results of the development which has taken place in the world. But the process of aping the foreign model of development has created horrible situation in the country. The Himalayas consist of raw hills and it is the highest one in the world but is also the most raw hill. The Himalayan region is situated in the seismic zone. The Himalayas is still developing and is still expanding by one inch, two or three inches every year. It is touching the Indo-gangetic plain and the

Tibetan plateau. These mountains had floated from the South Africa lakhs of years ago and formed this Himalayas. The Himalayas was not the object which was formed. The most fertile land of the North India is formed from the sediments of the Himalayas. It has been formed from its sediment. It is not only the Ganga which originates from the Himalayas. All the rivers of India except Chambal and Narmada originate from the Himalayas and these are the tributaries of the Ganga. These rivers include Songanga and Amarkantak also. These rivers are the tributaries of the Ganga and flow into the Arabian Ocean. The situation is that the people who have described the Ganga and the Himalaya here are far from the reality. Leave Narora alone. What was the idea of the Government behind the constructing of Tihari dam? The Government does not have the required resources, funds and capacity ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*\*

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Shri Jagdambika Pal was rightly saying that the rivers are drying up and the Government is constructing the Ganga Express Way. The coming generation will not be able to use it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please do not get distracted. Please address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Many rivers originate from Himalayas. I am not a resident of that area but I belong to that State through which the Ganga flows. Here several colleagues said that Mandakini is drying up. If the tunnels are constructed in the raw mountains of the Himalayas, it creates cracks in the wall of the houses situated in this area. It can be seen by visiting there. When two plates beneath the earth collide, it creates earthquakes but the condition is becoming graver. The people will definitely die and get converted

\*Not recorded

into covses. The country will become a country of dead bodies. If the Ganga is not saved, then how will the country will be saved. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. Please, do not disturb him.

...*(Interruptions)\**

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Chairman Sir, this kind of interruption is wasting my time, therefore, I request you not to ring the bell indicating the end of my time very early. Almost two third of the rivers of the country, from Mandakini, Alaknanda, Yamuna, Gori Ganga, Kali Ganga, Sharada, Dhauli Ganga, Pindhan, Ram Ganga, Chinar to Ravi originate from the Himalayan snow. The Government is constructing tunnels and dams on the mountains to supply water, but I would like to say that to supply water is beyond the capacity of the Government. The Government justifies it by saying that it will generate electricity. I would like to say to the hon. Minister that only one percent of the total power generated in the country is being generated from it.

Even Gangotri has become polluted and havoc has been created there. As our colleague has said that if any person wants to bring clean water from there for the rituals related to runing of dead bodies he is unable to fetch it. The villages around it have got destroyed.

The Government in Uttarakhand has been formed by our friends. Hon. Member, Shri Satpal Maharaj who hails from Uttarakhand is not present in the House. In his speech, he was talking of modernity and scientific development which were the imagination of the European countries and the United States of America. I would like to say him that these people have looted us for 300 years. His idea is right, therefore, he was putting such thoughts. Uttarakhand was formed but it is not acceptable that only the generation of electricity will make Uttarakhand a developed state. ...*(Interruptions)* I was waiting for Shri Satpal Maharaj ji. I want to make one point that the

meddling with the Himalayas from all directions from Jammu-Kashmir to Assam is affecting the Ganga in the worst way. We have polluted the Ganga at its originating point, then how will the Ganga be saved? People are saying that the Ganga has become a drain. We have strangled the Ganga with our hands in its crescent condition, how will it be saved? I am saying that one of the greatest civilisation developed at the bank of Ganga, due to this river only.

All the civilization of the world fostered on the banks of rivers. Even today a number of cities are subsisted by rivers. Even today a number of cities are subsisted by rivers such as the Ganges the Kaveri or the Narmada. These rivers do not provide water for just bathing or drinking but also maintain the water level. I had read long back that there is a layer of ocean under the ground and if there is earth sea anywhere in the world it is beneath the Ganga basin. When I was in jail I have read a book wherein it was mentioned that there is earth-sea in the Ganga basin and they are constructing dams on it. They lack in will power or right approach and there is so much corruption that they have entrusted the work to contractors. They gave contract is bits and pieces of destroy Mandakini and Gangotri. The contractors are hoodwinking with the help of bribes. They are not concerned with environment. They just want to have a comfortable life. It doesn't matter to them if the country and the next generations are put at stake.

Sir, if the civilization is destroyed it will be destroyed from the Himalayas because this glacier will melt and increase the water level in oceans and nothing will be left from Mumbai to Goa. Interference in Himalayas will destroy India. Please do not consider the question raised by the people as trivial. I lon. Jairam Ramesh's speech was on progress outside. He was speaking in JNU. Whatever work he did was done for Pasco, Vedanta and Silvasa in Mumbai. But nothing happened except constant threats by him. But. hon. Narayan Ji will not threaten anyone as she is very disciplined. But this is a matter of environment, not a matter of any district or Uttarakhand. Himalayas are not the property of district. If himalayas are endangered then the whole sub-continent. India,

\*Not recorded

[Shri Sharad Yadav]

Myanmar and Sri Lanka is under danger.

All the places near the ocean side will be destroyed. I would like to say to the Government that the world does not function without hills, rivers nullahs, land and air. Civilization will no longer be there after their destruction. I do not think that this civilization will last for more than fifty to sixty years. We are on the verge of destruction and we have gone to such extent that we are digging tunnels in the Himalayas. We are destroying Himalayas by digging tunnel after tunnel. You will not be able to implement those inventions, which took place there. The Government of India and the Ministry of Environment should immediately reach there and stop such work. Jairam Ramesh ji had stopped some work. There is a power project on a river in my area Bandhavgarh in Madhya Pradesh a habitat of lions. There is a project for cutting down the trees in forests of Bandhavgarh and developing that place. They have sent their officers there. You should see for yourself the difficulties faced by the people of Uttarakhand in living near the Ganges. Please look at the lives of the people who are living on the banks of the Mandakini river and the Ramganga river. They have two farms, one room and they are under a lot of stress but no one listens to their pleas. You have set up the Ganga Authority. I would like to ask the Government the address of its office. Who listens to complaints received in this office? Hon. Prime Minister called it a national. He has termed it as a national river so when will the work of conserving this river begin? Cleaning the river at the bottom can be done later but first it should be conserved at the source. If the source dries up, what will be left to conserve? If the sources of Himalayan rivers are destroyed, 2/3rd of Indian population and area will be destroyed. When these will be destroyed forget about civilization, no one would be left to hear or see or read the holy books on civilization. There is a need to save himalayas at the moment' because himalayas are linked with it. India will survive if Himalayas are conserved but if Himalayas are destroyed, there is no way India can be saved. With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Mr. Chairman, thank you for giving me a chance to speak on this important subject. The Himalaya and the Ganga are of immense importance to the nation. But, of late, the hazardous environment of the Himalayas and the Ganga are posing a serious problem to the country. Because of global warming and climate change, the fast receding Himalayan glaciers have a common cause of concern to everybody.

You know that the Department of Science and Technology revealed that the Himalayan glacier is receding by 17 meters per year. The United Nations Environment Programme Report of 2008 says that the way the Himalayan glaciers were melting, it would disappear in the next few decades endangering a large part of life. That is why, we have to show more concern about it.

What is of more concern is that ecologically fragile environment of the Himalayas is under grave threat from big dams, deforestation and mining activities. Besides large scale construction of dams, roads, tunnels, buildings and other public utilities, combined with indiscriminate mining and quarrying, has also contribute to the fragility of the Himalayan ecology, creating an environmental imbalance in the total region. Being stripped of the protective vegetative cover, that is, because of deforestation, the Himalayan soils are fast losing their capacity of absorbing rain water. So, landslides, earthquakes and other mass movements are severe environmental hazards in the total Himalayas.

Now, coming to the Ganga, we know that the Ganga is now under great threat of pollution. Nearly one billion litres per day of domestic waste goes directly into the River along with thousands of animal carcasses. Another 260 million litres of industrial waste is added to this by the hundreds of factories along the river banks. As a result of that, we are now facing the great menace of pollution which brings with it the water-borne diseases, including cholera, hepatitis, typhoid and dysentery. The sacred practice of depositing human remains in the Ganga also poses

health threats. An inadequate cremation procedure contributes to a large number of partially burnt or unburnt corpses floating down to the Ganga. The major polluting industries are the leather industries, especially those in Kanpur, and also the pharmaceutical, electronics, textile and paper industries and tanneries.

In 1996, the Supreme Court had banned the discharge of effluents from various tanneries and factories located on its banks in Kanpur and in the Ganga basin, but that has not been followed properly and no action has been taken. Another matter of great concern is construction of buildings in an unplanned way in the Ganga basin, and thereby illegally grabbing the embankments of the Ganga. It is also posing a threat to the very existence of the Ganga.

Illegal mining in and around the Ganga basin, particularly in Haridwar, is also posing danger to the river bank and the riverbed. On July 19, 2011, a Central Pollution Control Board report on the quality of water in Bhagirathi River warns of an increase in pathogenic contamination.

The Ganga Action Plan was initiated in 1985 which was devised to clean up the river in selected areas by installing sewage treatment plants and threatening fines and litigation against the industries that pollute it. Almost Rs. 1,000 crore have been pumped in Ganga Action Plan Phase I and Phase II between 1985 and 2000, but the River is still sullied. Also, there is large scale corruption. No action has been taken properly. That is why, the Government has constituted National Ganga River Basin Authority, based on the report of the IIT.

The matter which is of grave concern is that CAG has sent a report to the Government on April 1, 2010 telling that there would be no water in the long stretches of the famous Alaknanda and Bhagirathi riverbeds if the Uttarakhand Government goes ahead with its plan to build 53 power projects on these two rivers, which join the Ganga. A CAG Inspection Report also tells that as a result of that, the villages settled along the river basin will be uprooted once the river goes dry, leading to mass migration and cultural

erosion. According to a report published in India Today, a plan to produce electricity in the Himalayas to ease power situation in the plains would make Ganga disappear in the valley of its origin.

Now, the barrage which has been made in Farakka, is not being maintained properly. One lock-gate has been broken and a lot of water is going out. The Government is taking no notice of that. If no proper action is taken, that will pose a great danger. As a result of that, I appeal to the Government to look into all these aspects because Himalayas and Ganga are having a greater role in the development of economy - in the health sector, in the agriculture sector, in the socio-economic sector. If we do not give proper attention to it and do not take proper action, it will not bring out any result. Hence, I appeal to the Government to look into the whole matter and take appropriate action.

With these words, I conclude.

*[Translation]*

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Mr. Chairman, Sir, inspired by hon. Mulayam Singh Yadav Shri Rewati Raman Singh has drawn the attention of the Government towards a very sacred subject. It is an undisputable truth that the Gangas is the longest river in the country and the water of the Gangas which used to be considered as nectar is not considered as pure anymore. But the human society and we have polluted the water of the Ganges and the Yamuna and we are bent on destroying them. We have received funds worth thousands of crores of rupees for cleaning Yamuna river and under Ganga action plan. But home pipes were drained into these rivers. Treatment plants were installed for conserving and discharging water. If an investigation is conducted it would lead to imprisonment of bigwigs. I hope that Anna Ji will get it investigated once lokpal is set up. Today the situation is such that the residual water of leather factory, chemical, nullahs, houses and polluted water is being dumped in the Gangas and the Yamuna.

There was a discussion about the dam recently. Uttarakhand Government constructed a dam on the pretext of generating power and obstructed water. All

[Shri Lalu Prasad]

the honourable Members have raised this question. If we would like to clean the Ganga, we should destroy these dams. The sacredness of the Ganges cannot be disputed. Shri Shatrughan Sinha might be aware of Shri Ramayan Tiwari who lived in Maneri in Bihar. He used to work in movies and was respected in Bhojpuri world. He had made a movie 'Ganga Maiya tohe piyri chadivo, saian so kar de milanve ho ram'. Shri Ramayan Tiwari had made this movie in honour of the sacred Ganga. Our women, mothers, sisters sing songs with devotion 'Gang maiya me jab tak ye paani rahe mere saiyan teri zindagaani rahe: But water is drying up today and husbands are dying slowly. We are responsible for such State of Affairs. All of these things are proving to be futile.

Shri Sharad Ji just said that it is necessary to save Himalayas. Yes, they must be saved. But China has constructed a six lane road till Arunachal Pradesh. It has constructed this road in the Himalayas where our revered Shri Shankar Dhole is seated. They have encroached upon the whole area by constructing these roads. China already has our land under its territory.

I visited Mathura recently. We and some people of south India had crossed the river to reach there—Worship was going on at one place there. The water is hazardously polluted there. People stand in that water and worship. What have we made of the Ganga and the Yamuna today? What do we talk about the ill effects of dams, there are many rivers which merge into the Ganga and Saryu, Ghaghara, Bhagmati, Adwara, Budhi Gandak, Sone are some of them. We know that Sone river originates from Amarkantak and flows through Madhya Pradesh. All these rivers merge into the Ganga. But, the Ganga is drying up today. Shri Rewati Raman Singh Ji correctly said that the Ganga had its depth and width but it is drying up now. We should think and ponder over why this river is drying up. We have exploited and polluted this river to the hilt and done injustice to it. Glacier is a Glacier and water flows from it during a particular season. During the rainy season, the rain water supplements water of the Ganga flowing through shrubs and herbal plants. Gomati, Ghaghra etc. river merges into the Ganga and then the Ganga flows through

Kolkata to finally merge into the ocean at Gangasagar. See the dimension of excuses and injustice we have committed to it. Had it been done in any other country, the people would have been punished severely. Why should the Ganga not dry up when our entire water is given to Bangladesh. Lakhs of migratory birds from other countries, Siberian birds and Dolphin come to the Ganga. Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav was saying that Dolphin visit Patna and Bhagalpur. At that time, when we used to come from villages, we sighted Dolphins. We used to call it 'Saun'. This Dolphin is on the verge of extinction today. If the Government of India has the guts it should revoke the agreement under which our country is sharing water with Bangladesh. Lakhs and crores of fishermen living on the banks from Farakka to Uttar Pradesh are on the verge of starvation and unemployment today. There is no one to bother about them. There used to be different species of fishes in the river, the Ganga and there is no fish in it today. During the breeding season, they swim against the current to lay their eggs and breed. Different types of fishes used to come from the ocean and breed. Our rivers and ponds used to be full of fishes. Today, all fishermen have been rendered unemployed. The water sharing treaty with Bangladesh is very dangerous whereunder we have donated the water of the Ganga. People have played havoc with the geography and the rivers of the country. On the one hand, the water of the Ganga is blocked by constructing dam after dam and on the other, we have donated the water of the Ganga. Due to this water flows away during the rainy season. An Hon. Member was saying that there is no flow and current in the Ganga and the Yamuna. How can there be some? Water logging has been there. Many drains are opening into the river and the floodgates have been closed. When the rainy season will come, then, the gates will be opened. We kept donating water and water is going there. On the one hand, the fishermen are becoming unemployed and on the other, the fields do not get water. The Brahmaputra flows through Kishanganj and China is claiming to regulate it and to use its water. The people in power should think over it as we signed this treaty without much debate and deliberation. We donated water. All this

was done without any debate and without convening all party meetings. It was done not by the present Government but the previous one. What were our officers and bureaucrats doing? They could not anticipate the future implications and the rivers dried up. Shri Shatrughan Sinha Ji, we had constructed a platform for doing Aarti' when we used to go to the bank of the river but there is no water there now. You can cross the river on foot as there is no water. We have relegated the Ganga to this condition. The Budhi Gandak, the Bagmati etc. rivers originate from Nepal and used to merge with the Ganga. All these rivers have been ruined. The Government should look into it.

The Government should save the water of the river in public interest and this treaty should be revoked. There is no need of it. This treaty is against the interest of the country. Sometimes the gates are opened sometimes they are closed. There is not even a single fish whether it is Singri or Bowari or Rohu. The fishermen keep spreading their nets but when they collect their nets, they find not even a single fish. Where would the fishes come from? This is the reason behind it Madam, you can study the treaty if it comes under your jurisdiction. If it is related to your department, do study it. Water is supplied to Bangladesh and by opening the gates of Farakka barrage. When the gates are opened, water goes to Bangladesh. You can see it for yourself by visiting the place. Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Ji, the water is flown and the gates are locked. As a result of it, there is no water. What is logged as if it wave of hell. Yamuna is called mother Yamuna. When Vasudeva was carrying Lord Krishna in a basket, he was crossing this Yamuna river and at the time the Yamuna was flowing. We all know the glory of Yamuna and Ganga. Mother Yamuna had been longing for years as to when Lord Krishna will visit her. When Lord Krishna incarnated himself as the eighth son of Devki and he was going to cross Yamuna, then knowing it, the Yamuna reduced its flow and washed his feet. Such is the glorious past of our rivers the Yamuna and the Ganga. There are many place in Bihar where the festivals are not being celebrated due to the scarcity of water since lakhs of

men-women chhat devotees celebrate this festival. Where will they stand in water? They worship by constructing ponds near their houses. Such is the situation today. Where is electricity being supplied in the name of providing electricity. Where is the electricity? To which village house are you providing electricity? You provide electricity to cities and people are adorning their houses with lights like a bride. Nigman and a boy from Darbhanga district sacrificed his life. We later came to know that he sacrificed his life in order to save Ganga and to prevent pollution. You have to consider all these things. Where is the hon. Prime Minister? The hon. Prime Minister has already declared that the Ganga will be our national river. It will be maintained. It will be made pollution free. The Yamuna will also be made pollution free. The Government should get the gate of Farakka Barrage removed and let the water flow naturally, else a time will come when lakhs of people will march towards Farakka to demolish it and save the country, its water and the life of the people. Rewati Ji did the right thing that he brought it here. The Ganga is our mother. Where lord Krishna is worshipped, the names of the Ganga and Yamuna are also chanted in reverence. We treat Yamuna and Ganga as our mothers. Someone has sung a song that we are the natives of the land through which the river Ganga flows. It has been sung that my mother's name is Ganga and father's Himalaya. The abodes of Shankar Ji, and other lords including Mansarovar are situated in the Himalayas. They cannot save the Himalayas, they are retreating and evading their responsibilities, yet they make tall claims in the House. Please let the Ganga cleaned. Organise an all party meeting. If you are facing any hurdle any problem, get that resolved with the assistance of the member of various parties. Remove all the obstacles, restriction for the cleaning of the Ganga and Yamuna. With these words I conclude.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, those who want to lay their speeches on the Table of the House may do so.

\*SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tiruppur): Hon. Chairman, I thank you for giving/me an opportunity to speak in the discussion on this important subject which this august House has taken up. River Ganga gets polluted in a big way and it is not restricted to river Ganga alone. Many of our rivers in the country are polluted massively and it is a matter of great concern. In the South in Tamil Nadu rivers like Cauvery, Coovum, Noyyal and Pennar are getting polluted. Instead of going in for cleansing a polluted river, it would be better to go into the root cause of the problem and take pre-emptive measures and avoid the river getting polluted. This would help us to protect a river from getting polluted. In the scientific age, as we resort to more and more of industrialization by way of setting of many industrial units, we get a problem on hand to dispose off the effluents from the factory units. The untreated effluents and the sewerage let off from the industrial towns cause massive pollution in the river systems available by their areas. To bring to your notice, a specific problem in a specific area, I would like to point out the pollution problem accruing to river Noyyal in my Tirupur Lok Sabha Constituency. This is a sub-river of River Cauvery and it used to have clean water that can be used for drinking, cooking and bathing purposes till some 30 years ago. But now, the water is not fit even for cultivation. Now, it is only a river of effluents from the dyeing units. Why this situation has arisen? It is not only the river Noyyal that has become unusable but it is also polluting river Cauvery. This calls for a concerted effort to treat the effluents from industrial units before it could flow into a river. Sewerage treatment plants also must be there along with effluent treatment plants for industrial units. In order to go for this processing that will avoid river pollutions, the Centre must liberally extend huge financial assistance to the state governments that can attend to the problems as per the ground reality and the local problems. Our leader the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has recently announced a liberal interest free loan to the tune of about 200 crores of rupees to set up 13 to

15 such effluent treatment plants to overcome the pollution problems that affect river Noyyal and also the industrial activities there. In order to carry out river cleansing operation in a big way in Tamil Nadu the Centre must come forward with a special package and must extend at least 10,000 crores to the Government of Tamil Nadu. I urge upon the Union Government to look in to this. As the rivers get polluted due to industrial activities, the contaminated toxic water becomes unfit for cultivation. And it creates a rift and tension between the agriculturists and industrialists. There are also clashes in this regard between the farmers and those who work in industrial units. This even leads to law and order problem. All these problems can be solved by way of taking measures to treat waste water that flow into rivers. This calls for huge funding and the Centre must help the state governments with adequate release of funds to ensure the avoidance of river water pollution. It is not only Cauvery that is getting polluted but also river Pennar due to huge sewerage disposal from the city of Bangalore. Similarly, the river Coovum in Chennai that used to be its pride is now a big problem to the city as an open drainage with enormous flow of sewerage into it. I urge upon the Union Government to provide enormous funds several thousand crores of rupees to the Government of Tamil Nadu to clean the river systems and to avoid further pollution by way of setting up treatment plants. With this I conclude.

*[Translation]*

\* DR. KIRIT PREMJIBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): I thank you for allowing me to participate in this important debate on the situation arising out of the threat to the existence of both the holy river Ganga and the Himalayas due to their over exploitation.

A serious situation has cropped up due to the threat posed by us to the environment and by human intervention in the river Ganga and the Himalayas which have been an important identity of Hindu culture for centuries.

A serious threat has been posed by us to effect

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\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table.

the climate change and exploit the natural resources of the Himalayas. The Himalayan glaciers are melting down due to global warming and the origin of the river Ganga is retreating. The mountaineers and tourist have been posing danger to the sanctity of the Himalayas. It is a serious issue.

In the same way the sanctity of the Ganga is being defiled due to our unfortunate behaviour towards this symbol of Hindu culture and our heritage, the river Ganga. We drain filth into the river Ganga and the gutter drains from cities, towns, villages are also directed into it. I think that the sanctity of the holy Ganga should be given priority and efforts should be made to maintain the sanctity of the Ganga by enacting stringent laws. The sanctity of the Ganga and the Himalayas should be maintained by enacting stringent laws.

\*SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): I would like to express my concern with regard to an important issue of precarious state of the Ganges and Himalayas due to their mindless exploitation.

Himalayas and the Ganges are the pride of the country. These are priceless symbols of our culture. We have been worshipping the sanctity of both the places for decades. According to our religious beliefs, our sins get washed away after taking a bath in the river. Therefore, it should be our responsibility to ensure that the sanctity, cleanliness and existence of Himalaya and the Ganges remains intact.

The Ganges is the centre of our devotion. It should not be exploited. Trash should not be dumped in this river. Despite expenditure of crores of rupees the condition of the Ganges has remained the same. Steps should be taken to ensure that there is no threat to the existence of Himalaya and the Ganges. Development of all the areas should take place. I am not against development but technology should be used carefully so that these places and the environment are not adversely affected. Their existence is dependent on them. I support the motion moved here.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table.

**18.00 hrs.**

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please take your seat for a minute.

Hon. Members, I have a list of eight more speakers to speak on this discussion. If the House agrees, the time of the House may be extended by one hour.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay; Shri Lingam, you may continue your speech now.

\*SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Let me thank the Chair for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the need to protect our rivers from pollutions. River Ganga is one among the great rivers in the world which flows more than 2,000 kms from the place of its origin. The great Indian perennial river Ganges is about 2,500 kms. long. This discussion assumes importance because we are now deliberating on the need to protect river Ganga which is being polluted massively. Our Government needs to pay greater attention to protect our environment and our river systems from being polluted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. I have a list of 8 Members to speak in this discussion under Rule 193. So with the consent of the House let me extend the time by one hour. Now, you may please continue.

SHRI P. LINGAM: Rivers are important source for the irrigation needs of our agriculture. Rivers contributes to our food production. So, rivers and their water form the basis of our crop cultivation, agricultural activity and overall food production. River Ganga is referred to in our great epic Ramayana. Guha offers fish, as food to Lord Rama is what we find in that epic. That shows that

**18.02 hrs.**

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

from time immemorial clean water and pure water fishes were available in river Ganga. That only proves

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\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Dr. M. Thambidurai]

the point that river Ganga was flowing without pollution. But unfortunately, it has been heavily polluted now. It has been pointed out that fish catchments have been greatly hampered due to heavy pollution. People who have had their livelihood by way of catching fish have all been affected. River Ganga passes through several states and finding its confluence with several rivers like Yamuna, Gomti, Kosi and Damodar is increasingly becoming unsuitable for irrigation to carry on with agriculture. This has greatly affected our agricultural activity more particularly food production. The Government must wake up to this reality and must understand that pollution and agriculture production are inter-linked. Hence, we must take care to see that pollution does not come in the way of our food production. We need to bear this in mind at a time when we are going in to legislate Food Security Bill. If you want to increase our food production and ensure increased protection to our rivers the Government should think in terms of nationalising all the rivers of the country. Through our National River Water Policy the inter-linking of major rivers of the country was contemplated even at the time of Jawaharlal Nehru. But unfortunately, that project is being kept in cold storage successively. There is now a viable plan to link about 30 major rivers of the country. It is also estimated that it would ensure availability of water throughout the country. It has also been reported that through that project we can over come the problem of pollution.

Rivers originate from the hills. It makes the land fertile and suitable for cultivation when they flow across the plains. In Tamil Nadu the east flowing rivers are all originating from the Western Ghats. The plains of Tamil Nadu are best suited for crop cultivation and production of food grains, as agriculture has always been carried on in a big way from the ancient times. Such world-renowned agricultural plains must get continued irrigation and water supply. When it is possible to get abundant water flowing one part of the country to another place where water is in great demand it would only help the agricultural activities to go on uninterrupted.

Today several kinds of encroachments are made by the side of the rivers and also on the riverbeds by way of constructing resorts or quarrying sand. Thus the perpetrators of pollution and the encroachers even create panic and alarm about such rivers.

In Tamil Nadu we have Cauvery, Porunai, Vaigai, Palar the ancient ones which find themselves polluted now. Hence, we must go in for the Garland Canal Scheme to link the southern rivers and give life to the river systems there. I urge upon the Government to nationalise all the rivers and to see that all the rivers are cleansed and protected from being polluted further.

We must go in for conserving water by way of protecting our rivers by way of nationalising them. Ours is an agro-economy and our agriculture is dependent on rivers. It is only when our agriculture is given an impetus, we can increase agricultural production. Now, at least at this juncture when we contemplate Food Security Bill, we must give priority to save our rivers and river water from being polluted. Apart from nationalising our rivers we must also go in for cleansing them in a big way.

What we witness today in Mullaiperiyar issue is nothing but a creation of those who want to encroach upon. They have even managed to create a panic about the Dam there for their self-ends. River water that flows in one part of the country must benefit the agricultural activities in the other parts of the country and that only adds to the national food production. So, water must unite us and integrate us. This can be done by way of nationalising all the rivers that are our national assets. So, we must protect our rivers from being contaminated or polluted and judiciously utilised and its waters are equitably distributed to augment agriculture and food production. With these I conclude.

\*SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN (Chidambaram):I heartily thank the Chair for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important subject. Our saint poet Thiruvalluvar said, "NEER INDRI AMAIYATHU VULAGIT "without water there cannot be our world". Water is inevitable for us all and we cannot survive

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\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

without that and water is very much needed as an inseparable aspect in our life. We all know that water is one among the five elements that constitute life and this world. Three fourth of our globe is covered by sea and one fourth of land mass is there for us to live on. Though water is available in plenty and abundantly, sea-water cannot be consumed by us. So, nature has given us water as its gift that flows in our rivers. Nature on its own purifies the water from mineral sediments and various other salts and chemical compounds. We use to get serene water from the rivers. That is why water is considered as elixir of life.

River Ganga is our sacred river known for its purity. Now, we are concerned about the man-made problems that have interfered with nature. Since, river Ganga has been polluted in a big way, the Government of India has taken upon itself a massive scheme to clean Ganga evolving a project at a cost of about 7,000 crores of rupees. The action plan to improve the conditions of the river at various places have been devised and announced. We are now discussing this save Ganga programme after initiating our cleansing efforts, mobilising funds from World Bank and other sources. It has also been decided to get rupees 5,100 crores from the Centre and pool together rupees 1900 crores from the states of Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

At this juncture, I would like to point out to the ground reality in this country where we find heavy floods on one side and serious drought conditions on the other one and the same time. Drinking water problem is a rampant in several parts of the country. The environmentalists and the futurologists predict that the next world war will be for water.

At a time when, water is essential and has become an integral part of our life, we also find people mindlessly polluting our water resources either by way of encroaching upon or by way of quarrying of sand and exploiting riverbeds or by way of constructing dams and threatening to demolishing the existing dams. By this we would only be harming interests and life of our future generations. In this generation, by way of polluting our rivers mindlessly,

we are endangering the life of our future generation. So, it is necessary to preserve our rivers and conserve water and clean them.

In Tamil there is a proverb, "Thaayai Pazhithaalum, Thanneerai Pazhikkathey" which means "even if you insult your mother, don't do it to a river". That shows the importance that must be accorded to water. We must respect water and water resources even if we fail to respect our mother. When we are expected not to denigrate water, we are polluting water in several ways apart from allowing sewerage water to flow into river systems. Resorting to mining activities near the rivers cause enormous pollution. We are harming the smooth flow of our river systems and its capacity to purify the water by itself by way of quarrying sand mostly in illegal way exploiting nature, which has offered sand as a gift to mankind to cleanse water in a natural way. Lakhs of years have been spent by nature to produce sand but the mindless people exploit it with avarice and greed. This results in furthering the pollution, as there is no way to purify it when we pollute it. Recently, I had been to the river Ganga. The great Ganga that is considered to be a sacred river and a perennial river, which is being celebrated in our great epics is now full of impurity and not fit even to wash our hands with. I was greatly shocked and saddened by the dirtiness of the impure water there.

On this occasion, I would like to urge upon the Union Government to take up the inter-linking of rivers projects and take steps to link river Ganga with river Cauvery to create a situation that there is no place in India where there is scarcity of water. River Ganga does not belong to mere five states in India but it belongs to the entire country and it is a scared asset of all the hundred and ten crore people of India. So, we must take efforts to take river Ganga to the South thereby linking it with river Cauvery and bring to an end to the drought situation. As a step towards this, all the rivers must be nationalized. No river must be considered as a property of that particular state in which it is flowing. For instance Mullaperiyar belongs to the people of both the States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. It must not be considered as one that belongs

[Dr. Thol Thirumaavalavan]

to a single state. Just because Cauvery originates in Karnataka it is considered to be their property over which they alone can wield their rights. That has resulted in a situation where Tamil Nadu has to wait for water looking to Karnataka. Be it Mullaperiyar or Cauvery or Bhavani or Palar, it belongs to all the people of the country. In the absence of this spirit Tamil Nadu is finding itself in a position to look to the neighbouring states with the begging bowl for water. I would like to reiterate my demand that the Union Government must take immediate step to nationalise all the rivers in order to save them from pollution and conserve water for equitable distribution. In order to make our country a more fertile land, we must link Ganges with Cauvery. As such, we have drinking water problem in many of our villages or in almost every village. Whenever we visit our Lok Sabha Constituencies, we receive number of complaints about scarcity of drinking water and inadequate water supply. This problem assumes priority. So, we must take steps to put an end to this problem ensuring adequate drinking water supply, providing water for irrigation, creating pure environ for fishes to grow and thereby increasing overall agricultural production. Hence, it is the need of the hour to save and conserve water. So, it is necessary to take up Ganga-Cauvery link project to make India a prosperous country.

The developed world is concerned about the environmental pollution leading to global warming. So, there is a campaign to create awareness in the minds of the people of the world. Reiterating again the need to link river Ganga with river Cauvery and to protect our rivers from getting polluted further and to nationalise all the rivers to pave way for India's prosperity let me conclude thank you.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to lay on the table the following suggestions with regard to the discussion under Rule 193 on the subject of conserving the Ganges and the Himalayas.

1. The Ganges is not just a river but the source of life in this country. Saving the Ganges

actually means saving the civilization and culture of the country. Concerted efforts should be made to save the Ganges.

2. There is also a need for the citizens to be constantly aware. There is also a need for sustained Government efforts. It is necessary to strengthen the monitoring mechanism to ensure timely use of the funds provided by the Government.
3. There is need to strike a balance between growth and environment conservation. It is necessary to introduce a provision of strict punishment within 6 months for those who embezzle funds for selfish motives.

\*SHRI A. T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): Sir, I am grateful to you for, allowing me to speak on such an important issue of pollution and obstruction of flow of water in the Ganges. The Ganges and the Yamuna rivers are the symbol of our country's sacredness. But due to construction of dams on the Ganges the water level are going down day by day and the remaining water in the Ganges is just polluted water and contaminated by industrial chemicals being dumped in the Ganges. I urge you to take steps to stop exploitation of the Ganges at all places as it is a sacred gift of heavens to our country. Due to slowing of flow of water in the Ganges, the farmers are not getting any water. Due to shortage of water in the river there are no fishes to be found, due to which our fishermen are facing problems. To solve all these problems there should be a ban on construction of dams on the Ganges and the water in the Ganges at present should be filtered through setting up of a treatment plant and by stopping the inflow of pollution in the rivers.

I urge the Government to preserve our culture keeping in mind the sanctity of these rivers and people happiness and ban construction of dams on sacred rivers, the Ganges and the Yamuna and other rivers. With these words, I conclude my speech.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

\*SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Let me inform you the outcome of the exploitation and extinction of the river Ganga. As per a research carried out by the Director (Research) of SES, Prof Deepankar Chakravati on the effect of arsenic in the Ganga Plains, arsenic has been found in the extreme end of the Ganga i.e. Bay of Bengal, Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Whereas due to over exploitation and extinction of wells the quantity of arsenic has increased in the ground water. The water of borewells and handpumps has turned noxious. Eminent Scientist Shumar Chakravarti had confirmed the presence of arsenic in my Parliamentary Constituency Ballia. Bareilly, Khiri, Bahrach, Gorakhpur, Buxar, Bhojpur, Ghazipur, Chandauli, Varanasi, Allahabad, Unnao, Kanpur including Ballia district in Uttar Pradesh are completely affected. People are dying of skin, lungs, bladder, kidney, cancer diseases after drinking this water. In Ballia district 3.5 lakh people are suffering from various diseases and dying untimely. 165 villages in Khiri, 438 in Bahrach, 14 in Bareilly, 45 in Gorakhpur, 24 in Ghazipur, 19 villages in Chandauli are most affected and more than 70 people have died in Varia block in Ballia. Scientists, have found up to 500 microgram arsenic per litre in Ballia. 225 microgram arsenic per litre in the village Baburani, 400 in Hasnagar Purani Basti, 360 in Udavant Chhapra, 220 in Choube Chhapra, 500 in Chain Chhapra, 500 in Rajpur Ekona, 200 in Hariharpur, 130 in Bahuara, 130 in Bhojpur, 140 in Sultanpur, 140 in Chandpur village in district Ballia has been found. The hon. Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has made the efforts to tackle the problem by constructing 66 water tanks with a cost of Rs. 100 crore in district Ballia. The scientists have recommended to accumulate water in ponds and construct wells.

Sir, I demand that the Ministry of Rural Development should take initiative in this regard and the Government should announce a special package to provide relief and save the people from this problem in the said districts. Therefore, I, through today's discussion, would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Environment that destruction of the Himalayas will ruin

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

the country. In the world, 97.25 per cent water is salty. Only 2.27 per cent water is potable. The Ganga provides drinking water, irrigation, religious rituals, tourism, fish to half of the country. To imagine life without the Ganga is meaningless. Obstacle is being created at the origin of the Ganga by constructing dam for generating electricity which will result in shortage of water in the Ganga. In case the Ganga dries, how will it be cleared? Therefore the hon. Minister of Environment should penalise whosoever disturbs the river Ganga.

\*SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE (Akola): Shri Rewati Raman Singh Ji has raised an important issue of the threat posed on the existence of the Ganga and the Himalayas. I fully agree to it. Rivers are our life. They are our existence. Small drains, rivers, big rivers, seas have become extremely polluted and poisonous due to filthy and contaminated water from villages, cities and factories. We have to go in its root cause. Ground Water is being polluted due to this. It is causing fatal diseases. This is hazardous for human beings, birds, animals and aquatic animal. We have to go in its root cause. There are a number of laws in this regard but those are not strictly implemented. Water treatment process has to be started wherever water is being polluted. Stringent laws should be enacted and implemented.

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON (Unnao): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in today's debate.

I have got an opportunity to express my concern with regard to exploitation of the river Ganga. I do not feel it necessary to repeat the importance of the Ganga mentioned in Purans and history. Before falling into the Bay of Bengal the Ganga covers a distance of 2525 km from Gangotri, via Bhagirathi, Uttar Pradesh. It seems from today's discussion that electricity generation is the main cause behind the exploitation of the Ganga. Our experts say that the potential of hydro power or 60 per cent load is approximately 10,715 megawatt in the Ganga basin. But it is

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shrimati Annu Tandon]

Speech was laid on the Table said that only 12 per cent of this potential has been utilized. I agree that the need of power is supreme but not at the cost of the river Ganga.

You take the example of Tehri dam. This dam has submerged an entire city. In addition to this it was said that an investment of Rs. 2200 crore will produce 26 thousand megawatt electricity but the actual investment has gone up to 66 thousand crore rupees and it does not generate more than one thousand megawatt electricity at a stretch. Apart from this the construction work of dam on the river Bhagirathi has been stopped with great difficulty but now construction of dams on the river Mandakini and Alakhnanda is being discussed. Today, our neighbouring state Uttarakhand has been forwarding proposals for the construction of 100, 150, 300, 500 and innumerable number of dams on the subsidiary rivers of the Ganga. What will be its outcome? It will not only affect the environment but will also affect the pace of the flow of water but as the Ganga moves through central and east Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and West Bengal the pressure of its flow will slow down.

Both the Sharda Sahayak canal project and Saryu canal project in Uttar Pradesh are based on the river Ganga. There is already scarcity of water in both the canals due to lack of cleaning and maintenance of the said canals. What will be the condition when all these dams are constructed? The availability of the Ganga water is being reduced for people particularly the farmers living here. What is the cause behind it? Industrialization and urbanisation along the Ganga's banks is the root cause of it.

Take the example of the Taj Express Corridor. Urbanisation of that place should be done except the area of 15 kilometer. But it is also being neglected. Now, only God knows what the conditions of Uttar Pradesh will be.

I do not think that there is any need to discuss about the future being threatened by the illegal mining. All the hon. Members who are present here, understand it very well. Here, I would only like to draw the attention of the House towards the pollution

in Banaras and Allahabad of Uttar Pradesh situated on the banks of the Ganga river because the previous speakers have provided us all kinds of information about it.

My Parliamentary Constituency Unnao is situated at the one side of the Ganga and on the other side of it is Kanpur. I am ashamed to tell you that the tanning industries of Unnao and Kanpur are polluting the Ganga completely and are contributing to its pollution. To fight against it is an important fight of my life and I will keep fighting till the last breath.

The United Nation report on climate in the year 2007 states that if the exploitation of the Ganga continues at the present speed, perhaps this river will dry up by 2030 and the flow of water in it will be only in rainy season. Although, I do not believe it completely but being an Indian, I firmly believe that the Ganga will never dry up and we will not let it extinct while all of us sitting here.

Considering these conditions, I request the Government to review the dam projects of Uttarakhand and to stop the work on the Ganga river. Until the suggestions of the Forest Advisory Committee which comes under the Ministry of Environment and Forests with regard to the study of the effects of these dams are looked into, the construction of all the dams should be stopped. The National Ganga River Basin Authority was also constituted which works under the Ministry of Environment and Forests, but our Prime Minister himself is working as its head.

I hope and believe that our Government will take steps after making due deliberation over it. It is this Union Government, the UPA-II only which understood its importance and it took initiative and stopped the big projects such as Lohari, Naagpala to save the ecosystem although Rs. 500 crore have been already spent for it. Apart from it, this Government also stopped the construction work of the dams at Bhairav Ghati, which is situated only 9 kilometer away from the Gaumukh.

We feel happiness when any state of the country or our country progresses, but the exploitation of the

Ganga basin by the Government of Uttarakhand is a matter of concern because the Uttarakhand will get electricity more than it requires and it will earn benefits by supplying to other states. But, as a result of it, we will be the victims in Uttar Pradesh and we will have to be dependent on Uttarakhand. As the other states are fighting on water sharing, we will also have to be indulged into it.

The Farmers of my Lok Sabha Constituency, Unnao are dependent on Sharada Sahayak Nahar Pariyojana for water. As there is no sufficient water in the Ganga and being situated at the tail-end of this canal, both Rae Bareilly and Unnao do not get sufficient amount of water. There are three branches of Sharada Sahayak Nahar Pariyojana in Unnao. Out of Unnao, Purva and Aasivan, no water is being supplied through Aasivan Branch even today on 19 December, 2011. Due to the lack of desilting these canals and the poor maintenance on the part of the State Governments, the fields are devoid of irrigation. The farmers are fearful whether their Rabi crops will also be spoiled. Mr. Chairman Sir, today through this discussion, I would like to make an urgent appeal. First - no stone should be left unturned to save our mother river, the Ganga. This river was declared as the national river, so it should be given due respect. The people found guilty of irregularities in any project related to the Ganga should be given same punishment which is given in the case of matricide. Second, I request you to declare the Sharada Nahar Pariyojana and Saryu Nahar Pariyojana as the national project so that the voice of the farmers could be heard with the intervention of the Union Government.

**SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih):** Thank you, Mr. Chairman Sir. Today, hon. Member have expressed their thoughts in the House as to how the Ganga can be saved. The Ganga is our mother and history has been witness for countries that the water of the Ganga is like nectar. As we observe, the dams are being constructed gradually or the waste effluents of the different cities situated on the banks of the Ganga are being discharged into the river and they are being polluted. The Government formulate schemes but they are not implemented. The utilisation

of funds either received from the foreign countries or provided by the Government for cleaning the Ganga is of no importance. Mr. Chairman Sir, I request you to make action plan as to how to spend the funds allocated for the cleaning of the Ganga so that the Ganga would not be polluted in future. Damodar river flows in Jharkhand and it is counted as one of the most poisonous rivers. The scheme were formulated for cleaning Damodar river also but they have not been implemented. In this Lok Sabha only hon. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had said that if the programme for interlinking the rivers is not made in the coming future, there will be scarcity of water for drinking and irrigation. The next worldwar will be fought over water in the coming time. Now, the Government has to think about it. It is not a subject for blame-game as to how many dam are being constructed in Uttarakhand and the percentage of electricity being generated on likely to be generated. Now we need to ponder over how to bring improvement in it. How can we save our rivers in the future. I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak.

**\*SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut):** The Ganges is not only a river it is the lifeline of this country and symbol of identity of this country. Our culture and civilization has developed on the holy banks of the Ganges. The Ganges has been giving us a message of cleanliness, perseverance and progress for ages. We are nourished by the water of the Ganges throughout life and in the end, our mortal remains are also immersed in Ganges. Therefore, the Ganges is like our mother. It is a pleasant coincidence that the discussion on the 'Geeta' is held in this House today only, both, are holy.

The hon. Members have given many suggestions to conserve the Ganges. There have been discussions with regard to many action plans where thousands of crores of rupees have been spent, but sir as it has been already mentioned in the House the condition of the Ganges is deteriorating consistently. The river which is source of life is increasingly becoming a liability. The Ganges is polluted in various ways. Industries

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Rajendra Agrawal]

discharge effluents in the Ganges. At many places, the polluted water is directly discharged in the ground water by boring which results in the contamination of the Ganges flowing alongside these industries. Sir such people are criminals for humanity. It is necessary to formulate strict laws to stop this.

Cities and megacities located on the banks of Ganges discharge their sewerage and effluents directly in the Ganges. Such 'nullahs' can be seen at short distances in megacities such as Kanpur, Varanasi, Patna and Kolkata where crores of gallons of sewerage is discharged into the Ganges. Sir, the local bodies do not have sufficient resources to clean all the polluted water and probably it is not their priority either. I urge the Union Government to take the whole responsibility to clean this water through various schemes. This responsibility should not imposed on local authorities or state Governments. The Union Government should thereby set up water treatment plants and only treated should be released into the Ganges.

Sir, hon. Prime Minister has declared the Ganges as the national river. Thus, it is necessary to consume the Ganges. I urge you to take all the necessary measures in this regard.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar. You may complete your speech in two minutes.

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Sir, I may be given more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time has already been allotted and we have to adjust ourselves according to that so that we can give chance and accommodate all the hon. Members.

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Sir, I would request you to give me some more time.

Sir, the river Ganges has three dimensions, namely, religious, economic and environmental. The river Ganges is our mother.

\* Respected Chairman Sir, river Ganga is another

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\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

name for 'sacredness' in our country. Ganga is considered as a goddess - a fair, beautiful woman with white sari, decked up in jewellery, holding a lotus and a water pot and riding on her pet crocodile. Today we are discussing the threat to Ganga which actually holds an exalted place in Hindu culture and religion. India is a secular country with various communities, religion but this river is held in high esteem by its people, particularly the Hindus. Ganga is regarded as our mother and is referred in many Indian texts like the Vedas, Ramayana, Mahabharata and Puranas. The other name of Ganga is Bhagirathi after sage Bhagirathi who brought her to the earth.

Gangajal or water of Ganga is very sacred and the Hindus do not ever try to disrespect it. It can destroy all the sins of the past. Taking a holy dip in Ganga is a sure way to gain salvation. If a person dies, Ganga water is sprinkled, his ashes are immersed in the river, the cremation takes place on the banks of Ganga as it is believed that if one dies at the Ganga banks one can reach heavenly abodes. So there is no end to the glories of Mother Ganges. She is an indelible part of the Hindu culture and society. Mother Ganga can be rightly called the Mother of Hindu spirit. She is not just a river or a water body that flows into the land. She is considered as a Goddess. Hindus view her as a beautiful woman wearing a white sari decorated beautifully with jewels holding a lotus and a water pot in her hand. Mother Ganga signifies Hindu religion

This was the historical and cultural aspect of the Ganges. Coming to the economic aspect, it is a known fact that the Indo Gangetic Plain is very fertile due to the river water which is immensely helpful for agricultural activities. Crops are grown and the farmers are dependent on the water for cultivation purposes. Since the land remains wet, the environment also remains soothing and pleasant. But if the river narrows down, if quantum of water becomes less then it can adversely affect agriculture. Thus it is necessary that river is allowed to flow uninterruptedly. When dams are constructed at various places, it naturally reduces the flow. Ganga passes through many states after originating from the Himalayas, but every now and

then, dams restrict the flow of water. In my state West Bengal also, the Farakka dam obstructs the river while the Calcutta port is in poor condition. So the Central Government must take steps in this regard. The fishing community of the basin is wholly dependent on Ganga. You must be aware that the Hilsa fish is available in this river. So this river must be preserved in the interest of the fishermen also.

There is pollution of Ganga which adversely affects the ecology and environment and in turn the livelihood of the people. In Bengal, we celebrate Durga Puja every year and once the festivals are over, the idols are immersed in Ganga thereby polluting the water beyond measure. Therefore this practice must be stopped immediately and an alternate way should be found for immersion to contain further deterioration of water quality and the river should be cleaned at regular intervals.

Therefore I urge upon the Central Government to look into all these aspects and take immediate action to save the sacred river as well as the entire Himalayan region to safeguard the ecological balance of the Indian subcontinent. Other wise the nature might play havoc with us and we will have nothing to fall back upon. The funds earmarked for the purpose should be utilized properly and not misused.

With these words, I thank you sir, for allowing me to speak on the subject and conclude my speech.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Shri Kunwar Rewati Raman Singh, Shri Sharad Yadav laid down the foundation of mindless exploitation of the Ganges and the Himalayas which is resulting in threat to the existence of the Ganges and I would like to give some suggestions in this regard. Sir, the Ganges has been declared as the national river of this country. Hon. Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Pollution Board. It is lamentable that the uninterrupted flow of the Ganges is being obstructed. The clean water of the Ganges has been contaminated. Pollution is affecting the environment. Ganges is linked with the

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

identity of the country. It is linked with the pride of the country. The cities and megacities located on the banks of the river discharge the effluents and contaminated water of the factories in the Ganges.

Sir, it has been said in the Purans and Ramayana with regard to the holy nature of Ganges-

"Gange Tath Darshnat Mukti"

It has been stated in the Ramayana-

"Darhan kiye anek fal, Bhajan ti Adya Adh Jahi."

But, today many dams are being constructed on this sacred holy river and it must be stopped.

To stop the contamination of the Ganges the release of the effluents into the Ganges must be stopped. The continual flow must be maintained. The Ganges is linked with the sentiments of the country and it provides drinking water, greenery, and supply water for fertile land. It should be protected and conserved.

While on the one hand Ganges and the environment must be protected from pollution, on the other hand at the time of excessive rainfall soil erosion and floods should be checked in Poorvanchal Uttar Pradesh. A dozens of villages are being affected by soil erosion and floods from my Parliamentary Constituency Bhadohi district, Allahabad to Varanasi. There is a need to set up embankments. In the end, I would like to urge the Government to make efforts to conserve glaciers in the Himalayas. The Ganges should be saved from pollution as it is a part of the country's heritage and is worship as mother. Please take effective steps to conserve this river.

*[English]*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, I stand here to participate in the discussion initiated by Shri Rewati Raman Singh. Invariably all the leaders of this House belonging to different political parties have also expressed their opinion.

I had been fortunate enough to be a Member of the Public Accounts Committee ten years back when Sardar Buta Singh was the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. At that time the Comptroller and

[Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab]

Auditor General had submitted a Report. ...(*Interruptions*) After that Report was tabled in this House, the Public Accounts Committee had taken it up for consideration. It was a Herculean task to travel from Rishikesh to Patna. I had varied experience going across different cities and towns on both sides of the bank of Ganga and also of Yamuna. We also went to Lucknow because that was also part of the Ganga Action Plan.

This Plan was initiated by late Shri Rajiv Gandhi when he was the Prime Minister. A big amount, I think, Rs. 1,000 crore or more was provided to keep the Ganga clean. Subsequently, the Ganga Action Plan II also came into existence. I do not know whether those who have been in power, at the Centre or in the respective States, starting from Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and to a certain extent Jharkhand, have gone through that Report or not. I will come to what that Report had recommended. That was a Parliamentary Committee Report of Public Accounts Committee. It had pointed out the failure of the respective State machineries in keeping the Ganga clean.

Why should we call this river as Mother Ganga? No other country in this world ever addresses its river as 'Mother'. We all know there is a large river in China. But they call it the 'Sorrow of China'. No one ever calls any river as 'Mother' of that land. But here, for ages together, for more than thousands of years, as the civilization grew in this part of the world, we have been calling this river 'Mother Ganga'.

This river is more than 2,510 kms. long. It originates from the Gangotri Glaciers in Uttarakhand, in the Central Himalayas, and runs into the Bay of Bengal. The Ganga basin is the largest one in India constituting 26 per cent of the country's land mass, and supporting 43 per cent of its population. That shows how huge this Ganga Basin is! It has an average population density of 523 people per sq. km. making it one of the most congested river basins in the world. The Basin covers 230 cities and towns. It is all statistics. The Government has it. Many people

who are interested in the development of this Basin are also aware of it. But I will give you one instance about the city of Patna.

The Central Pollution Control Board in its Report said that the total coliform count in Patna downstream has been calculated at 1,60,000 Most Probable Number (MPN) per 100 ml, nearly 60 times higher than the permissible limit of just 2,500 MPN/100 ml. The faecal coliform count is also alarmingly high at 50,000 MPN/100 ml, 100 times more than the permissible limit of just 500.

Here, I quote what the noted environmentalist Shri R.K. Sinha has said:

"Forget drinking, the water is dangerous even for bathing. To expect that the river retains the mythological traits intact, is a sheer wishful thinking.."

This is the amount of helplessness that our environmentalists have expressed. Here, I would like to say that the sacred River is unfit even for bathing! Of course, Shri Lalu Prasad just mentioned that during the Chat Festival, it was difficult to offer arghya to the Sun God. This is the situation which all of us have been facing who travel all along the River Ganga. That was my experience.

I came across another research study that is relating to Patna town with a population of about 18 lakhs, - it is much more - generates about 200 million litres of sewage every day. The Bihar Rajya Jal Parishad, the nodal agency, has the capacity to treat only 100 million litres of waste per day. The rest 100 million litres of untreated dirty water enters the river every day through 30 drains in the city.

I have an occasion of going around the Varanasi City. The Varanasi City has open drains and they enter the River. That is the situation why that River has been so polluted. Only at Allahabad, I found a difference when the Yamuna meets the Ganga. Otherwise, from Kanpur, all along the Ganga River Basin, the river bed has been turned into a sewerage. That was our impression and that is what we had expressed (*Interruptions*) I am the only speaker from my Party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: At Seven of the Clock, we have to take up the reply. Eight more speakers are yet to speak. That is why, I am requesting you to be very brief. You please come to the point. We will start the Zero Hour after the reply at Seven of the Clock.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Sir, the sprawling river basin accounts for a fourth of the country's water resources and is home to more than 400 million people. Recently, the World Bank has approved US \$ one billion as credit and loan to support India's effort to clean up the Ganga Basin. I hope the hon. Minister will throw some light on that. The project will support the National Ganga River Basin Authority in building the capacity of its nascent operational level institutions so that they can manage the long-term Ganga clean-up and conservation programme.

In April, Union Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved a Rs.7,000 crore project to clean the Ganga, where the Centre's share would be Rs.5,100 crore and that of the Governments of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal would be Rs. 1,900 crore.

I would like to raise two issues - one is the Thames River Restoration Trust which has come out in support, and has tide up with the Worldwide Fund for Nature and Peace Institute Charitable Trust to work for restoration of a 300 km. stretch of the Ganga and the Yamuna on both sides of the banks. The United Kingdom's Environment Agency Thames Region will provide guidance in the endeavour. I think, the Minister, while replying would also throw some light because we are only discussing about the degradation of the river, but as to what steps have been taken and as to what are the difficulties in actually utilising this Fund, needs to be said. Today, funds are not a problem in our country. It is the proper monitoring and utilisation which are great issues.

Mrs. Tandon mentioned about the leather industries of Kanpur and nearby areas. Nearly 50 per cent of the leather processing units in the Ganga river basis are located in Uttar Pradesh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: She has already mentioned this point. Many other hon. Members too spoke about this issue.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: She mentioned about Unnao but it is also about Jajmao and Banthar. These two areas also needs to be looked into. I think, as hon. Minister of Environment and Forests, she would be aware that there is a need to change the technology which is required. The Committee has also recommended in this regard. That technology should have been taken up within two years time but that has not happened. Hence, I urge upon the Government that it needs to provide a certain amount of funding from financial institutions to those industries. ... (Interruptions) I would conclude.

There is a need to provide financial backup from financial institutions to those industries and just by sermonising them - you do this or do that - it will not happen. Unless adequate backup support is provided, and also the State Governments should look into that aspect.

Before I conclude - these are the last lines I would say - I would say that there is a need to monitor the river water constantly and take steps to make it pure for human consumption. It needs Bhagirath Prayas - as it was at one point of time, it was needed to bring the river Ganga from the Heavens - today, to clean up that river, you have to do a Bhagirath Prayas. Allocation of money is not all. Regular monitoring is necessary. The Centre and respective State Governments have to work together and the Urban Development Ministry and also of respective State Governments have to work in tandem so that they can play a greater role. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government that it is necessary that a cohesive attempt has to be made. At the same time, I would also urge the Government and the Prime Minister to hold this meeting at least every quarterly so that one can proceed with the matter.

\*SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): At the outset I am fully supporting the issue raised by hon'ble Rewati Raman Singhji about River Ganga, the heart of India.

According to our first Prime Minister Pandit

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri P. T. Thomas]

Jawaharlal Nehru, Ganga is not merely a river but it is a continuing history from time immemorial to the present about the ups and downs of the history of our country.

It is being believed that river Ganga is brought to the earth by the legendary Bhagirathi. Ganga is not only a river but it is a part and parcel of our culture and heritage.

Even though I am from the extreme South of our country, I am also concerned about the well being of the holy river Ganga. Today river Ganga is fully polluted due to careless activities done by tens of thousands of inhabitants who are living in the banks. I am also requesting the Uttarakhand Government to control all kinds of inhuman activities which are going on now-a-days. In this occasion, I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble House that protecting Ganga is very important.

I am also pointing out one important issue relating to the water sharing of Kerala with Tamil Nadu. In the year 1886, the Mullaperiyar Dam was constructed across the river Periyar and till now we, the Keralites, are giving all water to Tamil Nadu. But today, the dam has completed 116 years and became very old. People of Kerala are now demanding to construct a new dam at Mullaperiyar. But Tamil Nadu Government is not considering the matter. Today they are not at all bothered to ensure security to the lives of millions of people of Kerala.

I am inviting the attention of the hon'ble House to the issue of Mullaperiyar Dam. It is one of the major issues now in Kerala as well as in Tamil Nadu. The Kerala Chief Minister, Hon'ble Oomen Chandy undoubtedly cleared "we are ready to give water to Tamil Nadu, we only consider the safety of our people".

He also put forth a slogan "Water for Tamil Nadu safety for Kerala". When we are discussing about the importance of Ganga river, we must also consider other rivers like Mullaperiyar.

"If something untoward happens, the lives of more than 35 lakhs of people will be in danger. Therefore,

I humbly request you to consider this issue as an important national problem. While we are discussing about river Ganga, the issue of Mullaperiyar Dam is also may be considered. Mr. Chairman, not only Ganga, but also Mullaperiyar issue should be considered for a national consensus.

All kinds of protections are needed for all the rivers of our country.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA (Phoolpur): I associate myself with the issue raised with regard to the river Ganga.

The entire House is concerned about the purity of the river Ganga. At present, the filth of small as well as big cities is being directly drained into the Ganga. Polluted water from mills, tanneries is being drained into the river Ganga. The Sewage Treatment Plants (S.T.P) which have been set up for the treatment of water in cities and mills before draining the same into the Ganga are of low capacity. The Government should take suitable steps to increase the capacity of the said plants and set up new treatment plants. The Government should take steps to maintain continuous flow of clean water in the Ganga by demolishing all the dams constructed on the said rivers.

\* SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Today, I would like to invite the attention of the Government towards an important issue. In India the river Ganga is called life saver and provides salvation. The Ganga has maintained the fertility of land for farmers in the country. The water of the Ganga is a source of life in the country. But the exploitation of the Ganga and pollution being drained into it for the last few years will pose a big question tomorrow. So far the Himalayas have been playing a crucial role in maintaining the balance of nature and environment in the country. But trees in the forests of the Himalayas are being cut down for the last few years. On the other hand illegal mining is also being carried out which has posed threat to human beings. If the illegal mining and

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

deforestation continue in future, no one can stop us from imminent destruction.

At present, the Ganga starts getting polluted right from Haridwar itself after originating from the Himalayas. By the time it reaches Kanpur its water becomes non-potable. Whereas the Ganga water plays a vital role in production of crops for the farmers. Even today, the land around the Ganga from Haridwar to Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and both the sides of Ganga Sagar in West Bengal is extremely fertile. Record production is being achieved in the fields due to the availability of irrigation resources in this area. The Ganga is not only a means of irrigation but also has become the focal point of faith among people in the form of a holy river in the country. Today, religious ceremonies are carried out only with holy water of the Ganga. But the Ganga is being polluted incessantly. The Ganga is extremely polluted in Kanpur and Unnao due to tanneries. The Government had approved the Ganga Action Plan in this regard in order to free Ganga from the pollution caused by the cities settled along the banks of the Ganga by setting up treatment plants and eliminating sewage water. Despite the said efforts the pollution is constantly increasing. The hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh has declared the Ganga the national river in the recent past. The common people in the country delighted and they had seen a ray of hope. Despite all these the water of Ganga is not drinkable today due to increasing amount of pollution poured into the Ganga. Rising above party politics we need to take the issue into cognizance and efforts should be made by mutual coordination and co-operation not only by the Union Government but also by the State Governments to save the Ganga. If we succeed in saving the river Ganga then alone our country become self reliant in the production of food grains. Only then it will be able to sustain life. But despite all these efforts there is a question mark on the existence of the river Ganga. On the other hand the Bahujan Samaj Party led Government in Uttar Pradesh has decided to approve the Ganga Express-way project. Roads will be constructed along the river Ganga and big cities are to be developed along those roads under the said project. On the one hand we are unable to check pollution in the Ganga,

on the other hand the implementation of the Ganga Express-way project will pose question mark on the existence of the Ganga. That is why the then hon. Prime Minister Late Rajiv Gandhi implemented the scheme of the Ganga action plan so as to make the Ganga pollution free. Around one thousand crore rupees have been spent on the said scheme even then its condition is the same. Glaciers are sliding on the Himalayas due to exploitation, illegal mining and deforestation. Therefore, the Government should take concrete measures to check illegal mining in the Himalayas and to make the Ganga pollution free in order to save India and the humanity.

**SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISMUTHIARY** (Kokrajhar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on an extremely important and serious matter. All the Bodo people in the world consider the Ganges as a holy river, The name of the Ganga river has originated from the word "Ganganath" in our Bodo language.

Ganga means quencher of the thirst. This is a very important fact. The Government needs to take extremely strict steps to conserve Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra and the forest in this country. It is a very serious matter that despite spending huge funds the Government has not been able to save these rivers. Therefore I, through you, would like to urge the Union Government to set up a Brahmaputra River Basin Authority to not only conserve the Ganges and the Yamuna but also the Brahmaputra river and its tributaries in Assam.

*[English]*

I would like to appeal to the Government of India, through you, Sir, to set up the Brahmaputra River Basin Authority so as to help preserve and project the River Brahmaputra and all the rivers and tributaries within the Bodoland area. We all know that the Chinese Government has been constructing a good number of dams on the River Brahmaputra at different locations inside Tibet. I would like to know as to why no action has been taken by the Government of India to object to this kind of very dangerous anti-India river projects.

[Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwismuthiary]

[*Translation*]

Therefore, I, through you, would like to urge the hon. Minister to raise a National Forest and Environment Protection Force to conserve all the rivers, hills and forest on the lines of CISF force constituted for protecting all the industries in the country. This is a very serious matter.

[*English*]

So, I would like to appeal to the Government of India through you, to take appropriate steps to help raise a National Forest and Environment Protection Force on the line of CISF.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on this issue. The Ganga is known as a holy river and all the Member who spoke before me discussed about its religious significance, its origin and its benefits.

Sir, the Ganges is known as the national river and the symbol of faith of crores of people in this country. The Ganges is the source of civilization of crores of people in this country and the source of life as well as means of livelihood for crores of people. Whether it be fishermen or crores of farmers living at the banks of the Ganges, it supports all. But there is a conspiracy to obstruct the Ganges in one way or the other. Through you, I would like to inform the Government that the length of the Ganges is 235 kms from Gangotri.

You would be surprised to know that the distance from Gangotri to Rishikesh is 235 kilometres but 115 kilometers out of 235 kilometers has been obstructed by constructing hydel projects under various schemes and other projects, the Ganges on the verge of drying up while it used to be full of water in the past. I am quoting a song from a movie 'Ganga tera paani amrit jhar jhar behta Jaye'. This song will lose its significance if there is no change in the situation and if the Government does not wake up on time.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Mr.

Chairman, Sir, I would like the hon. Minister of reply to it tomorrow in the House.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Hon. Members can speak, I have no problem. But a reply should be given tomorrow. You are in the Chair, please convey this message.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let some more members speak and then we will see.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, please grant me some more time to speak because I was interrupted earlier. It is not just the Ganges which is being affected but all the tributaries of the Ganges be it Mandakni, Alaknanda or other tributaries, all are in a precarious condition.

In the name of development, power the flow of the Ganga is being interrupted and affected. Along with the Ganga the Himalayas are also being affected, Tunnels are being dug in Himalayans.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All of you wanted to finish it early. There are four more members to speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Sir, I had just given introduction and you rang the bell which caused interruption in between. Sir, I was saying that the Ganga, the Yamuna, the Mandakini, the Alaknanda and other tributaries and the chain of Himalayas are being exploited in the name of hydel projects. As our leader Sharad Ji said that the Himalayas are live mountains and it is an earthquake prone zone, seismic zone but it is being dug up and tunnels are built. ... (Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Sir, the Ganga and its origin place the Himalayas are being ruined in such a manner that the coming generations will curse us and ask as to why we did not take appropriate action in time. Therefore, the Ganga is not mere a river, rather a heritage for the country. Big dreams of power generation are shown in the name of hydel projects. Power companies claim that they are setting up projects for generating one thousand megawatt electricity. But when production is started, no project is able to generate more than thirty per cent of the claimed production. This information has been received through RTI.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. I have called the name of Shri Tarun Kumar Mandal.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Sir, private companies have liberty to conduct survey of their own and pay the fees to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, reply may be made later on, let me say my point. It is an important issue. Private companies have freedom to conduct survey of their own, prepare the projects and start work after taking approval.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Dr. Tarun Mandal to speak now. Except his speech, nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken six seven minutes. Already you party members spoke.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Tarun Mandal, you can speak now. Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Already your leaders spoke.

...*(Interruptions)*

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\*Not recorded.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: It is not like that only people are concerned. CAG itself has said if setting of power projects in Ganga Basin and Himalayan region in Asia is not curtailed, it will cause further damage to the Ganga.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*\*

*[Translation]*

\*\*SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Discussion under Rule 193 is being held on threat to the existence of the Ganga and the Himalayas due to over exploitation thereof. The Ganga and the Himalayas are not mere river and mountains, both these have been the subject of faith for the Hindus for centuries. This is one of the reasons that this discussion becomes more important. Our civilization has evolved along the river Ganga. The length of the Ganga is 2525 Km which originates from the Himalayas. The Ganga has secured its position in the list of the top 20 longest rivers in the world. Now it is one of the most polluted river in the world. The Hindu who always wished to take holy bath in the Ganga, are now horrified of its pollution. If the Ganga is polluted at this pace, it can pose question mark on the existence of the Ganga in future. The Ganga is being polluted due to drainage of human waste from nearby colonies, effluents from factories etc. It is the responsibility of the Government to keep the Ganga clean in view of its importance in the lives of the people in the country. But alongwith the efforts being made by the Government, we have to sensitize the people living on the banks of the Ganga. If the Ganga remains pure and clean, its sanctity will be intact. Therefore, the Government should take stringent steps for the cleaning of the Ganga. Mere allocation and expenditure of funds will not do anything rather the cleaning of the Ganga should be undertaken practically. As the life and livelihood of lakhs and crores of people who are living along the Ganga banks depends on it.

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\*Not recorded.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Hansraj. G. Ahir]

Therefore, the Government should pay attention in this regard.

Today we have been inviting the attention of the Government to take appropriate steps to obviate the threat to the existence of the Ganga and the Himalayas caused by pollution but the water of most of the rivers is getting polluted in the country. The rivers are constantly getting polluted due to population growth and industrialization in the country. Rivers sustain life. But today a number of rivers are on the verge of extinction due to pollution. Earlier, river water was used for irrigation but today industrialization is given more importance instead of farmers. The rivers are being polluted by the industries which are draining effluents into the rivers as a result of which it poses threat to the lives of farmers and fishermen who are dependent on rivers. The condition of rivers Irai, Uma, Jharpat in my Parliamentary Constituency Wardha, is getting bad to worse. Chandrapur is on the second number in the list of the most polluted cities in the country.

As per the Central Pollution Control Board there are 130 highly polluting industries in the district. The rivers are getting polluted due to the release of chemical affluents into them by the coal mines power and cement plants, paper mills, coal washridge, steel industries located in the district, western coal fields, a subsidiary company of Coal India Limited, is operating the coal mines for coal production in my area. OB Dump is generated in huge quantity due to large scale production of coal in the open mines with the help of ultra modern technology. Rivers are getting narrow due to the dumping of OB Dump at the banks of rivers by the coal producing company Western Coal Fields Ltd. As a result there is an increasing threat of artificial floods besides water pollution. Despite bringing the case of illegal exploitation of rivers by W. C. Ltd. inconvenience with the local administration to the notice of the Pollution Control Board, the Board avoids taking any action. This is worsening the situation. The aquatic life is getting destroyed due to the pollution in rivers and the professional fishermen's lives are getting affected by it. The State Government has granted permission to coal-based thermal power stations to set

up their plants on the banks of these rivers on the pattern of coal industries. There is a strong possibility of extinction of Vardha river in future due to the grant of permission to up about 25 plants along the Vardha river.

It is mandatory to test the river water every month under the National Water Monitoring Programme of the State Pollution Control Board in Maharashtra. But it is not being complied with. If an inquiry is conducted as per the policy of the Pollution Control Board, it is possible to take action against many industries for spreading pollution and rivers can be saved from becoming polluted.

Urbanisation is rapidly spreading in the country and the water of rivers is used to supply drinking water to ever increasing population. The possibility of adverse affects of Chlorine, carbon, manganese, mercury on human body is real if the rivers are polluted. The water borne diseases are spreading due to polluted water. The waternut and pisciculture industry have been adversely affected due to contamination of river water in my area. The fishermen dependent on these rivers are getting unemployed and the farmers are unable to irrigate their fields. Therefore, I would like to urge the Government to formulate a special scheme for cleaning the water of all the rivers in the country on the lines of the Ganges and impose a strict ban on release of chemicals into the rivers by the industries. I urge the Government testing the water in rivers and issue necessary directives for taking strict action against the industries which do not comply with the norms laid down by the Pollution Control Board.

I expect the Government to not only focus on cleaning the holy Ganga river, the symbol of our faith, on priority basis but also focus on conserving other rivers.

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak. Our culture and civilization is linked with the Himalayas and the Ganges. The literature, music and poetry of our country are linked with Himalayas and the Ganges. The great musician Bhupen Hazarika passed

away a few days ago. He had written a song on the Ganges.

*Bistitarno dupare anshonko manusher  
hahakar shuneo*

*Nishobde nirobe o ganga tuni Baitho kavo.*

This song was sung across the country in Bengali and Assamese language. We know that all the civilizations in the world are linked with the rivers. Civilizations developed on the banks of rivers. The Ganges is not just linked with Hinduism but all the religions be it Islam, Christianity or Sikhism. Everyone benefits from this river. But the excessive pollution in the rivers is adversely affecting these rivers. Common people are not doing this. It is happening due to wealthy industrialists. The people who should obey the rules do not comply with the rules and work by bribing the administration, police and the judiciary. Stricter laws should be formulated and implemented in this regard.

The water of the river has been stolen in my area Sundarban. It is not just water which is stolen there but also rivers. A pond was made by obstructing the river for pisciculture. Sundarban is my area. You must have heard of Singur where land was given to Tata Company and two rivers were encroached upon there. Trista river, which stretches till Bangladesh has been completely destroyed due to construction of brick bridge on Ichamati river. I think all the rivers in our country should be conserved. It is necessary for our environment and for preventing harmful outcome. There should also be such an agreement with regard to the river that flows into Bangladesh so that our security from the neighbouring country is not jeopardized. Just as there is Tista river agreement, so is the Teepamuch dam being constructed. There should be appropriate agreement on this as well. I visited Bangladesh few days ago where anti Indian fillings are simmering but they do not have complete information in this regard. Through you, I would like to urge the Government of India and the hon. Minister to look into this matter to stop the release of pollution in the Ganges and other rivers and then benefit the common people.

**19.00 hrs.**

*[English]*

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to take part in this discussion under Rule 193. The issue that I would like to flag here is that we have reached a stage where there are finite resources. All the resources have become absolutely finite. There is no such thing as having infinite water. MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. Hon. Members, we have extended the time upto 7 o'clock. As the two hon. Members are yet to speak, if you permit, then we will extend the House further.

*[Translation]*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Sir, do it tomorrow, as the hon. Minister has to reply also.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: First, let the hon. Member to speak. We will extend the House upto 8 o'clock. I hope the hon. Members will agree.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time of the House is extended upto 8 o'clock.

SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Sir, most of the Members who have discussed this issue before me have actually concentrated on the exploitation side. I would like to actually bring the attention of the House to the area where we are looking at the Himalayas. Since I come from a mountain region, I think, the Himalaya needs urgent attention.

Let me say a couple of things. First, the World Climate Change Conference has actually talked about a two degree limit to increase in temperature by 2050. But to tell you that at 2 degrees, the Himalayas would actually be increasing its temperature around that by about 4 degree. That is the reason why, lot of snowmelts are actually happening and the water resource that comes down from Himalayas during the lean season is becoming more and more scarce.

One can also see this in river Teesta. Yesterday, there was a programme on NDTV in which they have

[Shri Prem Das Rai]

shown and argued that the river Teesta is actually drying up. It is because that the river Teesta emanates from the Kanchenjunga biosphere. The Kanchenjunga is the highest peak and around that we have glaciers which are about 750 square kilometres. The shrinkage in this glacier area is one of the highest in the country.

My State, the State of Sikkim, has actually been the first State to actually commission a Report on the glaciers as to how fast they are receding. I think, we will be getting the results very soon. What I would like to argue here is this. There is a much greater need to look at the whole Himalayan range more holistically. I think, for that, the Planning Commission has done well by setting up a working group on mountains. This working group on mountain needs to look at this entire issue of the Himalayan range and the precipitation of the snow and ice on our mountains. We also need to take this up more forcefully in the climate change talks.

I would seek the indulgence of the hon. Minister to answer these questions because this is really an important issue. With these words, I conclude.

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRADEEP TAMTA (Almora): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important issue. I come from the region from where the Ganga originates. Recently it has been discussed that the State Government of Uttrakhand is responsible for constructing so many dams there. It is a long time story. I have a list according to which 194 small and big dams are being constructed in Uttrakhand and as per the second report 168 dams are to be built in Arunachal Pradesh only. I would like to inform that the said dams are being constructed by the Union Government as well as by the State Government. Tehri Dam has been constructed on the river Ganga. It is one of the six biggest dams in the world. Thousands of people have been displaced due to this dam. From development point of view Tehri is still a backward district in the country. Thousands of people who were displaced from these areas are lagging behind in respect of development in Rishikesh, Haridwar and Dehradun. Even today they are running

pillar to post and agitating for their rights. The people of my area are concerned about it because we consider the river Ganga as our mother. But today all the rivers in the Himalayan region are under threat. The glaciers of the Himalayas are melting at rapid speed which has caused the shortage of water in rivers. Run of the rivers projects are being implemented on those rivers. Construction of big dams on those rivers has been proposed. I congratulate the Union Government for withdrawing dams projects from Bhaironghati, Lohari, Nagpala and Palameri. The Government withdrew the approval. On the contrary the Government of Uttrakhand proposed a 900 megawatt power project. A drama is being played for the withdrawal of projects to maintain the sanctity of the river Ganga. Several environmentalist came and held fast unto death. On the contrary the Government of Uttrakhand has proposed 900 megawatt power project. The biggest dam in India, Pancheswar dam is proposed to be constructed in my Parliamentary Constituency but nobody knows when will it be constructed? 4000 megawatt power project and 1400 megawatt project have been proposed because it is a bilateral issue between India and Nepal, therefore, we are worried as to where thousands of people will go in case the dam is constructed in future.

Environmental clearance has not been given to the construction of dam in Pithoragarh but preparations are being made for the implementation of Run of the River project on the dams. Hundreds of Km long roads and tunnels are constructed without any clearance. On the one hand even a small patch of forest land is not granted permission for utilization of non-forest works under the Forest Conservation Act. Roads are not constructed for a number of years, on the other hand the companies which are undertaking the construction of dams are sending their equipment by helicopters in Pithoragarh district. The Governments should think that rivers are meant for non-stop flow. They should be saved. This issue is not related to Uttarakhand alone but to Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and crores of people as well who depend upon rivers for their livelihood. Today, they should be saved. It is very ironical that the rivers originate from the Himalayas but the people

and fields in Himalayan region are thirsty. The permission is not granted for construction of roads and schools under the Forest Conservation Act. But permission is being granted to big dams and Run of the River projects. The second issue is related to seismic zone. We are afraid of tragedies during rainy season every year. Estimate should be made on national level with regard to water in the rivers which originate from the Himalayas be it in Himachal Pradesh or Uttrakhand. What is the capacity of the river? Can it meet the requirement for drinking water and irrigation? Electricity is a secondary issue. It is the biggest scam that rivers do not have water and the Government is chalking out major mega project. Therefore, I, once again, would like to demand from the Government to reconsider the power projects being implemented in the entire Himalayan region.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): There is a discussion being held in the House today with regard to the threats posed to the Ganges and the Himalayas. This country is blessed to have the Ganges river and the Himalaya mountains. It has been an ancient belief in our country that the Ganges is like our mother and the Himalayas are considered as the crown of the country. But it is unfortunate that today the existence of both is in danger. I would say that not only these two but the existence of all the rivers is under threat. All of the rivers have either social or religious or economic significance, It is on the basis of these factors that the country has given them recognition. I believe that people who live near the Ganges are very fortunate. I find the condition of that area much different in comparison to other parts of the country. But the way the Ganges is being polluted today is worrisome. Some people believe that the rivers get polluted due to construction of dams or release of polluted water from industries or waste material or sewer lines dumped into the rivers. Is it so or are the rivers getting polluted due to that reasons? This is true. There have been laws formulated in the country in the past but I do not think those laws have ever been effectively implemented. Today, there is a need to identify the reasons behind the rivers getting polluted. In my opinion the construction of small dams

does not obstruct the flow of the rivers; in fact it replenishes rivers. We can also generate power from them. It is true that the water flow should not be obstructed completely and water should keep flowing. considering the decreasing rainfall and decline in water level of the rivers, there is a need to construct dams but I do believe that the water flow should continue in the rivers. The Union Government needs to take effective steps and formulate strict laws to conserve the rivers. I would actually suggest to ascertain the number of industries set up or the banks of the Ganges from its origin to the end point and find out the reasons for the flow of polluted water in the river and the reasons for the rivers getting polluted. The Government should enforce ban on those industries and take strict action against them. I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak.

\* SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): The Ganges is the lifeline of the country. It is the centre of devotion and faith for crores of people. It is necessary to take timely action to ensure that the Ganges water does not get polluted. The Ganges is not just the abode of aquatic life but also a source of livelihood for crores of people. Huge amount of water flows in the ocean at the time of rainfalls. Late Rajiv Gandhi had run a special programme for the purification of the Ganges and he dreamt to keep its water clean. Like the Ganges, the Yamuna river and all the rivers including Chambal in Rajasthan are beset with the problem of encroachment and pollution of a large number of population is devoid of irrigation facilities on the banks of the big rivers. The water present in nature is God's gift but it is not being completely utilized.

I urge the Government to conserve these rivers. The water should be stopped from flowing into the ocean. Big dams should be constructed to generate power and provide drinking water, I would urge you to link the rivers. Dam should be constructed on Chambal river in Dhaulpur.

The Ganges and the Yamuna evoke deep devotion. There should be proper transport facilities made available to the people. It is necessary to

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Ratan Singh]

strengthen and widen the roads and set up safety wall to safeguard travellers.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Thank you, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Sir, the reply could have been given tomorrow.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Sir, the reply was to be given tomorrow.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow, we have to take up one Calling Attention. Then, we have to pass three Bills also. Afterwards, we have to take up Discussion under Rule 193 also. So, tomorrow, if she is not in a position to reply, then we cannot get the reply. That may be the position. That is why I am asking her to reply, now.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Sir, the reply can be given after the question hour.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If she places the written speech, what is the use? If you want to listen to her today, after listening, you may also ask certain clarifications. If she places the reply on the Table tomorrow, it would not help as afterward there is no point in getting the reply and clarifications.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Sir, everyone will be present here at that time ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Some Members are saying that tomorrow, she can place the reply on the Table. Then, there is no point in asking clarifications. If she replies now, you can also seek certain clarifications. So, let her reply now.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam Minister, you may reply, now.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Thank you, Sir.

I have listened to all the hon. Members, who have made extremely important points, suggestions, expressed their emotions, raised points that are absolutely vital with regard to Mother Ganga.

Sir, Mother Ganga is not just a river.

[*Translation*]

AN HON. MEMBER: Madam please speak in Hindi

[*English*]

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I am sorry. I can speak in Tamil if you like.

[*Translation*]

Should I speak in Tamil?

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: No, no, please speak in English.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Thank you.

So, the river Ganga is, I believe, more than just a river. Some Members have called it mother. Some Members have talked about the origin and inception from Bhagirath of Mother Ganga. I believe that Mother Ganga is a thread, is a rope, is a rope of love and harmony, a symbol of national integration that binds the entire nation together.

There are my colleagues, who come from the extreme south of the country; those friends and hon.

Members, who have spoken before me, come from places that are around Mother Ganga; those who have spoken before me come from where Mother Ganga originates; and I come from the deepest south, from the State of Tamil Nadu, and even there Mother Ganga is revered.

We talk about Mother Ganga and we sing about Mother Ganga. Our daughters, sisters and mothers are named Ganga. Ganga is a thread, is a bond, is an eternal bond of national harmony that binds the entire nation.

Therefore, the hon. Prime Minister and the entire Government are committed to maintaining the river Ganga, to maintaining and preserving the beautiful purity of the river Ganga and to maintaining the flow of Ganga.

So many Members have spoken so emotionally, so passionately the way the Ganga is wound and bound with our lives from birth to death; the way the children play along the banks of the River Ganga; the way the farmers farm their lands on the banks of the Ganga; the way that women tell tales on the stories of the Ganga; the way the cattle are brought to bathe in the Ganga; the way old and young people sit and watch the flow of the river and watch their lives go by on the Ganga; and the way people from birth up to death are cremated on the shores of the Ganga. So many people from all parts of the country, from the deepest South from Kanyakumari, have homes over there in Varanasi along the holy Ghats of the Ganga. So, the Ganga as a river that binds the entire country; and the Ganga as a river is of utmost importance to every single Indian. It is a symbol of our national integration. It is a symbol of our purity and it is a symbol to which we are utterly committed and dedicated to maintaining the purity and maintaining the flow.

I would like to thank Shri Rewati Raman Singh and Shri Sharad Yadav for bringing this extremely important subject before this House and I would like to thank every single Member for the important views that they have raised.

Before going on to the major points that have

been raised by the hon. Members, I would like to make a point that three important issues were raised. First—and I think that was the one issue that exercised all the Members—was the entire question of dams, whether the flow of the river has been cut down by dams and whether the flow of the river at the point of origin has been cut down by the dams.

The second important point that was raised by the hon. Members is the question of pollution, after it flows through the dams, after it is used up at various levels, the question of why and how the water is polluted, what we can do about that pollution.

The third very important point is something about sand mining. The fact that sand mining and illegal sand mining that occurs on the banks of the Ganga is something that all of us have to pay a great deal of attention to and after that, but not less important, I need to deal also with a very important issue, that is, the question of where balance has to be maintained, where the upper reaches of the Ganga the water is taken away and diverted in various canals for irrigation purposes. That is also a reason why the flow of the river is also being cut down to a certain extent. There again we have to balance the needs of our brothers in agriculture and then see how we can make sure that the flow of the river continues to maintain its purity, to maintain the flow and to maintain its life giving properties right through the flow, throughout the flow of the river right down to the last possible point.

In a lighter vein I would like to say that I am extremely happy that all our hon. Members have kept talking about Mother Ganga. I think it is one day when women have got a great deal of importance in this hon. House. I am sorry that Sharad Yadav Ji is not here. He and the other hon. Member, I think, Dr. Baliram mentioned that the Prime Minister probably changed the Minister for Environment because he spoke in favour of the Ganga. I would like to assure them that it is simply not true. This is one Government, with one policy and we are totally committed to preserving whatever policy to preserve and protect the environment, particularly Mother Ganga.

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As far as Sharad Yadav Ji is concerned, I believe that with his opposition to the Women Reservation Bill, maybe, he does not have confidence that a woman Minister can do the same justice to the River Ganga. But he is not here just now. I would like to reassure him that we are absolutely committed to taking every single one of the actions that all the hon. Members have raised. I would like to deal with them one by one. First, I just want to make a few general points. Then, I want to take the points made by the hon. Members. The uniqueness of the Ganga stems from a variety of reasons. The Ganga is history, the Ganga is poetry, the Ganga is geography and the Ganga is economy. If it is a stuff of our legends; if it is a stuff of our myths; if it is a stuff of our imagination, it is also the stuff of our history. So, many stories are woven around the Ganga. It is also our geography. We are changing our geography. We define our geography. What happens on the banks of the Ganga in Bihar; what happens in Patna; what happens in Varanasi; what happens in West Bengal - our geography is defined by the flow of the Ganga. A mythology is defined by the flow of the Ganga. Above all, as another hon. Member pointed out, our economy is defined by the flow of the Ganga.

It is stated that the State of Uttarakhand, which has constructed a dam at Tehri, and the water levels have come down. I want to tell the hon. House that the Ministry of Forests and Environment has actually assigned the study to the Hydro Energy Centre, the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee for an assessment of the cumulative impact of the hydro power projects in the Alaknanda-Bhagirathi basins upto Devprayag. Thirteen hydro power sites have been commissioned in the study area till date with the total installed capacity of 1851 MW and annual generation of 7860 MU. Fourteen projects of 2538 MW capacity are in an advance stage of construction. Forty-two projects with an installed capacity of 4644 MW are in different stages of development. Hydro power projects above one megawatt only have been considered in the study. But, all the sites, except the Tehri Project, are basically run-of-the-river projects. They are not dams. They are run-of-the-river projects. I am not, for

a moment, saying over here that run-of-the-river projects are alright. So many of you have said that sometimes run-of-the-river projects change the course of the river. They dig tunnels in the Himalayas. They create problems especially in the seismically very sensitive zones. They create tremendous problems when they become tunnels and the water supply is cut down. Certainly, we have to take note of all these issues. I believe, it is the right of the people of Uttarakhand to ask from the Government of Uttarakhand and it is our responsibility as the Government at the Centre to assess these projects. I would like to assure this House and every single Member who is sitting over here.

I myself come from a lower riparian State. I come from the last State at the bottom where the Indian Ocean meets the Arabian Sea. As from the lower riparian State, I am aware as to what happens when rivers pass through various States and what are the rights of the lower riparian States? Therefore, as a Central Government, it is our responsibility to take very seriously every proposal that has been submitted to us for consideration for these dams, study the environmental impact very carefully, make sure that they have no impact upon the flow of the river and upon lower riparian States. That is our responsibility. I assure this House that we will ensure that the environmental impact - whether it is seismic impact, whether it is a question of run-of-the-river, whether it is a question of the future of the river - it is our duty to see that it is protected. We will ensure that it is protected.

Sir, as far as the question of pollution is concerned, this is a very important question. With great respect, I would like to submit that hon. Members have not actually paid enough attention to it. I know it is something which agitates all of us; I know it is something which agitates me. When I come from the State of Tamil Nadu and somebody dams up a particular river that comes into my State, the people who live in that State are bound to suffer. So, this is the first thing that comes to arise. However, the major problem in relation to the Ganga is the question of

pollution. What are the details regarding the pollution?

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): I can speak in English also but I will speak in Hindi.

*[Translation]*

The Hon. Minister, said that pollution is the biggest problem. Pollution can be a problem only if there is water in the river Ganga. When there is no water in the Ganga, what will be the benefit of enacting a legislation on pollution? I invite her. She has her read the data pertaining to Roorkee. I invite her to visit Banaras, Allahabad, Kanpur, Unnao, Patna as well and I will show her the miserable condition of river Ganga.

Hon. Minister said that Uttarakhand needs electricity. Will the Government efface Indian civilization and culture to meet the electricity needs of Uttarakhand or the country? Indian civilization and culture will not be protected. The existence of Himalayas will not be saved. She says as to how shall tunnels make any difference. Tunnels cause destruction. Explosion is being carried out there. It is a vulnerable mountain.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: That is exactly what I am saying.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Hon. Minister, please do not give this type of reply. She simply gave the reply. If she does not take it seriously, it will pose a great threat to the country and the environment. ...*(Interruptions)* She may keep on talking like this. We expected it from the hon. Prime Minister, he constituted the National Ganga River Basin Authority.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Let me reply. I am saying exactly what you are saying that tunnels will cause destruction there. We will not grant permission for carving tunnels.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair, Madam Minister. Otherwise, it will become a debate.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Tunnels will

create problem. I am saying that we will not grant permission for tunnels there.

*[English]*

Sir, I want to repeat something. My entire point is that, that is the reason why I took it as the very first issue. Many hon. Members have concentrated greatly upon the question of dams. That is why I read out a study that has been conducted by the Ministry of Environment. There are many studies. I assured the House at least three times that whoever may apply for a dam, it is the right of any citizen to apply, as the Central Government it is our responsibility to maintain the flow of the Ganga. I assured the House and I can repeat it another five times if you like that we will not allow the Ganga to be reduced to a trickle. We will ensure that the flow of the Ganga remains. We believe in it very strongly and I said repeatedly that as a lower riparian State. ...*(Interruptions)* If politics is going to be made out of it, then I have nothing further to say.

Let me go back to my issue. The question of dams is very important. All the hon. Members were exercised by the issue of whether dams can be allowed, whether tunnels can be built. I am assuring the House one more time that as the Central Government, it is our duty and responsibility to see that no dam is allowed to be built which may create some problem in a seismic zone, which may create any lack or lessening of the flow in the river Ganga or to create any problem for the lower riparian State of the Ganga. I can do no more than that.

I am, therefore, moving on to the next point, which is, I believe, an equally important issue. So many Members have spoken about the problem of pollution. Pollution of whatever water is flowing down, after those run-of-the-river dams which have come down, is something that needs to be tackled in a very serious way. I want to deal with the question of pollution.

Before that, I would also like to point out a very important issue. Members were talking so much about the dams. Even though it was this Government which

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has already spent Rs.600 crore on three important hydro-electric projects on the river Bhagirathi - the Loharinag Pala, the Pala Maneri and the Bhairongathi projects in Uttarakhand; the Loharinag Pala was an NTPC project – all the three were cancelled by the Central Government. All the three were cancelled only because the Government is committed to ensuring that the river Ganga continues to flow with the greatest flow and with the greatest of purity. So the Government is absolutely committed.

First of all, the Ganga Action Plan which was commissioned by Shri Rajiv Gandhi began its work and now the Ganga Action Plan is working in full swing under the National Ganga River Basin Authority. Somebody said that no meetings have been held. This is not true. Hon. Prime Minister is the Chairman of the National Ganga River Basin Authority. Chief Ministers of the respective States are also Members and senior members of the Cabinet are also members. Two meetings have been presided over by the hon. Prime Minister on 5th October 2009 and the 1st November 2010. A Standing Committee has been chaired by the hon. Finance Minister on the 27th December 2010 and the next meeting is going to be held later this month.

The next meeting is going to be held later this month. Therefore, the National Ganga River Basin Authority is carrying on its work with a great deal of seriousness and also Rs. 15,000 crore as a whole have been set aside for the work to be carried out in the National Ganga River Basin Authority, which should be viewed holistically. Out of that. Rs. 2,006 crore have already been spent.

"Pollution loads on rivers, including the Ganga, have been increasing over the years with rapid urbanisation, industrialisation and increase in population. Extraction of water for irrigation, industrial and drinking purposes is compounding the problem and making the water in the river less. There is a very large gap between the quantum of pollution loads like sewage and industrial effluents which are being discharged into the rivers and the available sewage treatment capacity. This problem is further compounded by the inadequate flow, as the hon. Member has said. There

are toxic pesticides also coming from agricultural fields, which flow into the river, besides open defecation, cattle-wallowing, garbage disposal, carcass-dumping and so on. And the deforestation, which other Members have pointed out, has also contributed to the problem.

Now, all the Central and State Agencies have to cooperate. Tackling pollution in the river is something which we have to do together. Raw untreated domestic sewage is pumped into the Ganga. This is a sad tragic fact that all of us have to face very squarely and also to be responsible for. Every single one of us has to try and prevent it. As per the Central Pollution Control Board's figures, the estimated wastewater generation in the year 2009 from 498 class I and 410 class II towns in the country was around 38,254 million litres per day (MLD). Against this, we have a treatment capacity of only 11,787 MLD. So, there is a gap of 26,467 MLD to treat sewage. So, creation of sewage treatment capacity has not kept pace with the growth in population all along the sides of the River Ganga.

In the Ganga basin, approximately 12,000 MLD sewage is generated, for which there is only a treatment capacity of 4,000 MLD. Approximately, 2,900 MLD of sewage is discharged into the main stem of the River Ganga.

Sir, several Members spoke about industrial pollution. Volume-wise, it is only about 20 per cent of the whole pollution, but because of its toxic and non-biodegradable nature, this assumes far greater significance. The major contributors are tanneries, distilleries, paper mills and sugar mills.

The State Pollution Control Boards of the States, which lie along the Ganga, are required to monitor the compliance of effluent discharge standards by the industries and action must be taken against the defaulting industries. Somebody asked what action we have taken. I would like to point out that action must be taken by the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) under the powers delegated to them by the Central Government under the relevant provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act and Environment (Protection) Act. I would like to urge the

hon. Members, my respected colleagues, to urge their respective State Governments to take action against the defaulting industries immediately so that the SPCBs can, once again, re-assert their powers and make sure that the water becomes pure again.

Sir, an important challenge is to maintain the ecological flow. As I said before, a large portion of the water of the Ganga gets diverted for agricultural reasons. This also reduces the flow downstream.

Then, there is the issue of inefficient and wasteful use of water. The urban bodies which take water from the Ganga have to ensure that it does not happen. Now, we have to become very conscious that every drop of water is precious. I believe that it is as important as making sure that the sewage treatment plant in every municipality works properly. It is equally important to ensure that water is efficiently used and there is no inefficiency and wasteful use of water in the urban areas. Therefore, the urban local bodies and the State Governments should work hand in hand along with the Central government to ensure that these are put into action.

The Ganga Action Plan Phase II in 1993 covered the tributaries of the Ganga, namely, the Yamuna, the Gomti, the Damodar and the Mahananda. The total expenditure incurred for abatement of pollution in River Ganga by the Ministry of Environment and Forests is Rs. 1,045 crore and sewage treatment capacity of about 1,100 MLD has been created.

Sir, purely as a result of these steps — which have been undertaken by the Central Government; by the Ganga Action Plan Phase - II; and by the expenditure and the sewage treatment capacity that has been created — the river water quality in key areas, namely, Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Dissolved Oxygen (DO) has improved in most of the locations. It has improved in most of the locations, except in the stretch between Kannauj and Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. It is not perfect. We are working hard and we will continue to work harder. This has happened because of population and of other pressures also. These are all results of the monitoring undertaken by IITs at Kanpur, BHEL and Patna

University.

But as hon. Member, Mr. Mahtab pointed out, the faecal coliform count in Ganga, which is a measure of bacterial contamination, far exceeds the prescribed standards at several locations. I agree and I acknowledge this problem. But I only want to point out that we are really working hard. We are totally focused upon it, but for the work, which we have already undertaken, it would have been much worse. Now, that is not a great consolation and it is not something to be proud about. I am only pointing out that a great deal has been done and a great deal remains to be done. We remain committed to making sure that we take the task forward to its logical conclusion.

As regards inadequate operation and maintenance (O&M) of the sewage treatment plants (STPs) by the States, it is a major cause of concern. I would like to urge the hon. Members to urge their State Governments to make sure that there is no under-utilisation of these STPs. There should be a connecting sewerage network. There is no use having a sewage treatment plant if the entire sewerage network of the city is not working. So, unless the sewerage network is maintained by the Urban Local Body and by the State Government, the entire sewage treatment plant becomes a waste and the domestic effluent is immediately discharged untreated into the river Ganga. So, branch sewers and house sewer connections are also a very important problem, which have to be tackled by the Urban Local Bodies. We have to build awareness among the Urban Local Bodies and the State Governments to make sure that these sewerage treatment plants work.

We remain committed to giving grants; to participating in monitoring; to giving them expert advice and to do whatever we can, but this is an effort for which the State Government, local bodies and every citizen has to cooperate. Otherwise, this is not an effort that is destined to succeed.

As far as the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) is concerned, this was an empowered planning, financing and monitoring

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authority. As I said, all the Chief Ministers are members of this Authority. The NGRBA has decided that approximately 135 kms. stretch from Goumukh to Uttarkashi on the river Bhagirathi should be declared as an eco-sensitive zone under the Environment (Protection) Act. It has accordingly been declared and is being monitored. The draft notification has been issued in July, 2011.

As I said, there is a Ganga Basin Management Plan. What are the measures that we are taking in general to improve the implementation of projects under NGRBA? We want to involve everybody. It is not something that we can do alone. Therefore, we want to constitute State-level empowered State River Conservation Authorities (SRCAs) under the Chief Ministers in the five Ganga States; we want to set up State Program Management Groups (SPMGs) as dedicated implementation institutions in the States; we want to sign tripartite Memorandum of Agreements (MoAs) with the State Governments / Urban Local Bodies; we want an independent appraisal of the Detailed Project Reports by reputed professional institutions; we want to install third-party inspection for projects under NGRBA; and we also intend to set up a dedicated cell under the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) for inspecting and monitoring of industrial units discharging effluents into the river Ganga.

Therefore, I will repeat once again that the Central Government can only supplement the efforts, which are taken by the State Governments and by the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). It is the Urban Local Bodies, which are on the spot. It is not an abdication of responsibility. It is the Urban Local Bodies and the Governments, which are on the spot that have the primary duty and the capacity also to ensure that these measures work. I will be very quick to answer and I know that we have a shortage of time. I think I have already answered what Shri Rewati Raman Singh said that the two meetings of the NGRBA had never met. I have already pointed out that we have already met and State level meetings are also going to be held. The issue of the river flow is being addressed. The question you raised that it has no

water, how can you keep it clean? That is also an important issue. I need to tell him through you, Sir, which is being addressed under the NGRBA. I have already said that three hydro power projects have already been cancelled. The entire basin management plan is being prepared by a team of experts which will ensure the flow of water. NGRBA is a legally empowered authority created under the Environment Protection Act. The implementation, as I said, has to be done by the States and the cancellation of these three projects is something that I referred to in greater detail.

Sir, excessive exploitation is something that I think should concern every single one of us. And as far as excessive exploitation is concerned, it is matter of people and it is a matter of democracy. I think we all have to agree in a spirit of cooperation in this august House and outside to cooperate with each other in sharing the water. Otherwise, there will be a confrontation between the people of upper riparian State and lower riparian State. I think upper riparian States have to be extremely conscious of the fact that rivers are national assets and rivers have to be dealt with at the national level. Therefore, the river Ganga is more important as a national river and has to be looked in this light that it is a national asset and that it has to be looked at flow of the river at the lower riparian States. I only want to refer once again to what I am saying about the flow of the river and the rights of the lower riparian States. As far as dams are concerned, whatever my repeated assurance is that the Central Government will not do anything that will harm or endanger the natural flow of the river Ganga which is a national asset and the treasure.

Sir, the mission Clean Ganga as decided by the NGRBA aims to achieve that no untreated sewage will be discharged into the Ganga by 2020. We have already set up a mission Clean Ganga and we have also appointed a new mission Director who will take over very soon and we will promote new technological approaches to ensure that the River Ganga becomes clean by 2020 which is our goal. Illegal sand mining has to be curbed also by the State and District authorities and we have been repeatedly saying that

this illegal sand mining has to be curbed. I have also written to the Chief Minister of Uttarakhand to ensure that the illegal sand mining in Uttarakhand should be immediately curbed. I have repeatedly said that community participation is extremely important. I do not want to repeat that again.

I think hon. Member Shri Baliram talked about projects for Varanasi and Allahabad. We have already sanctioned projects for cleaning of STPs at Varanasi and Allahabad. We have given Rs. 296 crore for Varanasi and Rs. 447 crore for Allahabad. This is now for the State Government and for the urban local bodies to ensure that this money is properly, wisely and efficiently used. We have done our bit. We are willing to go there and give our advice. It is now for your Government to go there and make sure that those STPs work because if the State Government and the urban local bodies do not cooperate, the river Ganga is not going to get clean particularly, at Varanasi and at Allahabad even after spending all that money.

Mr. Sharad Yadav mentioned about Ganga expressway. No proposal for environment clearance has been received by the Union Government. Nobody has asked us to give clearance for the Ganga expressway. And also, the economic growth and power requirements in relation to the Ganga expressway are something that we deal with when an application comes. So far, we have not received any application. That question does not arise. He said that there is no full-fledged office, well I am the office, Sir. He can always talk to me at any point of time.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: They have applied. But the State Government is already there. ...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I would like to assure the hon. Member that if something is being done without proper approval, we will take due note of it and take action under the law. A separate office has been set up for the National Ganga River Basin Authority. If only he took the care to come to Paryavaran Bhavan, he would know that the office is there. A full time MD has been appointed and lots of dedicated staff are sitting over there. It is only waiting

for the hon. Members to come and visit us. I would like to invite them to come and visit us so that they can see that there is a full-fledged office.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: First call the Consultative Committee meeting there so that we can come there.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I agree with you.

About the Ganga Expressway Project, it has been stayed by the High Court. That is what I understand from my officers. I understand that it has been stayed by the High Court.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Hon. Minister, please say something about Uttarakhand also ...(Interruptions)

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: She has already explained that.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: As far as Kanpur tanneries are concerned, Central Effluent Treatment Project was implemented under the Ganga Action Plan. But it has not been maintained and operated properly. This is the problem that I find throughout this area. The operation and maintenance of all the sewage treatment plant - I am sorry, I am not being political, I am just stating a fact - is with the State Government. It is for the Government of Uttar Pradesh to maintain that plant. We can give them the money to build it. As far as Kanpur is concerned, that plant is simply not maintained and operated properly. And under the National Ganga River Basin Authority, we are revamping this with the active involvement of the tanneries' association. The State Government has to ensure that tanneries do not dislodge their effluent directly into the drain by-passing the CETP. This is something that the State Government has to do. We can only sit here at the Centre and do this.

Shri Lalu Prasad ji talked about project implementation. As I said repeatedly, this is the responsibility of the State Government and their agencies. The Central Government on its part is taking

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a large number of steps particularly to check the misuse of funds. One hon. Member said that all the funds have gone into the stomach of the Ganga. We are taking, therefore, third party inspection. We want a proper audit; we want frequent inspection by officers. But the basic responsibility of implementing the scheme or of spending the funds or seeing that they are properly implemented has to be that of the State Government. This is the reason why I repeatedly say that the State Government has to take the primary responsibility.

About the Dolphin Conservation Plan, it has already been prepared. It has been prepared by experts. We are putting it into effect and very soon I hope that we will all go together and see Dolphins perhaps in another Consultative Committee meeting when we go along the River Ganga!

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: What about the Gariyal Project?

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I know, there is also the Gariyal Project which I have not yet mentioned.

As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, we have sanctioned Rs.915.92 crore of which Rs.623.60 crore has already been released by the Government of India. The total expenditure incurred by the State Government was Rs.871.74 crore. About 13 towns were covered. The funding pattern is hundred per cent by the GOI. In five old towns, it is hundred per cent by the GOI and in seven new towns, it is on the basis of 50:50 between the Centre and the State. The names of the towns are Chennai, Bawani, Erode, Karur, Kumbakonam, Kumarapalyam, Madurai, Mayiladuthurai, Pallipalayam, Tanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli. About 83 schemes have been sanctioned. The number of schemes completed is 56 and sewage treatment capacity created is 477.66 MLD.

Sir, I would like to refer to the status of the NGRBA projects in Uttarakhand. Fifteen projects have been sanctioned by the NGRBA in Uttarakhand at a total cost of Rs.155.60 crore. The funds released by the Government of India so far are Rs.32.57 crore.

Corresponding share that has to be provided by the State is Rs. 9.77 crore. The total funds available are Rs.32.57 crore. Unspent balance is Rs.24.60 crore.

Every single State is getting due consideration as far as the cleaning of rivers, maintenance of rivers and making sure that at least abatement of the pollution in our rivers takes place. Rivers are our lifeline. The mother Ganga is the symbol of our national integration. We will leave no stone unturned to make sure that the flow of the Ganga continues. But I want to conclude by pleading with all of you. You have seen mother Ganga. This requires the cooperation and sustained efforts by the Central Government, by the State Governments, by every single citizen of this country. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you talk to the Government of Uttarakhand and impose ban on the dams being constructed there. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I have already spoken about that.

And it is only by joining together that we can save the Ganga, the symbol of our national integration.

[*Translation*]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that she has given a dismal reply. She said that the State Government is constructing the dams. ...(*Interruptions*) She the Minister of Environment. Why is she not getting the construction banned? If Uttarakhand needs electricity, why does the state not get it from solar energy? Why does it not generate electricity from wind energy? ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You ask what you want.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Mr.

Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister is escaping from her responsibility and holding the State Government responsible. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my party is not satisfied with the hon. Minister's reply. Therefore, we are walk the out from the House.

**19.52 hrs.**

*Shri Rewati Raman Singh and some other hon. Members then left the House.*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are not satisfied with the hon. Minister's reply. ...*(Interruptions)* She is digressing from the moot point. ...*(Interruptions)* She is blaming the State Government in order to cover up her weakness. ...*(Interruptions)* In protest we are walking out from the House.

**19.53 hrs.**

*Shri Dara Singh Chauhan and some other hon. Members then left the House.*

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR CHAIRMAN: Now the House will take up 'Zero Hour' and the sitting can be extended till this is over. I think the House agrees with this.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

*[Translation]*

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand here to plead with the Government for waiving off the loans of farmers of Himalayan States. I would like to say that the farmers and the horticulturalists of the Himalayan States such as Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir and mid-Himalayan states benefitted only partially from the loan waiver scheme of the Union Government. The farmers who practice terrace farming in these hilly states for growing cash crop and fruits and for increasing the production and quality of their produce for transporting their vegetables and fruits from remote hilly areas had taken loan from public sector banks and nationalised banks villages to different mandis across the country with the help of small

vehicles such as commander utility etc. while negotiating kachcha pucca roads in these hills. The Ministry of Finance did not waive off their loans on the pretext that transportation of crops from their farms to market through utility commander is not an agricultural activity but it is a commercial activity.

In this manner the nationalized and cooperative banks are harassing several farmers in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir. There are some farmers who have already paid twice the amount of the principal loan taken. Still due to the interest rate of more than 16 per cent notices of repayment of loan to banks are served and in case of inability to pay off the loan. ...*(Interruptions)* I am going to conclude in one minute. ...*(Interruptions)* Notices with regard to auction of land are being issued. Due to floods, storms, hailstorms and drought during the past few years in hilly states, the economic condition of the farmers is deteriorating and most of the farmers are unable to repay the loans.

The gentlemen in the Finance Ministry and the Government do not know that big trucks cannot ply on kachcha roads in hilly, rural areas. In such a situation the farmers have to take loan from the cooperative and nationalized banks in order to transport their farm produce to the mandis. Such horticulturalists and farmers did not use the utility and the commander for commercial production of their crops. ...*(Interruptions)* I am going to conclude in the minute. Therefore, I urge the Union Government to waive off the utility and commander loans of farmers-horticulturalists, particularly and more so of the farmers who have paid off the principal amount and only interest and the compounded interest is yet to be paid. ...*(Interruptions)* I urge upon the Union Government that in view of the limited transport facility in Himalayan states, the condition of the roads and distant mandis, loans of the utility, commanders used in hilly areas for agricultural purpose should be waived off under the category of agro-mechanisation to provide relief to the farmers.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot make a lengthy

speech during 'Zero Hour'. I request all the hon. Members to make the points very briefly within a minute or two. It is not a debate.

Now, Shri P. Kumar.

SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. In my Parliamentary Constituency, Golden Rock Workshop is one of the primary Railway workshops in which around 5,000 employees are working and there are around 3,200 quarters within the Ponmalai area. The Golden Rock Railway Workshop is involved in wagon production, periodical overhauling of wagons, overhauling of diesel locomotives and steam locomotives.

Divisional Railway Hospital is also located at Ponmalai; the injured passengers, during the times of accidents are to be brought to this hospital through NH-45 Road. Several schools are also located within this Ponmalai Complex in which more than 2,000 students are carrying on their studies.

Ponmalai Railway Station is also situated in this area and the passengers are used to travel through NH-45 to reach the Railway Station. The raw materials for the workshop at Golden Rock are being transported through NH-45. City buses are plying through the Ponmalai Colony from Central Bus Stand towards various villages like Ponmalaipatty, Melakalkandarkottai, Rail Nagar and Ambikapuram near the workshop.

The construction of four lane in NH-45 has already been completed. At present, the NH authorities have diverted the traffic in service road from Toll Gate to G-Corner. Due to the heavy traffic congestion, the accidents are occurring frequently. In order to ease the present traffic congestion and to prevent recurrence of frequent accidents, there is an urgent need for construction of one subway in NH-45 at G-Corner point. The authorities of the Ministries of Railways and the Road Transport and Highways will have to sit together with the authorities of the District Administration to arrive at an amicable solution for the construction of the subway which is a long pending demand of the people of my constituency.

*[Translation]*

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA (Nagaur): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards my Parliamentary Constituency Nagaur which is famous for hand tools throughout the country. The hand tools in MSME technology development centre located in Nagaur are not being used for any important purpose. The MSME Development Institute is in Jaipur 300 Kms away from there and Jaipur is at a distance more than Bikaner and Jodhpur divisions. There are 14 MSME development centres in Uttar Pradesh, 2 in Madhya Pradesh, 4 in Tamil Nadu, 3 in Kerala, 3 in Bihar and more than 2 in other states whereas despite being the largest state there is only one centre in the state of Rajasthan located in Jaipur. Therefore, in order to benefit the people of western Rajasthan in setting up industries and businesses, this centre in Nagaur must be converted into MSME development centre so that the entrepreneurs and unemployed persons could get all kinds of information with regard to EDP, MDP, Cluster development modernisation, technical development programme etc.

With the opening of development centre in Nagaur, complete information regarding the programmes being held in International Trade Fairs or at national level will be available to the entrepreneurs and businessmen. There should be a state-level advisory board alongwith the development centre so that the Bikaner and Jodhpur divisions could also be developed in western Rajasthan.

Therefore, I urge the Government to upgrade the MSME technology development centre had tools located at Nagaur as an MSME development Institute like the one in Jaipur so that information regarding all kinds of technology is available and this centre benefits the entrepreneurs and unemployed persons in Jodhpur, Bikaner and Nagaur districts.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Sir, the centrally sponsored schemes of the Union Government such as MNREGA, Indira Awas Yojana, MPLADS scheme, Swarn Jayanti Yojana, DWCRA, Integrated Water Management Scheme etc. function in the district

through DRDA and these schemes are in place for the last thirty to thirty five years. whereas initially 45 districts were identified for pilot projects in the year 1970 but later all the districts were included across the country. But whereas 75 percent of administrative expenditure for DRDA was being given by the Government under the Ministry of Rural Development, it is now stated that the funds the Union Government was providing to DRDA will be discontinued after 21 March, 2012.

**20.00 hrs.**

Surely, this has created a situation of uncertainty before the DRDA and after March 2012 all DRDAs situated at all the places will become non-functional. No mention has been made with regard to the absorption of the employees working with these organisations nor any direction has been issued regarding the future of the centrally sponsored schemes. Why do only the DRDA draft their proposals in all districts and then these proposals are implemented on the ground. After all, if the decision will be taken to close the DRDA which was set up for the development of the rural areas or for the schemes of the rural development, what will be the future of the centrally sponsored schemes? Although in such situation, some states have taken the decisions to merge these with the village or district panchayats but when the DRDA will be closed in the states like Uttar Pradesh, what will be the future of all the centrally sponsored schemes? Who will be responsible for the implementation of these schemes? Apart from it, what will be the future of the employees who have been working with this organisation for the last 30-35 years. Concerned with this issue, the employees of all DRDAs of the country are staging demonstration today at Jantar-Mantar. Through you, I would like to demand the Union Government to intervene into it and the Ministry of the Rural Development should be something or the states should absorb them and protect the future of those employees. Alongwith it, the implementation of the centrally sponsored schemes should continue as earlier.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Mr. Chairman Sir,

I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards an important topic. It is written in the constitution of our country that every citizen and all parts of the country have the equal right on the economic resources of the Government of India. But it has been seen during the last several years that the Union Government has been allocating the economic resource by keeping the votes in consideration. This is the reason that the non-congress ruled states have been complaining against the discriminatory attitude of the Union Government.

For, example, I would like to mention a mega irrigation project of Madhya Pradesh. The Union Government has made provision to provide financial assistance to some big irrigation projects of the country by including them in the list of national projects. Under the same provision and following all rules, the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent a proposal to the Union Government to include the Bargi Dam South side canal project, which is likely to benefit almost the population of 1 crore, in the list of the national project. This project is likely to cost almost Rs.3400 crore. The people of Satna, Rewa, Katni, Tabalpur districts of Madhya Pradesh are waiting for the last three years. I have continuously been raising this issue in the House and with the hon. Prime Minister as well as hon. Minister of Water Resources. I have made them aware of this topic. But, unfortunately, no action has been taken on it till now. Therefore, through you, I would like to request the Union Government to do justice with the people of that area by including this project in the list of national project immediately.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur, U.P.): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the fact that Himachal Pradesh is a mountainous state and the roads are the lifeline of the state. But unfortunately, the Union Budget (2011-2012) has not provided any funds for Himachal Pradesh. Even, five new National Highways are to be constructed and several National Highways need to be upgraded. Alongwith it, no fund has been allocated for the maintenance of roads which

[Shri Ganesh Singh]

have became dilapidated after the rainy seasons. Even for the bypass which is to be constructed in Hamirpur city, a new proposal seeking the allocation of Rs. 17.70 crore was sent to the Union Government after the decision of the court so that compensation amount could be given to the people whose land is to be acquired. The demand of funds required for the Banerkhand National Highway 88 which is likely to cost around Rs. 12.63 crore, has been sent to the Union Government, but no action has been taken on it.

Through you, I request the hon. Minister that these two projects which have been forwarded for approval, should be returned immediately after approving them. More funds should be allocated for the maintenance of the National Highways which are in dilapidated conditions. It will be very unfortunate if no budget is allocated just because that the state is ruled by an opposition party. On the one hand the Government says that the mountainous states should not let the water of the Ganga flow so that the lower riparian states do not suffer, on the other hand, the Union Government do not allocate funds for the maintenance of roads of those mountainous states. Now, we do not cut trees and let the river water flow down. Just imagine, if the mountains Uttarakhand and Jammu - Kashmir impede the free flow of water what will happen. Now, we do not get our rights, then, how will these states develop?

At last, I would like to say only that the proposals sent for approval should be returned immediately after approving them.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Virendra Kashyap is allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Anurag Singh Thakur.

*[Translation]*

PROF. RAMSHANKAR (Agra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the problem of unemployment in Agra parliamentary constituency. 50-60 thousand tourists visit Taj Mahal every day but there is zero

development. The traditional foundry industry which used to run there was unfortunately closed down in the year 1996 due to pollution and in compliance with the orders of the hon. Supreme Court. There is complete unemployment and there is no other industry in that area.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, every year 10-20 thousand youth migrate to various parts of country in search of jobs. Jobs should be created there and IT parks should be developed. The pending schemes for promoting tourism should be completed. The corridor should be developed there as per the orders of the Supreme Court. Especially, the report of Jaswant Singh Commission should be implemented to set up a high court bench and provide jobs to the youth.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to urge the Government to generate employment opportunity for addressing the multiple problems faced by Agra.

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL (Paschim Champaran): Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the treatment of Indian citizens as guinea pigs in the name of clinical research. Recently trials were conducted in Fortis hospital on labourers on the pretext of research and no information was provided to them about the side effects of the medicines. The labourers had no knowledge of the contents of the consent forms/documents they were made to sign. 10-14 years old girls in tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh were given casnomo service vaccine through NGO pass and it was given with the consent of ICMR. But neither the signature of those children nor of their parents were taken on the consent forms. In fact, the signatures of warden of the tribal hostel were taken without ever disclosing the contents of the consent form. Apart from this, 670 people have been killed while carrying out clinical trials and drug research in the last one year.

Foreign companies carry out Research and Development work in America-Europe and provide employment to people there but when it comes to carrying out human trials, these companies come to India. Fortis or other such hospitals earn lakhs of rupees in this process and use Indians and guinea-

pigs. No compensation is paid to a person in case of his death, Even more surprising is the fact that there are members of 17 pharma companies in the Indian Society of Clinical Research which has been given the task of formulating compensation policy. I urge the Government to allow the trial of only those medicines in India whose R&D lab is in India so that foreign companies may conduct research in India.

Sir, this is a very important point. Indians are used as guinea-pigs in the name of the drug trials. This must be stopped.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki associated himself with the matter raised by Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal.

Mr. Ganeshamurthi to speak. Please do not raise the matter relating to Mullaperiyar dam as it is a sub judice matter.

\*SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI (Erode): In Tamil Nadu, in the areas bordering Kerala especially in places like Theni and Cumbum cutting across party lines and also language and religious barriers all the people both men and women are greatly agitated for the past two weeks and more and are pressing for protect the rights of Tamil Nadu in sharing river water there and to protect the Tamils who are being attacked in areas like Devikulam and Peermedu in Kerala.

The road transport between two States in these areas have been virtually stopped. This has affected the movement of lakhs of Ayyappa devotees who have taken Trumudi' and are to visit Sabarimala as pilgrims. In Kerala even Sabarimala pilgrims have been attacked and their vehicles have not been spared.

They have been running back to Tamil Nadu leaving even their vehicles. Even the police force there are mute spectators without giving protection to Tamils. Even the vehicles going from Coimbatore, Pollachi and Udumalpet are attacked in Kerala. So even in these routes transportation has been stopped. All the

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\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

13 entry points to Kerala may also face total stoppage of vehicles.

When we got Independence, linguistic states were created and places like Devikulam and Peermedu in Idukki district which had 92 % of Tamils was given away to Kerala. Even at that point of time, the demand for not including these two towns with Kerala was ignored by K.M. Panicker who headed the States Re-organisation Commission. When Pattathanupillai was Chief Minister of Kerala, people in the prisons of Kerala who were released on condonation were settled in the areas like Devikulam and Peermedu with five acres of land and five thousand rupees through cooperative loans. Even after, settling people like that to change the demographic pattern the Tamil population is still 57% or more. Now, it is reported that they are all being threatened to go back to Tamil Nadu. Even the Government schemes are denied to them. The Tamils who have escaped from the attacks are reporting to media these happenings.

The mis-judged merger of these 97% Tamil speaking areas with Kerala is the route cause of the present tension prevailing in the border areas. In order to put and end to these problems once and for all Idukki district may be merged with Tamil Nadu. I urge upon the Union Government to look into this. (Interruptions) MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)\**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Satpal Maharaj, this is a State subject. Therefore, you tell what you want from the Centre.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I, would like to draw the attention of the House towards the BTC trainees Uttarakhand who were peacefully protesting in Dehradun for jobs. Due to the indifferent attitude of the State Government these people have no choice but to protest for their demands of employment but the State Government is neglecting the BTC trained unemployed people.

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\* Not recorded.

[Shri Satpal Maharaj]

The Congress Government had issued advertisements in 2006 on the basis of training year for special BTC recruitment process. The trained teachers should have been recruited on the basis of same directives in Uttarakhand. Through you, I, urge the Union Government to direct the Uttarakhand Government to implement the directives issued by 'the then' Congress Government in 2006 and recruit the trained teachers. They should first conduct the exams of third semester. After that employ these trainees and send them for practical training. Alongwith this it should tender an apology for care charging and arresting them besides providing adequate compensation to them.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, 1500 years ago, a vedic, cultural university was set up in Apsadh village on the lines of Nalanda University in Barsaliganj division under Nawada district in Bihar where people of Buddhists, Saif, Vaishnav community were educated and trained. The vedic concepts of the world were a subject of ideological debate. One idol of twelve times incarnated Lord Vishnu in the form of Bhu Devi has been found in Apsadh which is a rare and huge idol of its kind and it has been carved out of a single stone. Alongwith Apsadh villages like Parvatipur, Guriyak, Shahpur, Jammuna etc. have also been the meeting points of various aspects of vedic culture. Apsadh is the main site from the archaeological point of view for ascertaining the history of Gupta and Pal dynasties of the medieval history. This was the age of post Gupta Kings, whose cultural capital was Apsadh. Today Apsadh is the dilapidated version of archaeological remains. There was a 200 acre pond made by the wife of Shri Adiya Sen under which there were stairs and wells there are deep there is a dilapidated condition even today. There is a whole lifestyle which develops due to societal rituals, consciousness and exchange of ideas. Civilization forms the outer shell and culture is the internal culture consciousness. Today Apsadh has been left behind in the race for growth due to various socio-economic reasons. At times that

internal consciousness does not find any path to development thus turns violent and also harms the people in its vicinity. Apsadh could become a source of development but it can happen only if in the view of its historical significance the Union Government gives it the status of a tourist place. Shri Konadevi pond should be revived. Apsadh should become a national heritage, each year there should be a festival in Apsadh and the historical remains buried underground in Apsadh should be excavated and put into a huge museum where facility of archaeological research is made available. I draw the attention of the Minister of archaeological tourism towards this issue.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Sir, Bihar is an agrarian state. 80 percent people are dependent on agriculture in Bihar, be it farmers or labourers. Farmers have gone against the nature and laboured hard to grow paddy. 30 lakh tonnes of paddy worth selling is lying in their farms. December is about to end while the procurement paddy in Punjab and Haryana has already taken place but no paddy was procured in Bihar. The Government of Bihar and the Union Government are indifferent to this issue. The Union Government guarantees to provide minimum support price to the farmers. You would find it hard to believe that instead of 1058 rupees, paddy is being sold at 600-700 rupees per quintal. This is not a remunerative price, this is the minimum support price. If farmers get 1058 rupees per quintal only then they save 50 to 100 rupees. Farmers are selling paddy at a loss of 300-350 rupees per quintal. This is happening for the last seven years. In this process each year, there is a loss of Rs. 3000-4000 crore. It is true that farmers in Bihar are not committing suicide like other farmers across the country. If committing suicide is the only way of getting their rights then I think it is a wrong approach. Farmers have produced grains after a lot of hard work and they should get fair price for their produce. Through you, I urge upon the Union Government to buy the foodgrains through FCI and other institutions under the Government of Bihar as the Government had given guarantee to the farmers for the same.

DR. KIRIT PREMJIBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to raise a question with regard to a prominent Gandhinagar Ahmedabad West. Earlier it was a bypass in Ahmedabad's western area but in the past few years the population of Ahmedabad has increased to more than 60 lakhs and as a result it has been given the status of a mega city and nowadays, there is huge traffic on this highway. Therefore, I through you would like to draw the attention of the Government towards this highway and request to convert it into six lanes and construct an over bridge at every intersection. I urge the Government to construct flyover bridges on intersections of Infosys junction, Yajeer Junction Vaishno Devi Junction, Gota Junction, Thaltej Junction, Sola Junction, Pakwan Junction, Sanand Junction and Ujala Junction from Gandhinagar on this highway.

I would like to reiterate that the Government of Gujarat has started the construction work of Adaluc floor leaf, Inskon fly over and Gota fly over. I urge you to immediately start the construction of flyovers on this highway.

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA CHAVAN (Dindori): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of Government through you towards a very important issue. Onions are produced in large quantity in my constituency Dindori, Maharashtra. Even today, thousands of farmers have stalled the traffic there because the cost of production of this crop is around 30 to 35 thousands rupees per acre and the production is around 60 to 70 quintals while the price given to farmers in the market is 300 to 400 rupees. Farmers get 18 to 24 thousand rupees in return and this is why a lot of farmers have committed suicide there.

Therefore, I urge the Union Government to fix the price of onions so that the farmers may get reasonable price of onions and do not commit suicide. I would also like to say that the production of onions in my parliamentary constituency is largest not only in the country but in the entire Asia. Therefore,

the Union Government should formulate a policy in this regard.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri A.T. Nana Patil is allowed to associate with this issue raised by Shri Harish Chandra Chavan.

SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH (Ramanathapuram): Sir, in Tamil Nadu, almost every day attack on fishermen is the headline news in all the newspapers and television. This is not the first or second incident in my constituency. It is happening since 1983.

On 28th November, five fishermen were arrested by Sri Lankan Navy and lodged in a prison in Jaffna on charges of drug smuggling. On 13th December, again five fishermen were arrested by Sri Lankan Navy and they released them on 15th December. But the five fishermen arrested on 28th November have not been released till now. The fishermen are observing indefinite hunger strike in Rameswaram demanding the release of the five fishermen.

Usually, Sri Lankan Navy used to charge them for crossing the border but quite recently, they have started booking them in drug smuggling cases and started humiliating them. Moreover, I can assure that they would have never been indulging in such activities.

Almost everyday, the Sri Lankan Navy is brutally attacking our fishermen capturing, damaging their boats, torturing, humiliating and harassing them violently. I have sent several fax messages and letters repeatedly on the fishermen issue to the hon. Minister for External Affairs seeking a permanent solution of this problem.

Sir, I expect a concrete and solid solution for this problem from the UPA Government.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Mr.

Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on such an important subject. Giridih-Kodarma railway line project is lying closed for approximately 8 years in my Parliamentary Constituency Giridih in Jharkhand. Jharkhand Government has also contributed funds for this project.

Therefore, I urge the Union Government to complete this project without any delay and construct

a railway point in Giridih so that all the factories may benefit from it. Thank you.

**20.25 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 20, 2011/ Agrahayana 29, 1933 (Saka).*

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